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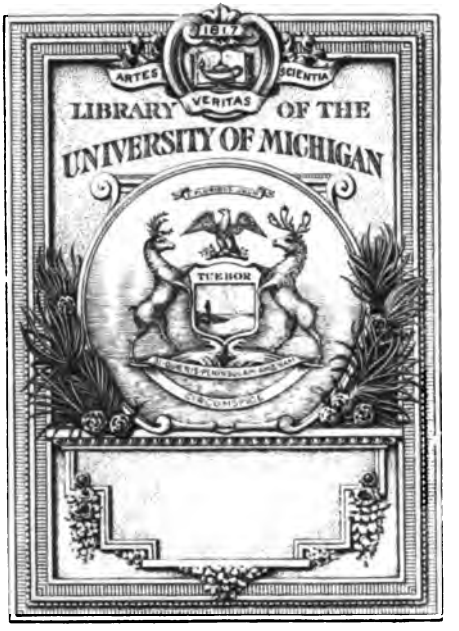
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OF THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE YEAR 1891

IN FOUR VOLUMES

VOL. III.

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING

ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS

1892.

CONTENTS.

1. Annual Report of the Board of State Auditors for the year
2. Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Indust
tics, February 1, 1890.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS

FOR THE

STATE OF MICHIGAN

FOR THE YEAR 1891.

BY AUTHORITY.

LANSING:
ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
1891.

HOWELL'S STATUTES, SECTION 311.

The Board of State Auditors shall submit to the Legislature, annually, at the commencement of its session in January, a report of their doings during the year next preceding.

REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
*Lansing, June 30, 1891.**

TO HON. EDWIN B. WINANS,
Governor of the State of Michigan:

SIR—In obedience to the requirements of law, the undersigned submit respectfully the following report, showing the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors for the fiscal year ending this day.*

DANIEL E. SOPER, *Secretary of State, Chairman.*
FREDERICK BRAASTAD, *State Treasurer,*
GEO. T. SHAFFER, *Com'r State Land Office.*

STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
Lansing, Mich., December 31, 1890.

The Board of State Auditors in their settlement with the State Treasurer for the year 1890, received the following statement from State Treasurer, Geo. L. Maltz:

Balance on hand December 31, 1889, as shown from settlement December 31, 1889, one hundred seventy-two thousand seven hundred fifty-eight dollars and two cents		$172,758 02
Received from all sources during the year 1890, three million five hundred eighty-three thousand four hundred eighty-nine dollars and six cents		3,583,489 06
		$3,756,247 08
Disbursed on the warrants of the Auditor General during the year 1890, three million one hundred fifty-two thousand seven hundred thirty-one dollars and thirty-two cents		$3,152,731 32
Balance on hand December 31, 1890, six hundred three thousand five hundred fifteen dollars and seventy-six cents, as follows:		
In State depositories	$596,370 78	
Cash in vault	7,144 98	
		$603,515 76

Which statement agrees with the amount charged to the State Treasurer on the books of the Auditor General.

G. R. OSMUN, *Secretary of State.*
HENRY H. APLIN, *Auditor General.*
ROSCOE D. DIX, *Com'r State Land Office.*
Board of State Auditors in settlement with the State Treasurer.

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*The first copy on this report was furnished the State Printer on June 30, 1891.

Receipts, Disbursements and Balances for the year 1890.

Month.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Balances.
January	$466,054 22	$252,426 68	$386,385 56
February	297,589 44	156,967 53	526,998 47
March	700,350 07	180,435 32	1,046,913 22
April	407,726 85	215,675 87	1,238,964 20
May	82,726 13	483,437 99	838,262 34
June	646,324 32	333,326 88	1,151,259 78
July	522,199 07	230,926 66	1,442,532 19
August	77,208 43	168,194 04	1,351,541 58
September	96,422 93	114,328 51	1,333,636 00
October	35,862 09	258,646 72	1,110,851 37
November	36,579 40	601,800 43	545,630 34
December	214,450 11	156,564 69	603,515 76
Total	$3,583,489 06	$3,152,781 32	

July 30, 1890.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Gilbert R. Osmun, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. L. Maltz, State Treasurer; Hon. Roscoe D. Dix, Com'r State Land Office.

The claim of Adoniran J. Smith was presented to the Board.

The claim is for one hundred dollars for State Bounty due him under the provisions of act No. 23, laws of 1864. The evidence submitted shows that Adoniran J. Smith was mustered into the 23d Regiment Vol. Infantry of Michigan, on the 13th day of September, 1864, and that he was credited to the township of Watertown, Eaton county, and that at the date of his enlistment he was a resident of that township.

The claim was disallowed for the reason that there was no evidence submitted to the Board that the claimant was credited on any call for troops which would entitle him to claim State bounty under act 23 laws of 1864.

September, 24, 1890.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Gilbert R. Osmun, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. L. Maltz, State Treasurer; Hon. Roscoe D. Dix, Commissioner of State Land Office.

The Board agreed to pay the Lansing Water Works for water used by the State at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars a year from July 1, 1890 to January 1, 1891.

A proposition was made by the common council of the city of Lansing that the city would place two pole electric lights on the east side of Capitol square, one at the southeast and one at the northeast corner, provided the State would pay the expense of one of the lights.

The Board accepted the proposition.

November 26, 1890.

The Board met at their room in the capitol. Present: Hon. Gilbert R. Osmun, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. L. Maltz, State Treasurer; Hon. Roscoe D. Dix, Commissioner of State Land Office. The account of the township board of health of Austin, Sanilac county, amounting to $33.30 for services and expenses in investigating a case of glanders in horses was presented and disallowed for the reason that section 6, act 125 of the laws of 1889 provides that such expenses shall be paid by the township.

The board ordered a reprint by Callaghan & Co., under their contract of the 23d and 24th volumes of the Michigan Supreme Court reports.

A communication from Curtis Buck, Attorney for the Metropolitan Iron and Land Co. was received asking the State to pay to said company the sum of one thousand dollars being the amount collected by the State for trespass for cutting timber on the W. ½ of N. E. ¼, N. W. ¼ of N. ½, of S. W. ¼, and the S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼ of section 16, town 46 W., range 44 N.

On motion the claim was referred to the Commissioner of State Land Office.

A communication was presented from Samuel C. Seabring asking the State to refund him one hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the amount paid by him as the purchase price of land known as the Detroit and Milwaukee railroad lands.

The claim was referred to the State Land Commissioner.

January 2, 1891.

The board met at their room in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office. The board organized by selecting Hon. Daniel E. Soper as chairman, and Hon. Frederick Braastad as chairman pro tem.

January 28, 1891.

The board met at their room in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office.

Mr. S. Johnson, as representative of the Michigan State Agricultural Society asked for the use of a room as an office for the society, which was taken under advisement by the board.

The bill of Dr. F. Lohrstorfer, Port Huron, for examination of W. H. Sewburst, insane, was disallowed, also the bill of Frank Ryan, deputy sheriff, same place, for services in arresting Charles Duhurst.

The application of W. F. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for the use of Pioneer hall by the association of secretaries of county boards of school examiners, for their annual meeting February 5 and 6 was presented, and the request granted.

The request of the clerk of the Supreme Court that a set of Michigan Reports be furnished for the use of Justice McGrath, was presented.

Numerous applications for appointment to minor positions were presented and partially examined.

January 29, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office.

It was moved as follows:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no claims nor bills need be presented to the Board at any regular meeting which shall not have been in the hands of the clerk at least three days before the Board sits,"

Which was amended by striking out "three" and inserting "six" before "days" and then adopted.

"*Resolved*, That members of State boards, county agents, and others having regular claims to present to this Board be requested to send them in at least quarterly, and if possible, monthly. Adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the special counsel in State cases, viz.: Moses Taggart, Austin Blair, and Butterfield & Keeney, and any others be asked to report. 1st, What State cases they now have on hand; 2d, How much their total bills are to date; 3d, Under what contracts or authority they are working on said cases; 4th, The condition of said cases at present." Adopted.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk be authorized to notify the State Oil Inspector (after comparing two deputies' reports not yet received with his report), that the balance of $13,566.90 reported as 'Paid State Treasurer,' had not yet been received by him." Adopted.

A request from the Clerk of the Supreme Court for a set of Supreme Court Reports for the use of Justice McGrath was presented and the Board directed the clerk to secure what could be obtained of the set from the librarian and purchase balance from the contractors.

Mr. H. D. Pugh appeared and stated the nature of his claim and upon resolution, the clerk was directed to examine the case and receive such further evidence as should be presented. This claim is for $100 unpaid postage granted the State Printer two years ago.

A protest from Robert Smith & Co., State Printers, "against the auditing of any and all accounts or claims of Darius D. Thorp or any other person, for the binding of joint documents, reports of State Board of Health, or for printing or binding or branding any work ordered by the State or any of its departments or officers since the 31st day of December, A. D. 1889, as your protestants claim the right to do all said work and to have pay therefor under our contract" was presented and filed.

January 31, 1891.

The Board met in their room at the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

Attorney General Ellis appeared before the Board and explained the equity of W. D. Fuller's bill for services on the Supreme Court reports. He also discussed the law relating to the State Oil Inspector.

It was ordered that rent on the State block be hereafter collected in advance and the tenants be so notified.

The salary of the engineer of capitol was fixed at $1,420 per year, that of assistant engineer at $1,100 per year, that of fireman at $2 per day, and that of helper at $50 per month.

At the meeting of a full Board the following appointments, already made, were ratified.

George Longstreet, day watch at	$2.00	per day.
I. H. Sanford, day watch at	2.00	"
Frankie Sanford, janitress	1.50	"
James H. Simmons, laborer	1.50	"
Geo. W. Johns n, laborer	1.50	"
Geo. Murray, janitor	2.00	"
G. C. Rawson, Elevator	2.00	"
Theo J. George, janitor	2.00	"
Emil Fisher, janitor	2.00	"
M. W. Quackenbush, janitor	60.00	per mo.
David S. Bennett, night watch	2.25	per day

Nelson A. Madden appeared and withdrew his application.

Hugh Guy was appointed engineer at	$1,420.00	per year.
L. E. Baker was appointed assistant engineer at	1,100.00	"

Wm. Ellis was appointed carpenter.

The janitor at the Labor Bureau was retained until Attorney General Ellis shall have recommended a new man at end of present commissioner's term.

Jesse Brown was appointed janitor.
B. F. Waite was appointed laborer.
Carl Vogle was appointed laborer.
George M. Kilmer was appointed laborer.
James Conway was appointed fireman.
James Conley was appointed helper.
V. W. Tooker was appointed janitor.
M. C. Taylor was appointed painter.

February 25, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capital. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The appointments of W. H. S. Wood as clerk of the Board, and of C. H. Forbes as legislative stationer were confirmed.

The clerk reported the allowances of last month to amount to $17,724.43, disallowances $224.07 and several accounts held up.

The annual report of the State Oil Inspector for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890, was presented to the board. The report shows that during the year there had been received as fees, by the deputy inspectors, the sum of $38,775.62; that there had been paid salaries to deputy inspectors the sum of $20,422.62; that the amount paid for expenses including expenses and salary of State inspector, was $4,786.10 leaving a balance in the hands of the State Inspector at the close of the year of $13,566.90 which amount had been paid to the State Treasurer.

The report on being compared with the monthly reports of the Deputy Inspectors filed with the Board of State Auditors was found to be correct.

The following resolution was adopted:

* *Resolved*, That prosecuting attorneys shall not be allowed to exceed $25 and expenses for making brief and appearing before the Supreme Court, unless ordered to appear by the Attorney General; any prosecuting attorney coming to the Supreme Court on his own motion on mandamus shall receive not more than $10 and expenses.

The claim of H. D. Pugh, ex-postmaster of Lansing, for payment of $100 for 10,000 one cent postage stamps said to have been delivered the State Printer in May, 1889, to be used in mailing the Legislative Journal under concurrent resolution of the Legislature, and the order therefor lost, was taken up and disallowed.

The claim of Mrs. Joseph Granger, widow of Joseph Granger, of Mt. Morris, Mich., for services for nine months and 21 days from March 10, 1862 to January 1, 1863 at $13.00 per month $126.00
Interest 27 years at 7 per cent 238.14

$364.14

was taken up as required by joint resolution† No. 27 laws of 1889 and disallowed; the

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*STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, January 27, 1891.

To the Board of State Auditors:

GENTLEMEN—The bill of John E. Foley, prosecuting attorney of Calhoun county, has been referred to me by the clerk of your board for an official opinion as to whether or not the same is a legal claim against the State of Michigan.

The only question in this case is: does act No. 72 of the public acts of 1887 apply when a criminal case, or the questions involved in a criminal case, are removed to the Supreme Court by mandamus.

Said act provides as follows: "That in all criminal proceedings removed to the Supreme Court, by appeal or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county from whence any cause is so removed, to appear on behalf of the people therein, etc." The act further provides that the prosecuting attorney for such service shall have a "reasonable compensation, including his expense in travel." to be determined by the Board of State Auditors.

In the case in which Mr. Foley presents this bill, a criminal case was pending in the circuit court for Calhoun county. The defendant in that suit, by his attorney, made a motion to quash the information, which motion was denied by Judge Hooker. As the motion was denied, the defendant, by his attorney, came to the Supreme Court and asked said court to grant a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Hooker to quash the information, or in other words, to grant defendant's motion. If the court granted this writ the criminal case would be thrown out of court.

The proceeding by the Supreme Court, although in form against the circuit judge, is in fact a step in the criminal case, and the decision of the Supreme Court will either affirm a decision made by the circuit judge, or it will compel him to reverse it and discharge the respondent.

The Supreme Court is an appellate court and has a right to bring before it the proceedings of an inferior court by any appropriate writ. Mandamus is the appropriate remedy in a case like the one under consideration. If the defendant was entitled to his discharge, he was entitled to speedy relief.

Tawas, etc., R. R. vs. Iosco Co. Ct. Judge, 44 Mich. 71.

In the case of the people ex rel. Barrett vs. Bacon, 18 Mich., 247, the Supreme Court said: "When a mandamus issues to direct the action of a legal tribunal, proceeding in the course of justice, it is an exercise of supervisory judiciary control, and is in the nature of an *appellate action*." So in this case, the action of the Supreme Court in granting an order against the court was, to all intents, an appeal of an order that went to the very foundation of the criminal case. It brought all there was in the criminal case before the Supreme Court.

The statute under consideration provides not only for "cases" but "proceedings" that come to the Supreme Court, not only by appeal, but by "appeal or otherwise."

I am clearly of the opinion that the Legislature intended by this act to give the Attorney General the assistance of the prosecuting attorney in all criminal proceedings which are steps in criminal cases commenced in the several courts.

I cannot see any difference between the principles in this case and that decided by the Supreme Court in the case of George P. Hopkins vs. the Board of State Auditors. The case was decided in 1890. No opinion was filed.

In the above case the relator was prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county; one Henry Franklin had been convicted in the Kalamazoo Circuit Court, and sentenced to the State Prison at Jackson.

Afterwards Franklin sued out a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court; the relator, George P. Hopkins, as prosecuting attorney for Kalamazoo county, appeared in the Supreme court and assisted the Attorney General; afterwards Hopkins presented his bill under act No. 72 to the Board of State Auditors. They disallowed his bill, solely on the ground that it did not come within the provisions of that act; and Hopkins applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus against the board; and the writ was granted by the Supreme Court against the Board of State Auditors.

It is very unusual for the Supreme Court to interfere with the Board of State Auditors, and it is at least fair to presume that the court found that the relator had a clear legal right, and that it was the duty of the board to audit the claim, or they certainly would not have granted the writ.

In my judgment it is clear that by the words "by appeal or otherwise" the Legislature intended to include proceedings of this class; and that the account of John E. Foley should be audited by your honorable board.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) A. A. ELLIS, *Attorney General.*

† Joint resolution No. 27, Session Laws of 1889.

JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Mrs. Joseph Granger, widow of Joseph Granger, late of company F, tenth regiment Michigan infantry.

WHEREAS, Mrs. Joseph Granger, widow of Joseph Granger, of Mt. Morris, Genesee county, Michigan, represents that on or about the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-two, her husband, Joseph Granger, enlisted in company "F," tenth regiment Michigan infantry and was mustered into the service of the United States for the term of three years; and

evidence showing that he never was mustered into the U. S. service, and if he had been the United States would be the proper place to seek payment. The Board finds no authority of law for the payment of this claim as the evidence is not sufficient to make it a legal one against the State.

The claim of A. Whitehorn of Menominee, Mich., of $68.40 for conveying Joseph Dumalong to the Reform School on January 28, 1891 was disallowed, as the boy was not received by the superintendent of the Reform School on account of an error in his commitment.

The claim of Robert Smith & Co., for $11.00 for branding 1100 Howell's Statutes done by D. D. Thorp and claimed in violation of contract of State of Michigan with Robt. Smith & Co., was disallowed.

The claim of Wm. M. Featherly, publisher of "The Lakeside Monitor," Au Sable, Mich., for $55.00 for expenses incidental to preparing Iosco county tax list for publication under contract of Hon. H. H. Aplin, was disallowed, the contract having been canceled by Auditor General Stone.

The clerk reported $330.33 collected for rent and turned over to the treasurer, as follows:

Telephone company, rent for January, 1891	$6 00
V. R. Canfield, rent for December, January and February	100 00
Ingham county savings bank, rent for October, November and December, 1890, and January and February 1891	125 00
R. B. Shank & Co., rent January and February	83 33
Leroy Warren, February 17 to May 31, 1891	10 00
Chas. Foster, January and February	6 00

The attention of the board was called to the matter of the sale of waste paper.

The clerk reported replies received from Hon. Austin Blair, Hon. Moses Taggart, and Butterfield & Keeney, to resolution of the board in regard to special counsel in State cases.

On motion the board ordered the old State building insured for a reasonable amount.

Michael Cain was appointed helper at $50 per month, and James Conley as laborer at $1.50 per day.

The stock of volumes 23 and 24 of the Supreme Court Reports having become low in the State Library, the board directed 100 volumes of each to be ordered from Callaghan & Co.

The claim of the city of Lansing for $92.90 for graveling Willow and Pine streets about the School for the Blind, was referred to the Attorney General for examination and report.

Mr. J. B. Humphrey appeared before the Board of State Auditors, as attorney for the Metropolitan Iron and Land Co., in relation to their claim for a rebate of $1,000, the amount collected by the State of Curtis Bros. for timber trespass. The Land Co., having paid $4 per acre for the w. ½ of n. e. ¼, the n. w. ¼, the n. ½ of s. w. ¼ and the s. w. ¼ of s. w. ¼ of section 16, town 46, n. 44 w. 360 acres, supposing the timber was still upon it, but it appeared the timber had been taken off and purchased by Curtis Bros. who reimbursed the State. The land was asserted to be worthless without the timber for which the Land Co., made the purchase. It appearing that the State had been paid twice for said timber on motion the claim was allowed at one thousand dollars.

William E. Ware, ex-prosecuting attorney of Branch Co. appeared before the Board in reference to three mandamus cases, against Branch Co. circuit judge, Justice of the Peace Hurst, and Justice of the Peace Gregory, amounting to $130 for services and $31.90 for expenses. After considering the same the Board allowed the expenses and $10 for services in each case.

U. H. Lazelle was appointed janitor at the labor bureau in place of Geo. K. Grove.

WHEREAS, The said Joseph Granger, being sick with typhoid fever at the time the tenth regiment was mustered into the United States service, he was detailed and performed service for the State of Michigan, doing camp duty at Detroit, Michigan, as is shown by the Adjutant General's report; and

WHEREAS, She also represents that said Joseph Granger was honorably discharged from said service January first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, at Detroit, Michigan, thereby serving as an enlisted volunteer for the period of nine months and twenty-one days, and that he never received any compensation for such service; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized and empowered to hear evidence, and if they shall deem such claim to be legal and just, to audit and allow to said Mrs. Joseph Granger the aforesaid claim with interest, as the said Mrs. Joseph Granger shall be able to satisfy them by proper vouchers or other evidence is justly due her for said services, and that on such allowance the Auditor General issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said Mrs. Joseph Granger for the amount so audited and allowed, payable out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved July 8, 1889.

February 26, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Frederick Braasted, State Treasurer, chairman pro tem; Hon Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

Fred M. Montague, of Mt. Morris, was appointed janitor in the place of Robt. Foster.

March 2, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office. The board passed the bills of the Bank Commissioner.

March 10, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The board allowed the account of the Commissioner of Labor for postage.

March 25, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Frederick Braasted, State Treasurer, chairman pro tem; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The clerk reported rent received since last meeting as follows:

A. V. Phister for February and March	$4 00
D. S. Bingham for January and February	15 00
Bell Telephone Co., for February and March	12 00
V. R. Canfield for March	33 33
Ingham county savings bank, for March	25 00
R. B. Shank & Co., for March	41 66
James L. Millard for January, February and March	9 00
Grand River Boat Club for December	25 00
Mrs. Blair for January, February and March	3 00
Mrs. Thompson, March 10 to 31	2 00
Chas. Foster, for March	3 00
D. S. Bingham, for March	5 00

The boat club being delinquent for the months of January, February and March.

The receipts for rent from January 1 to date were compared with the books and found to tally, and that all rents received by Clerk Wood had been turned over to the treasury.

The clerk reported the total allowances at the February meeting to have been $16,-281.59, and the disallowances $996.77.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all persons now claiming to be in the employ of the State as attorneys to assist the Attorney General, or to conduct State cases, except Moses Taggart and Britton & Gray, be notified by the clerk of this Board that their services are not required after this date.

Ordered, That the engineer be instructed to obtain bids for the washing for the entire building, and award it to the lowest bidder, and keep an exact account of things delivered to and returned from said person to whom it shall be awarded.

Ordered, That the money held up in the State treasury on the voucher of R. B. Shank & Co., of Dec. 31, 1890, amounting to $677.58 be turned into the treasury and the firm given a receipt for rent for the period from Aug. 24, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1890.

Resolved by the Board, That so much of the $133.33 allowed Mr. T. M. Wilson for his services for February, 1891 (such voucher being held up * in the office of the State Treasurer) be turned into the treasury of the State as is necessary to cover the $75 collected in January from the Ingham Co. Savings Bank for rent, and the $25 collected from the Boat club, by him, and not paid over to the State Treasurer, and such other shortages of his since January 1, 1891, as may appear, and the residue, if any, to be held up as credits on any former shortages.

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* The voucher was presented to the Treasurer for payment and upon refusal thereof, was taken away again.

WHEREAS, It appears that T. M. Wilson as clerk of the former Board of State Auditors collected divers sums of money in the name of said Board, and which sums have not been turned over by the Board to the State Treasurer, therefore,

Resolved, That the clerk of this Board be instructed to notify the Hon. Gilbert R. Osmun, Hon. Roscoe D. Dix and Hon. Geo. L. Maltz, late Board of State Auditors, to forthwith settle with this board for such deficiencies and to pay the amount found due from such Board for moneys collected as aforesaid, to the Treasurer of this State.

The Hon. T. C. Sherwood, Commissioner of Banking, appeared before the Board and explained his account.

Hon. R. A. Montgomery and H. D. Pugh appeared and asked a re-hearing in the matter of the claim of Mr. Pugh for $100 postage, disallowed at the February meeting, and Mr. Montgomery argued the justice of the claim.

The Attorney General appeared before the Board in regard to the matter of a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State House of Correction held in Lansing in February 1891. The Attorney General recommended the allowance of the pending bills of the said Board, as they were led into it by former customs, but that they be notified that hereafter such bills will not be allowed except for special reasons satisfactory to the Board of State Auditors, and as to the account of Hampton Rich, the allowance for time while attending to purchases and other duties of the Warden, will not hereafter be made, as the Board sees no necessity for his spending much time at the institution at other times than at meetings of the Board of Managers.

The account of T. B. Main for $25 for searching records in the Land Office of February 13, 1888, was disallowed as too old a claim, and as no one in the Land Office could certify to it.

The claim of Geo. W. Chrouch of $37.33 for pay from September 2 to November 13, 1864, was disallowed for the same reasons that the Granger claim was disallowed at the February meeting.

Mr. S. Johnson, secretary of the State Agricultural Society, appeared before the Board in regard to the matter of furniture for rooms 18 and 19 old State building, assigned to said Society by virtue of a resolution* of the Legislature, and the Board authorized the Capitol Engineer to furnish said rooms at a cost not to exceed one hundred dollars.

Mr. W. S. Edwards also appeared in regard to the supply of "Americanus Water" to the Capitol, but the Board thought that the House of Representatives should pay for that already ordered and used by them.

Mr. H. G. Reynolds, of the State Board of Agriculture, presented the matter of furnishing the State Weather and Signal Service with gas and coal until they could use their next appropriation, which was allowed.

March 26, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The claim of H. D. Pugh for 10,000 one cent postage stamps furnished D. D. Thorp, State Printer, for mailing Legislative Journal in May, 1889, was taken up and allowed at one hundred dollars.

April 13, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The Board appointed Thomas Early as stone walk repairer in the place of William Ralston at $3.25 per day.

April 29, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

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* *Resolved by the Senate* (the House concurring), That the Board of State Auditors be and are hereby authorized to assign to the State Agricultural Society a room for an office in the Capitol or State House block as requested by said society.

See pages 300-351, Legislative Daily Journal, 1891.

The clerk reported rent received and showed receipts from the State Treasurer, as follows:

Telephone Company, for April, rooms 11 and 12	$6 00
V. R. Canfield, south store for April	33 33
Ingham County Savings Bank, center store for April	25 00
R. B. Shank & Co., corner store for April	41 66
A. V. Phister, room 13 for April	2 00
Charles Foster, room 8 " "	3 00
Stephen Bingham, rooms 15 and 16 for April	5 00
Mrs. A. E. Silk, room 14, April 15, to September 15, 1891	10 00
James L. Millard, room 9 for April	3 00
Mrs. Blair, room 6 for April	1 00
Grand River Boat Club, for January, February and March	75 00
R. B. Shank & Co., August 24, 1889 to December 31, 1890	677 58
Grand River Boat Club, for April, 1891	25 00
Total	$907 57

Messrs. B. Conley and C. A. Bailey of St. Clair county appeared before the Board and asked the State to abandon its claims to Mill Creek, St. Clair county, Attorney General Ellis appearing for the State. The matter belonging to the Board of Swamp Lands, was not taken under consideration further.

The proposition of H. D. Pugh to give $75 per year for ten years, if given a lease for that period for east one-half of block 123 city of Lansing, was presented and rejected.

The clerk reported the allowances for March meeting of the Board $16,996.17 and disallowances $242.85.

The clerk reported that Mr. T. M. Wilson had appeared and wanted it stated to the Board that he had raised $1,000 and would have the rest of the shortage made up before the next meeting. Held over to be passed upon when he turns over the thousand dollars. Mr. Wilson later appeared and made the statement that he had a thousand dollars promised by friends for this purpose.

The claim of P. Mulcrone of St. Ignace for $141.96 for furnishing meat to Company B, 4th Regiment, and Company H. 3d Regiment, at State encampment at Mackinaw Island in 1888 and $28.38 interest, was presented as per joint resolution No. 7, Mr. Preston appearing for Mr. Mulcrone, and Major Harter of the Quartermaster General's department for the State.

The claim was passed over until next meeting of the Board.

The claim of J. W. Jones of Onondaga for $130.85 for services and expenses for laying out the East Onondaga drain in 1888 upon an appointment by the judge of probate, which was not in accordance with the law, was, upon recommendation of the Attorney General, disallowed.

May 4, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office. The question of increasing rental on the old State offices was discussed.

May 7, 1891.

The Board met in their office in the capitol: Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. W. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The claim of Robert Lake for $4,423.80 for extra work done and material furnished in 1887-8 in constructing a cell block and wing to the State Prison under contract with Warden Hatch and the Board of Inspectors, and which extra work was due to the Board ordering walls laid in the fall to be taken down in the spring and rebuilt and never paid for because of no appropriation, was taken into consideration under joint resolution,* number 4, 1891, Messrs. Dodge and Wilson appearing for claimant and

*House Joint Resolution authorizing the Board of State Auditors to investigate, examine and settle any claim found to be due Robert Lake of the city of Jackson againt the State of Michigan for damages or compensation by reason of extra or additional work performed and material furnished by said Lake at the request of the Warden and Board of Inspectors of the State Prison at Jackson, in this State.

WHEREAS, Said Robert Lake claims that he did on or about the nineteenth day of August eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, by a contract in writing bearing date on that day, agree with H. F. Hatch, as Warden of said State Prison, to furnish labor and materials for the construction of a cell block and

Attorney General Ellis for the State. The testimony of Mr. Lake and Willis Crocker were taken by the stenographer and the claim laid over until the next meeting.

The Board ordered advertisements* to be placed in the Lansing Journal, State Democrat and State Republican, that sealed proposals would be received for rental of the three stores owned by the State on Washington avenue, until the May meeting of the Board, and said buildings would be let to the highest bidders for two years from July 1, 1891.

The Clerk was directed to notify the former Board that the shortage of Mr. T. M. Wilson, the former clerk had not yet been made good.

The matter of the janitorship of the Board of Health was taken up, Messrs. Reynolds, Tooker and Dolan making statements, Dr. Baker being present.

Mr. Henry Hobbs was appointed janitor at the Labor Bureau in place of Mr. Lazelle, who was sick.

May 27, 1891.

Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The Clerk reported the last month's allowances to have been $20,419.74 and the disallowances $1,141.57.

Rent, etc., received during May, 1891, for which the State Treasurer's receipts were presented by the Clerk, as follows:

Mich. Bell Telephone Co., rent for May	$6 00
V. R. Canfield, rent for May	63 33
Ingham Co. Saving's Bank, rent for May	25 00
R. B. Shank & Co., rent for May	41 67
A. V. Phister, rent for May	2 00
C. Foster, rent for May	3 00
James L. Millard, rent for May	3 00
Grand River Boat Club, rent for May	25 00
Mrs. Blair, rent for May	1 00
C. B. Wardle, Ionia, for old typewriter sold him by S. V. R. Trowbridge	10 00
Downie & Gallagher, show, May 19, on block 124	3 00
C. J. Eggert, May 11 to 31	3 33
Total	$156 33

Vacant, room 17.

Delinquent for rent for May, rooms 15 and 16, S. Bingham, $5.

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wing to said State Prison, as specified in said contract or agreement, for the sum and upon the terms also therein specified; and

WHEREAS, Said Robert Lake claims that he did fully perform said contract or agreement on his part, on or before the twenty-fifth day of August eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and such performance was accepted by said Warden and Board of Inspectors; and

WHEREAS, Said Robert Lake claims that he did, in connection with the construction of said cell block and wing, at the request and by the direction of said Warden and Board of Inspectors, perform extra and necessary work, and furnish extra and necessary material not specified or provided for in said contract, for which he claims he has not been paid, or in any manner compensated, sufficient money not having been appropriated, or provided, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such claimed extra labor and material; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors be and is hereby authorized and directed to investigate and examine said claim or claims and determine as to the same and if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of said Board, that said Robert Lake is entitled to receive from the State, his pay for such extra claimed work and materials, that he be paid therefor; and said Board is hereby authorized and directed to adjust such claim or claims and allow said Robert Lake such sum or sums of money, as he is justly and legally entitled to receive for such work and materials furnished and provided by him not heretofore settled and adjusted, and not included in said contract or agreement. And the Auditor General is hereby authorized and directed to issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said Robert Lake for the amount so audited or allowed by said Board of State Auditors, payable out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 28, A. D. 1891.

* Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of State Auditors until the last Wednesday in this month, May 27, 1891, for the rent of the store now occupied by R. B. Shank & Co.; also the store now occupied by V. R. Canfield; also that occupied by the Ingham County Savings Bank, for two years commencing July 1, 1891, which will be let to the highest bidder. Proposals should be marked on the envelopes, "Bids for rent." By order of the Board.

W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of the Board of State Auditors.

Lansing, Mich., May 7, 1891.

The claim of county agent Edward Taylor of Jackson county, for looking up. G. Hendershot of Parma, February 2, 1891, on order of Superintendent Newkirk of the State Public School, was presented. This being the case in which Nellie Griffin was delivered from the school by said Superintendent to a stranger without investigation, in violation of law, the board refused to allow the claim as heretofore—amount of said claim, $4.05.

Bids received for rent of State building as per advertisement, were opened at 11 A. M. in public, and were as follows:

For corner store:	
C. E. Haughawaut, per year	$850 00
W. H. Maguire, per year	1,200 00
H. E. Johnson, per year	800 00
And extra for rear of bank room	70 00
For middle store:	
W. A. Newton, per year	600 00
For south store:	
F. B. Johnson, per year	725 00
V. R. Canfield, per year	400 00

The matter was laid over until 3:30 P. M.

The claim of Ex-Gov. Josiah W. Begole for $1,500.23, as follows:

1884—To cash paid Wm. P. Wells	$1,000 00
To Supreme Court costs	56 50
To interest, May 10, 1884 to May 10, 1891, at 6 per cent	443 73
Total	$1,500 23

was presented as per joint resolution* of the Legislature. This claim arising in the attempt of Governor Begole to remove J. C. Wilson, a member of the Board of Control of the School for the Deaf, and his appointment of Robt. W. Dullam in his stead, from which arose the case of Dullam vs. Wilson in Supreme Court. See 53d Mich. Reports, page 392.

Attorney General Ellis appeared for the State and Mark W. Stevens for the claimant.

The claim was allowed at $1,056.50, the board declining to allow interest on any claims as against public policy. The letter of Wm. P. Wells was ordered spread upon the minutes:

Detroit, Mich., February 19, 1887.

To the Board of State Auditors of Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—The claim made in the bill attached hereto, is for fees paid me and James W. Romeyn as counsel for Governor Begole in the case of Dullam vs. Wilson. Personally I have no claim against the State, as Governor Begole paid me $1,000 in full, the claim is made in my name for Governor Begole's benefit. I think the claim is a just one against the State. The case was necessary in the discharge of Governor Begole's official duty, although he did not prevail, it settled a question of great importance in the constitutional law of this State. I trust it will be allowed.

Respectfully yours,

WM. P. WELLS.

The claim of Robert Lake, considered partially at the meeting of May 7, was again taken into consideration; the Attorney General appearing in behalf of the State, and Frank L. Dodge for the claimant. On motion the claimant was allowed to recall his former bill of particulars and amend it.

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*JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Board of State Auditors to investigate, examine and settle any claim found to be due Josiah W. Begole against the State of Michigan, for moneys paid, laid out and expended by him as Governor of the State in the case of Dullam vs. Wilson.

WHEREAS, Josiah W. Begole, Governor of the State of Michigan, in the performance of his official duty, in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, sought to remove from his official position one James C. Wilson, then holding the office of trustee of the Michigan Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and instituted proceedings for that purpose; and

WHEREAS, Said Governor Begole expended, paid and laid out for attorneys' fees, expenses and costs certain moneys in the prosecution and proceedings in said cause; therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors be and they are hereby authorized to investigate, examine and settle any claim found to be due said Josiah W. Begole for moneys so paid, laid out and expended by him in the prosecution of the case of Dullam vs. Wilson.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved May 19, 1891.

The claim for $979 interest was verbally presented and disallowed on grounds of public policy.

The amended claim was on motion allowed at $5,443.10.

The account of Samuel S. Bunke of $26.90 for conveying Charles Hart to the Reform School from Buchanan, on April 29, without the orders of county agent Mars, was disallowed as it lacked the required certificate of the county agent.

May 28, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office.

The ordinary monthly bills were presented and acted upon, the Attorney General being present.

The Mulcrone case was again taken under consideration; Representative Doyle and Mr. Preston presenting the merits of the claim.

Three bills for transferring restored insane convicts from the Ionia Asylum, were presented and the written opinion* of the Attorney General that the law required the office of the Auditor General to audit them, therefore the Board declined to entertain them.

The protest of Butterfield & Keeney, Moses Taggart and W. G. Howard, State attorneys in land cases, against the cutting down of their bills 40 per cent at the last meeting, was presented and the Board declined to reconsider their former action.

The Mulcrone case and the decision as to bids on rent was postponed until next day.

The clerk reported over 6,000 circular No. 4, series of 1891, relating to military bounties as having been mailed to soldiers interested.

May 29, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the Capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secy. of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The Board met at 2.30 P. M., at their office. Attorney General Ellis, Messrs. O'Connor, Prudden, Humphrey, Thoman, Auditor General Stone and Deputy Secretary of State, Rowley, were present.

The matter of Mr. O'Connor's bid presented at 3:20 P. M. on May 27, while the bids were opened at 11 A. M., was discussed; Mr. O'Connor verbally stated that his bid was for $900 for the middle store, and he knew nothing of the other bids. The bank verbally offered $600 for the whole store, or $500 for the part now occupied by them. It was decided to rent the building and vault now occupied by the Ingham county Savings' Bank at $600 per year to them, and they giving permission to the State to use the back part for storage.

The corner store was ordered let to the present occupants, R. B. Shank & Co., at $900 per annum. The south store was awarded to F. B. Johnson at $725 per annum, he being the highest bidder. All to commence July 1, 1891, and notice was directed to be served on V. R. Canfield to be ready to give possession.

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*STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, May 27, 1891.

To the Honorable Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN—I have examined the question submitted by the clerk of your Board relative to the claims presented by the Superintendent of the Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia, for transferring prisoners who have been restored to reason.

Section 29 of act 43 of the public acts of 1887, among other things, provides: "Whenever any convict, who shall have been confined in said Asylum as a lunatic, shall have become restored to reason, and the Medical Superintendent shall so certify in writing, he shall be forthwith transferred to the House of Correction, Prison or Reformatory from whence he came." Just as soon as any person convicted for violating the laws of this State, is transferred by the warden of a prison and placed in charge of the Superintendent of the said Asylum, he becomes a State patient, and no one has any control over him except the Superintendent; only by his direction can such person be transferred to the prison from whence he came.

Section 30 of said act 43 expressly provides: "The bills for the maintenance, clothing and *other charges* of all State patients shall be rendered quarterly to the Auditor General and shall be paid by the State Treasurer to the treasurer of the Asylum on the warrant of the Auditor General."

It seems clear to me that these bills come under the clause "other charges," and that they are to be audited by the Auditor General, and there is no reason for referring them to your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. A. ELLIS, *Attorney General.*

The letter of Game and Fish Warden Hampton protesting against the disallowance of the accounts of his special deputies, (the board of supervisors of some counties disallowing deputies' accounts thereby requiring employment of special deputies) was presented.

June 3, 1891.

The board met at the office of the Secretary of State. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The claim of John H. Lowell of Company A. 23d regiment Michigan infantry, who enlisted September 3, 1864, and was credited to the township of Watertown, for $100 State bounty under act No. 23, 1864, was presented to the Board.

The Board find by an examination of the record in the office of the Adjutant General that John H. Lowell enlisted for one year, and as the call of February 1, 1864 was for 3 years' men and that there was a subsequent call in July of the same year for one year men, it appears to the Board that John H. Lowell could not have enlisted under the call of February 1, 1864, and therefore is not entitled to the $100 bounty provided by that act. The Board deem that the best evidence as to what call this man was credited to would be a copy of the official record showing the same, and that is not furnished. The records at Lansing do not show the call under which a soldier enlisted, but the Board are informed that it is of record in the war department at Washington.

It appearing that the law allows the Attorney General his "actual necessary expenses," his account which had been held up, was allowed. See Howell's Statutes 293, and act No. 87, public acts of 1891.

The claim of Patrick Mulcrone for meat furnished when the State encampment was held at Mackinaw Island in 1888, was allowed without interest, under joint resolution* No. 7, passed by the Legislature of 1891.

The offer of John A. Cary to tar the roof of the old State building for $100, and warrant the same for three years was accepted and he was ordered to give bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

The matter of advertisements for printing, binding and stationery, paper and coal, was discussed in connection with the "Boughner bill" by the Attorney General.

The Board directed the clerk to notify the previous Board that in the opinion of the present one a sufficient time had been given in the matter of the shortage of Mr. Wilson, the former clerk, to settle, and they now think some action should be taken without further delay.

June 4, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office.

The Board considered the matter of advertising for bids for printing, binding, stationery, paper and coal, in detail, and adjourned.

June 10, 1891.

The Board met at the office of the Secretary of State. Present: Hon. Daniel E.

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* HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Board of State Auditors to audit and pay the claim of Patrick Mulcrone, of the city of St. Ignace, for meat furnished to company B, fourth regiment, and company H, third regiment, Michigan State Troops, while encamped on Mackinac Island at the annual State encampment in the year 1888.

WHEREAS, It appears that Patrick Mulcrone, of St. Ignace, Michigan, furnished company "B," fourth regiment, and company "H," third regiment, Michigan State troops, with meat while encamped on Mackinac Island in the year 1888.

WHEREAS, By some misunderstanding with the officers of said companies, the said Patrick Mulcrone has not received any pay for meat furnished the said companies.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors be and are hereby authorized to investigate and examine said claim and determine as to the same, and what amount if any is justly and equitably due and owing to said Patrick Mulcrone, or should in justice and equity be paid to said Patrick Mulcrone therefor, and said board is hereby authorized and empowered to settle and adjust such claim and to allow said Patrick Mulcrone such sum with interest as they shall find justly and equitably due him, or to which he may be justly and equitably entitled.

This joint resolution is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 23, A. D. 1891.

Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The Board met and passed upon such accounts as had been received since previous meeting, disallowing the account of Wm. Pringle, county agent of Crawford county, for conveying John Fairbotham to the Reform School on May 25, at a cost of $25.05 said boy not having been admitted at the institution on account of the commitment being illegal.

June 15, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner of State Land Office.

The Board met and passed upon all bills on hand.

June 24, 1891.

The board met at their office in the capitol. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The clerk reported 1,784 bills, claims, etc., received and acted upon since January 1, 1891.

The clerk reported the allowances at the regular May meeting and subsequent special meetings to have been $21,609.90; disallowances, $811.16.

The clerk reported the amount of rent turned over to the State Treasurer during the fiscal year to have been $1,964.21, and the Auditor General's books show $79 turned in on February 14, 1891, for old carpets, by Mr. Hill the former engineer.

The clerk showed receipts from the State Treasurer's office for rent turned in as follows:

June 2.	Telegraph and Telephone Construction Co., for June	$6 00
4.	V. R. Canfield, for June	33 33
1.	Ingham county savings bank, for June	25 00
2.	R. B. Shank & Co., for June	41 66
May 28.	A. V. Phister, for June	2 00
	Leroy Warren, for June, July and August	9 00
June 13.	Charles Foster, for June	3 60
8.	James Millard, for June	3 00
5.	Grand River Boat Club, for June	25 00
1.	Mrs. Blair, for June	1 00
3.	J. N. Hammond for e ½ of block 123 for crops for summer 1891	5 00
6.	Hugh Guy, engineer, turned in money received by him from Harry Whitely for use of part of block 124, part of following week for circus, leave granted by said Guy	3 00
8.	Stephen D. Higby, Room O, for June	5 00
18.	J. N. Hammond for part of block 78 for crop purposes, until October 1, 1891	5 00
	Total	$166 99

Vacant, room No. 17.

Delinquent, Stephen D. Bingham, rooms 15 and 16 for May and June, $10.

The claim of Samuel C. Sebring for $125 to reimburse him for money paid for the n. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of section 11, township 4 n., of range 11 w., was discussed in connection with the report * of the Attorney General thereon and disallowed for the reasons therein specified.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, June 28, 1891.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Auditors:

GENTLEMEN—I have examined the annexed papers relative to the claim of Samuel C. Sebring, asking that the State of Michigan reimburse him for money paid for the northeast ¼ of the northwest ¼ of section 11, township 4 north, of range 11 west.

The claimant in this cause presents the claim that the State of Michigan should reimburse him for his money on the theory that he advanced it relying upon the representation of the State of Michigan, that the land in question had been confirmed to the Port Huron & Lake Michigan Railway Company, and

The clerk reported that the bounty claims on file were all jacketed. Circulars containing the act of February 5, 1864, and the Supreme Court decision of May 5, 1891, had been sent each applicant. Jackets had been placed in alphabetical order, duplicates put together, and they were now ready to transfer to the Adjutant General's department, as required by act approved June 16, 1891.

The Board adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board of State Auditors be directed to notify all county agents of the Board of Corrections and Charities, that hereafter all charges for services made on blank voucher No. 218 must be certified by the superintendent of the Reform School, Industrial Home, or State Public School, as provided for on that voucher and that charges not requiring said certificate of said superintendents must no longer be presented on voucher No. 218; also that the proper place for county agents to make application for vouchers is to the secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities; also that county agents must sign the receipt upon the voucher; also that county agents be requested to notify persons taking dependent children to the State Public School at Coldwater, under their direction, that the law allows only reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses for such conveyance, and no pay for services.

Also that county agents must send in their accounts at least quarterly. Also that the clerk of the Board of State Auditors has been directed to return all vouchers of whatever character, not complying with these provisions; and also that county agents be required to give names of children and homes visited.

Resolved, That the State Printer be directed to print in nonpariel, at the head of all blanks, hereafter, the number ordered and the date at which printed.

Adjutant General Farrar appeared in relation to the bounty claims to be transferred to his office, and asked the allowance of an extra clerk for two months at $75.00 per month, which was allowed.

W. B. Perkins appeared in behalf of the claim of Frank M. Decker, late of company I., 2d Regt., Mich. State Troops, who was permanently injured and lost an eye in a sham battle in 1882, at Island Lake, while in the discharge of his duties.

The claim is made by virtue of joint resolution* No. 5 of 1891: Attorney General Ellis appeared in behalf of the State. The claim was laid over for further testimony, and the Attorney General requested to investigate the evidence already submitted.

Mr. Joseph Schefnecker appeared before the Board in regard to his claim for $738 for raising recruits in 1861.

Resolved, That the engineer, Hugh Guy, be instructed to discharge all unnecessary help on his pay roll to take effect June 30, 1891, and that no additional help in the laboring force be employed except demanded and required by Mr. Guy, and that no one be employed except by a majority of the Board. Adopted.

Resolved, That no furniture, carpets or other large purchases be made except upon consent of a majority of the Board. Adopted.

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to sustain that position he furnishes a paper showing the tax history of this piece of land, and on the margin is indorsed this language: "Confirmed to the Port Huron & Lake Michigan R. R. Co., May 1, 1873." The date of this instrument is the 17th day of December, 1875, and is signed by Ralph Ely, Auditor General of the State of Michigon.

Mr. Sebring also furnishes his deed by which he got title from the Railroad Company. This deed is dated and acknowledged May 6, 1875, some eight months prior to the time that he himself procured the tax history of this land.

There is no law in the State of Michigan authorizing or requiring the State to refund the money, and the only possible claim that Mr. Sebring could have would be one based in equity on the ground that he had been misled by some State officer. And it appears clearly, when the deed and certificate are taken together, and when the dates are compared, and the fact taken into consideration that the certificate produced was furnished to Mr. Sebring himself for taxes which he paid, that Mr. Sebring did not have this certificate for eight months after he claimed to have had the title, and could not under any possible circumstances be misled in the manner and form he claims. I must, therefore, give it as my opinion that the State of Michigan is under no legal obligations to pay Mr. Sebring the money which he lost by reason of investing in this land.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. A. ELLIS, *Attorney General.*

*HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Frank M. Decker, late of company I, second regiment, Michigan State Troops.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors shall investigate the claim of Frank M. Decker for injuries sustained while in discharge of his duties as a private in company I, second regiment, Michigan State Troops, and if said Board shall find that any sum should be paid to said Decker, the Board is hereby authorized to allow such sum as they may determine, not exceeding two thousand dollars. On such allowance the Auditor General shall issue his warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of said Frank M. Decker for the amount so audited and allowed, payable out of any money in the State Treasury not otherwise appropriated:

Provided, The claim of said Decker is presented within six months from the time this resolution shall take effect.

Approved May 19, A. D. 1891.

On motion 1,200 cloth bound reports of the Board of State Auditors for 1891 were ordered printed.

On motion the clerk was instructed to notify the engineer to see what kind of a case the Commissioner of Railroads had made application for, for his office, and get rates and report to the Board at its next meeting.

The clerk was authorized to write for sealed bids for ice to be received until Saturday June 27, at 10 o'clock A. M., as no bids were received in response to advertisement* in the Lansing Journal.

The account of Cyrus A. Hovey, for balance of $52.50 claimed on former bill of $87.50 for services in case against the F. & P. M. R. R. in chancery in circuit court of St. Clair county, was disallowed, the account having been allowed at $10.00 per day or $35.00 heretofore on the recommendation of Attorney General, and the new recommendation of an additional allowance of $17.50 or five dollars more per day, not being satisfactory to the Board, it having been once before acted upon.

The account of W. M. Featherly, publisher of the Lakeside Monitor, Au Sable, for $55.00 for printing the county tax sale list, was disallowed as heretofore.

The account of Joseph M. Fuller, county agent of Montcalm county, for conveying Carrie Soppman to the Industrial Home, was ordered returned for correction of dates.

The account of R. H. Osborn, county agent of Houghton county, was ordered returned for names of children.

The claim of Geo. M. Ballard for $300 tax upon business of selling to or soliciting for sale of liquors brought into the State, paid in 1885, and said law having been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States, was presented.

June 25, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol.

Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Frederick Braastad, State Treasurer; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

Hon. O. M. Barnes and A. O. Bement appeared in relation to the water furnished by the Lansing Water Works to the State, asking an increase from $1,500 to $2,000 per annum, or that the State take means to ascertain the amount used and to pay the same rates as a private consumer would have to pay.

Resolved, that the monthly pay of all janitors now audited by this Board be placed on the engineer's pay roll hereafter. Adopted.

The clerk was authorized to inform the city authorities that the State will pay one-half the cost for cross-walks at the corners of blocks 78 and 79 in the city of Lansing.

Mr. H. E. Johnson appeared in relation to the south store, bid on by his brother, and whose bid was accepted, at $725, and asked that he be released on account of failure to make business arrangements, and offered to pay whatever damages the State assessed for his withdrawal.

On motion Mr. Johnson was released.

The clerk notified Mr. Canfield, Mr. Beamer, Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Donsereaux that the Board was ready to consider propositions for the rental of the south store; Mr. Reynolds appeared and stated he could not, under his present circumstances, make a bid. Mr. Beamer said, by telephone, he required time to consult his employers, the Express Company, Mr. Donsereaux did not appear.

Mr. Canfield, the present tenant appeared and offered $425, or $450 if repairs were made.

The Board allowed Mr. Canfield to keep the store at the present rates two months, to September 1, 1891, and decided to ask propositions and settle the matter at the July meeting.

The clerk was directed to notify the Attorney General to proceed against the former Board of State Auditors to collect the money embezzled by its clerk.

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* Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of State Auditors until 10 o'clock A. M., June 24, for furnishing ice for use of the State Capitol for the two years commencing July 1, 1891.
By order of the Board.

W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

June 27, 1891.

The Board met at their office in the capitol.

Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

Mr. Wells, in behalf of Wells & Clear, appeared and offered to furnish ice for two years more at 15 cents per hundred, the present price, which was accepted, as no other bids had been received.

George E. Lawrence (a soldier for four years), of Lansing, Michigan, was appointed night watch at $2.25 per day, in place of George Wilcox.

June 29, 1891.

The Board met at the office of the Secretary of State.

Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, Secretary of State, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner State Land Office.

The bill of John S. Dixon for conveying Arthur Biggs to the Reform School in September last, was disallowed, the records showing it to have been paid before.

The clerk reported a bid from Daniels & Ellis, to furuish ice at 14 cents per hundred, received June 28, at 12:40 P. M.

It was decided that the chairman call a meeting of the Board for the last Tuesday before the last Wednesday of July, to pass upon bills, etc., so that the undivided attention of the Board could be given to opening bids, etc., the succeeding day.

The bill of Samuel W. Peterson, county agent of Newaygo county, was returned for him to designate from and to what stations he paid railroad fare.

June 30, 1891.

The Board met. Present: Hon. Daniel E. Soper, chairman; Hon. Geo. T. Shaffer, Commissioner Land Office.

The Adjutant General appeared in relation to the Soldier's bounty question, and the difficulty in ascertaining what call the soldiers were credited to.

The lease of store to R. B. Shank & Co., was signed by the Board and Dr. Shank for two years from July 1, 1891, at $900 per annum.

The following persons were ordered dropped from the engineer pay roll: James Millard, Jos. A. Lehim, James Harvy, Joseph Roach.

The lease of store to Ingham County Savings Bank was signed by the Board and M. D. Todd, cashier, for two years from July 1, 1891, at $600 per annum.

NOTE—The total allowances at the June regular and subsequent and special meetings were $13,500.47; disallowances, $347.83.

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Constitution, Article 9, Section 1.—They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their offices.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 30	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for July	$55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of August	20 00
Jan. 2	Cyrus G. Luce,	
	For traveling expenses, 6 months ending June 30:	
	meeting with State Board of Corrections and Charities at Pontiac: hack, 50c; chair car, 50c	1 00
7	expenses to Petoskey, investigating Sanford pardon case: chair car, $1.50; hotel, $1.50; supper, 50c	3 50
15	visit to Prison: Hack at Jackson, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 00
Mar. 12	" Soldier's Home: Hotel	2 00
May 13	" Pontiac: Hotel, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
16	investigating McKay pardon case: hotel, Hastings, $1.50; hack, 25c; supper, 35c; dinner for self and party at Hope Center, $1.00; chair car, 25c	3 35
June 6	chair car, hotel and hack at Soldier's Home	2 60
13	hotel, Jackson, $1.50; at Adrian, 50c; hack, Jackson, 50c	2 50
24	railroad fare, Howell to Ann Arbor and return, $1.75; chair car and hack, 75c	2 50
25	hack and chair car, Board of Health, Battle Creek	50
26	hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.25; bus, 25c; railroad fare, Allegan to Holland, 80c; to Grand Rapids, 75c	3 05
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for July	1 18
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer H, for quarter ending September 30, 1890	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for July	3 79
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	60
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	2 60
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for August	55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of September	10 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	2 01
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	75
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for August	62
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for September	55 00
Sept. 19	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of October	20 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	15 13
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	3 50
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	60
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	3 38
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office	55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for one month	15 00
	Amount carried forward	$346 66

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$346 66
Aug. 12	Milo D. Campbell,	
	For railroad fare to Detroit and return on business of executive office with Quartermaster General department	5 10
	For hotel bill	1 25
Oct. 23	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return for office supplies	4 10
	hotel and hack	1 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 84
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	13 06
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	2 30
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for November	55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of December	20 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for November	2 79
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	8 51
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	4 10
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	6 11
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer H, for quarter ending December 31, 1890	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for December	55 00
July 16	Cyrus G. Luce,	
	For traveling expenses for 6 months ending December 31, 1890:	
	trip to Marquette and Houghton:	
	hack, Lansing, 25c; chair car to Detroit, 25c; supper, 25c; hack, 50c	1 50
	fare on steamer, $12.00; ferry, 50c; dinner, 50c	13 00
22	dinner, Grand Rapids, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
Sept. 16	hotel, Grand Rapids, $1.25; hack, 25c	1 50
Nov. 18	Industrial Home, Adrian:	
	hack, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	freight on books	1 01
24	meeting Soldiers' Home Board: Hack, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 00
Dec. 2	visit to University, Normal School and Flint:	
	fare, Howell to Ann Arbor, 85c; dinner, 50c; fare to Flint, $1.95; hack, 25c	3 55
8	visit to Detroit House of Correction: Hotel, $2.00; hacks, $1.00	3 00
	attending convention Corrections and Charities at Howell: Hotel, $1.50; hack, 25c; chair car, 50c	2 25
13	visit to Jackson and Adrian: Fare of stenographer, $2.00; hotel and hack, 75c	2 75
30	expenses, meeting of Soldiers' Home Board	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	17 58
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	5 05
	" " December	3 90
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November and December	5 76
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for December	1 07
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for January	55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for executive office for February	20 00
Jan. 4	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer H, for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	H. B. Morgan,	
	For 1 bottle Watch Oil for typewriter	40
	Amount carried forward	$671 69

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

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June 6	chair car, hotel and hack at Soldier's Home	2 60
13	hotel, Jackson, $1.50; at Adrian, 50c; hack, Jackson, 50c	2 50
24	railroad fare, Howell to Ann Arbor and return, $1.75; chair car and hack, 75c	2 50
25	hack and chair car, Board of Health, Battle Creek	50
26	hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.25; bus, 25c; railroad fare, Allegan to Holland, 80c; to Grand Rapids, 75c	3 05
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	For express for July	3 79
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	60
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	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of September	10 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	2 01
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	75
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for August	62
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for September	55 00
Sept. 19	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of October	20 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	15 13
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	3 50
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Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

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	For messages for September	1 84
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	fare on steamer, $12.00; ferry, 50c; dinner, 50c	13 00
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	freight on books	1 01
24	meeting Soldiers' Home Board: Hack, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 00
Dec. 2	visit to University, Normal School and Flint:	
	fare, Howell to Ann Arbor, 85c; dinner, 50c; fare to Flint, $1.95; hack, 25c	3 55
6	visit to Detroit House of Correction: Hotel, $2.00; hacks, $1.00	3 00
	attending convention Corrections and Charities at Howell: Hotel, $1.50; hack, 25c; chair car, 50c	2 25
13	visit to Jackson and Adrian: Fare of stenographer, $2.00; hotel and hack, 75c	2 75
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	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	17 58
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	5 05
	" " December	3 90
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November and December	5 76
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for December	1 07
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Helen L. Earle,	
	For services as stenographer in executive office for January	55 00
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for executive office for February	20 00
Jan. 4	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer H, for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	H. B. Morgan,	
	For 1 bottle Watch Oil for typewriter	40
	Amount carried forward	$671 69

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$671 69
Feb. 4	Detroit Novelty Co.,	
	For 1 left hand C. S. attachment	1 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from January 29 to February 12	1 62
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages from December 31 to January 15	2 65
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for January	77
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, February 20 to March 12	7 97
Feb. 24	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Owosso	57
	John G. Hawley,	
	For 1 copy Inter-State Extradition	3 00
	Geo. Winans,	
	For postage for executive office	20 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, March 24 to April 20	6 07
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	95
	" " March	3 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	1 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Michigan Stamp Works,	
	For 1 Gem No. 1 Type Dater	1 25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages, April	2 85
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May	54
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages, April	7 10
	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 Whisperphone	2 25
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for June	20 00
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer H, for quarter ending June 30, 1891	1 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Executive Office,	
	For postage for month of July	20 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co ,	
	For messages for May	3 02
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May 25 to June 17	3 59
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	2 45
	George Wilcox,	
	For 6 months' Evening News	3 50
	Total for general allowance	$793 34
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 letter heads	$1 00
	500 envelopes	45
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 175 postal cards, sample 6	50
	Amount carried forward	$1 95

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1 95
Nov. 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 proclamations, sample 15	1 70
	paper for same	1 00
	200 proclamations, sample 15	1 70
	paper for same	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 16	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 3,600 notary public applications, sample 8	7 75
	500 letter heads, blue ink	1 00
	500 envelopes	45
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,500 State applications for requisitions, sample 36	6 40
	paper for same	6 30
	600 foreign application for requisition, sample 36	3 25
8	paper for same	2 60
	500 instructions to applicants, sample 10	2 45
	paper for same	1 00
	1,000, To Secretary of State, sample 6	1 70
	paper for same	50
	500 envelopes	45
	15 removal from office, sample 6	35
	10 miscellaneous papers, sample 6	35
	10 geological survey vouchers, sample 6	35
	10 resignation notices, etc., sample 6	35
	10 reports of State officers, sample 6	35
	10 live stock sanitary commission, sample 6	35
	10 commissioner of deeds, etc., sample 6	35
	10 notary fees, sample 6	35
	10 petitions of remonstrance, sample 6	35
	10 Thanksgiving proclamations, Michigan, sample 6	35
	10 " " other states, sample 6	35
	10 Arbor day proclamations, sample 6	35
	10 complaints vs. sheriffs, sample 6	35
	10 " " State officers, sample 6	35
	10 " " town officers, " 6	35
	10 recommendation, State officers, sample 6	35
	10 " county officers, sample 6	35
	10 " circuit judges, " 6	35
	10 " circuit court commissioners, sample 6	35
	10 " stenographers, sample 6	35
	10 " county agents Board Correction and Charities, sam. 6	35
	card board for above jobs	1 25
13	1,000 postal cards, sample 6	1 70
	3,000 complimentaries, sample 6	4 70
	paper for same	75
	500 blanks for notary public book, sample 13	1 80
	500 " to commissioner of deeds, sample 13	1 80
	5,000 envelopes	2 25
	4,000 letter heads	4 00
20	5,000 notary applications, sample 8	10 55
	paper for same	4 60
22	alterations on Gov. Winans' message, ¼ hour	15
27	composition on Gov. Luce's message, 35 copies of 18 pages, 34,578 ems @ 30c.	10 37
	presswork, 3 tokens @ 15c	45
	composition on 25 copies of Gov. Winans' message, 12 pages, 23,052 ems @ 30c.	6 92
	paper for same, $1.50; presswork, 3 tokens, 45c	1 95
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 covers, Gov. Winans' message, sample 13	1 00
	100 pardon application envelopes	45
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 orders for application of commissioner of deeds, sample 8	95
	paper for same	25
	2,000 respectfully returned to, sample 6	3 20
	paper for same	1 25
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 15	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 Arbor day proclamations, sample 13	2 80
	Amount carried forward	$101 69

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$101 69
April 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 2,000 letter heads, linen paper	2 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 2,500 circulars, 2 sides	5 74
	paper for same	4 94
	Total for printing	$114 37

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper	$0 25
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 500 instructions for requisition @ 3c.	15
16	cutting bristol board	50
	binding 2 books, notaries, 250 sheets each, ½ Russia	3 00
	perforating $1.00: paper $1.50	2 50
9	cutting, gathering and stitching 25 messages of Gov. Luce	1 00
	folding, stitching and trimming 35 copies of pardon message	70
	cutting, gathering and stitching 25 messages of Gov. Winans	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 46 volumes Geological Survey of Michigan	46 00
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 1,500 applications for requisitions @ 3c.	45
	folding, stitching and covering 2,000 copies of Gov. Winan's message @ 30c.	6 00
	100 of same	30
	folding, stitching and covering 2,000 Gov. Luce's message @ 30c	6 00
10	binding com'n order book for executive department	50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 14	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 200 Arbor Day proclamations	06
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 2,500 proclamations @ 3c.	75
	Total for binding	$69 16

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 4, 10x12, 1,000 page letter books, sample 166	$9 40
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 6 Shamson Till Indexes	90
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 5	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 M envelopes XXX 6½, sample 275	1 80
	¼ lb colored linen twine, sample 205, @ 45c	11
	½ lb No. 18 gray flax twine, sample 208, @ 21c	11
	1 lb medium gray flax twine, sample 208, @ 21c	21
	1 quart Sanford's mucilage, sample 112½, @ $6.50	54
	100 each, Nos. 1 and 2, McGill's F. H. fasteners, sample 162, @ 25c	50
	3 reams No. 10 T. W. paper, n. o. c., @ $1.15	3 45
	100 sheets T. W. carbon paper, n. o. c.	4 50
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 50 sheets 160 lb Crane's bristol board, n. o. c., @ 8c	4 00
	1 gross No. 7 Leon Isaacs' pens, sample 53	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$27 02

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed January 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$27 02
Jan. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 gross No. 9 Leon Isaacs' pens, sample 53		1 50
	1 " " 11 " " " " 53		1 50
	1 " No. 126 Esterbrook's pens, sample 48	$0 75	
	1 " " 248 " " " 48	75	
		$1 50	
	25 per cent off	37	
			1 13
	1 gross No. 404 Gillott's pens, 61 cents; 20 per cent off		49
	¼ " F. A. W. Faber's Sib. Hex. pencils, sample 34, @ $10.00		2 50
	¼ " H. W. " " " " " 34, @ $10.00		2 50
	¼ " fine colored tipped blue pencils, sample 35, @ $7.50		1 87
	1-6 " S. M. Dixon's Hex. Sat. finish, sample 38, @ $5 25		88
	1-6 " medium Dixon's Hex. Sat. finish, sample 38, @ $5.25		87
	1 dozen cork penholders, sample 58		85
	1 doz. No. 5 short rubber penholders, sample 67		1 25
	4 qts. Sanford's Prem. Fluid, sample 81		1 47
	2 qts. " Comb. " " 80		1 10
	4 pints Stafford's Univ. black ink, sample 83, @ $2.60		87
	3 calendar pads, 1891, n. o. c., @ 35c		1 05
	¼ doz. A. W. Faber's pointed rubbers, sample 97		28
	½ " " rubber ink erasers, sample 98		14
	½ " 3½-in. bankers' sponge glasses, sample 106, @ $1.10		55
	2 " sponges, n. o. c.		1 20
	½ " steel erasers, sample 110, @ $4.25		2 13
	¼ " 9-in. Seymour's bankers' shears, sample 123, @ $8.25		2 06
	½ " cut glass paper weights, sample 129, @ $7.00		3 50
	3 ink stands, sample 130, each $3.25		9 75
	¼ doz. glass cover mucilage pots, sample 175, @ $3.25		81
	1 M each Nos. 1, 2, 3, McGill's fasteners, sample 163, @ $3.15		9 45
	1 Robins eyelet punch and set, sample 164		2 00
	1 M eyelets, sample 159		90
	1 M D. B. eyelets, sample 161		50
	½ doz. 10x12 full bound letter books, sample 166, @ $2.35		14 10
	1 " No. 21 red tape, sample 183		3 00
	2 " No. 5½ thumb tacks, sample 187, @ 50c		1 00
	2 " pyramid pins, sample 198, @ 75c		1 50
	2 " 10x12 rubber copy sheets, sample 201, @ $1.40		2 80
	5 M 6½ XXX white envelopes, sample 275, @ $1.80		9 00
	5 reams 16-lb. Crane's linen, sample 24, @ 27c		21 60
	2 doz. stenographers' books, heavy paper, n. o. c., @ $1.50		3 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
Feb. 16	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 gross No. 129 Esterbrook pens, sample 45, @ 75c., 25 per cent off		56
	2 reams 24-lb. O. B. folio, sample 23, @ 16c		7 68
	lithographing 4 M letter heads, sample 31, @ $3.00		12 00
	blocking same, 80 blocks, @ 2c		1 60
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Mar. 2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 No. 2 covered hone, sample 186		67
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
Mar. 24	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 gro. 30 rubber bands, sample 100	$0 70	
	1 " 50 " " "	40	
	2 " 8 " " "	30	
	2 " 10 " " "	33	
	2 " 14 " " "	50	
	1 " 32 " " "	90	
	1 " 000¼ " " "	1 50	
	1 " 0000½ " " "	2 75	
		$7 38	
	50 per cent off	3 69	
			3 69
	For 1 ream 16x26, 12lb Crane's all linen, 27c, samp. 24		3 24
April	1 M sheets reporter paper, ruled, 7¼x8½		1 75
	1 gro. extra fine L pens		1 00
	Total for stationery		$168 31

Executive Department vs. The State of Michigan.

RECAPITULATION.

		Amount.
	General allowance	$793 34
	Printing	114 37
	Binding	69 16
	Stationery	168 31
	Total allowance to Executive Department	$1,145 18

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Constitution of the State of Michigan, Article 9, Section 1.—They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 30	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of August	$200 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for July	20 91
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer E for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1890	2 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for July	120 00
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	2 75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	1 00
Mar. 12	Zebriskie & Bennett,	
	For 1 electrotype autograph, G. R. Osmun	2 50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of September	235 00
June 27	A. V. Phister,	
	For extra work on index to Township Guide, 3¼ hours, @ 50c	1 62
July 11	" " " " " 1 " "	50
Aug. 15	" " " " " 1 " "	50
June 26	D. E. Alward,	
	For extra work on index to Township Guide, ¾ hour, @ 50c	37
July 31	" " " " " 2¼ " "	1 13
Aug. 15	" " " " " 10 " "	5 00
June 27	R. B. Callahan,	
	For extra work on index to Township Guide, 2¼ hours, @ 50c	1 12
July 31	" " " " " 3½ " "	1 75
Aug. 15	" " " " " 10½ " "	5 25
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	1 85
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 75
	messages from Detroit	1 50
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of October	185 00
	R. S. Ramage,	
	For attendance at State fair (crop correspondents), dinners $2.50; street car fares, 50c	3 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	3 64
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	2 40
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	59
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of November	190 00
Oct. 6	F. B. Egan,	
	For expenses on election matters under new law, R. R, fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	2 meals	1 00
9	R. R. fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	2 meals	1 00
13	R. R. fare to Detroit and return, $4.60; 2 meals, $1.00	5 60
	E. W. Troy,	
	For extra time on election tickets, as per voucher	41 25
27	Wm. Butters,	
	For 2 hours extra work on shipping election tickets	1 00
	George Stormont,	
	For extra work on shipping election tickets per voucher	43 50
	Amount carried forward	$1,095 68

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,095 68
Oct. 27	A. M. Dobbelaire,	
	For extra work on shipping election tickets, as per voucher	43 50
	F. C. Hertzler,	
	For extra work performed in relation to election tickets, as per voucher	16 50
	H. S. Hulbert,	
	For extra work performed in relation to election tickets, as per voucher	32 85
	O. F. Lochhead,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	27 00
	Alfred Bingham,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	16 50
	John L. Van Pelt,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	37 00
25	Fred Alexander,	
	For expenses attending fair at Saginaw:	
	R. R. fare to Saginaw and return	1 85
	street car and hack fare	80
	hotel bill	11 25
	R. S. Ramage,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	36 00
	J. H. Hatch,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	14 50
	James W. Hopkins,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	14 25
	C. T. Williams,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	34 87
	Henry L. Schulte,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	34 50
	S. L. George,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	47 00
23	Geo. C. Presley,	
	For 8 hours extra time, messenger to Bay City, election tickets	4 00
	R. R. fare, $3.90; hotel bill, $2.00	5 90
	hack fare, $1.00; street car, 20c	1 20
	R. B. Callahan,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	26 00
	D. A. Babcock,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	30 00
	A. V. Phister,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	18 87
14	R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	4 85
	hotel and street car	1 20
24	R. R. fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	4 60
	chair car and street car fares	70
28	hotel bill, Detroit, for ten days	17 50
	George S. Currie,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	14 25
	Thos. H. Foster,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	5 87
Sept. 10	Rob. L. Hewitt,	
	For expenses attending State Fair:	
	care fare, 60c; dinner, 50c; dray, $1.25	2 35
	expenses attending N. E. Fair:	
	R. R. to Saginaw and return, $1.85; bus, 25c; dinner, 25c	2 35
26	hotel, $10.75; street car, 60c; supper, 50c; hack, 25c	12 10
	Mrs. S. K. Winans,	
	For extra time in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	24 50
	Mrs. E. E. Ten Eyck,	
	For 5 hours extra time on election tickets	2 50
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for October	3 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	5 42
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	37 29
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	2 70
	messages from Detroit	2 55
29	Calvert Lithograph & Engraving Co.,	
	For lith. 1,000 note heads and 1,000 letter heads, ruled and blocked	9 50
Oct. 16	6,300 each of 2 diagrams, House and Senate, $6.50 per M	40 95
25	John B. Price & Co.,	
	For 25 reams 28x42, 60lb, M. F. tint book, @ $3.60	90 00
10	Western Bank Note and Engraving Co.,	
	For 6,300 inserts of State capitol	75 60
	Amount carried forward	$1,910 35

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,910 35
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
Oct. 27	For messages from Detroit	1 11
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of December	815 00
28	Geo. Stormont,	
	For 6 hours extra work shipping election tickets	3 00
29	4 " " " " " "	2 00
30	3 " " " " " "	1 50
28	A. M. Dobbelaire,	
	For 6 hours extra work shipping election tickets	3 00
29	4 " " " " " "	2 00
30	3 " " " " " "	1 50
	Fred Alexander,	
	For extra work in connection with election tickets, as per voucher	30 75
	C. T. Williams,	
	For 10 hours extra work on election tickets, Oct. 29, 30 and 31, as per voucher	5 00
Nov. 3	A. V. Phister,	
	For hotel bill Detroit, 4 days, ticket printing work	7 00
2	attendance at printing office, Sunday	3 50
	D. E. Allward,	
	For extra work on election tickets as per voucher	3 75
8	F. B. Egan,	
	For extra time and services on election tickets by direction of Sec'y of State	100 00
	railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	2 meals	1 00
	R. B. Callahan,	
	For extra time on election tickets, as per voucher	4 00
	D. A. Babcock,	
	For extra time on election tickets, as per voucher	9 00
	Geo. S. Currie,	
	For extra time on election tickets, as per voucher	7 75
5	John J. Vahey,	
	For 3 days' services on election tickets	9 00
Oct. 23	Laura C. Heely,	
	For 1½ hours work extra time on election tickets	75
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for October	1 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	82 24
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	15 80
	messages from Detroit for October	5 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	31 62
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer E, for quarter ending December 31, 1890	2 00
29	John B. Price & Co.,	
	For 10 reams 28x42 50 lb book, @ $3.00	30 00
Nov. 13	Calvert Lithographing & Engraving Co.,	
	For lithographing 10,000 envelopes	15 00
	Maverick & Wissinger,	
	For 6,300 copies Great Seal of Michigan, printed from plate	97 65
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 31	G. R. Osmun,	
	For attendance at stated meetings of Board of Auditors for the year 1890, including R. R. fares, hotel and telegraph	130 50
	F. B. Egan,	
	For planning, laying out and directing compilation of township official guide	200 00
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of January, 1891	266 46
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	102 44
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For Messages for November	3 25
	" " December	4 85
	" " November from Detroit	2 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November	6 42
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for December	25 51
	Amount carried forward	$3,398 05

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,398 05
Dec. 1	Zabriskie & Bennett,	
	For bill rendered	5 00
22	Henry S. Stebbins,	
	For 6,300 special maps, railroads, Lower Peninsula.	
	6,300 " " Upper Peninsula.	
	6,300 special maps, Congressional Districts, Lower Peninsula.	
	6,300 " " " Upper Peninsula.	
	6,300 special maps, Senatorial Districts, Lower Peninsula.	
	6,300 " " " Upper Peninsula.	
	6,300 special maps, Representative Districts, Lower Peninsula.	
	6,300 " " " Upper Peninsula.	
	6,300 special maps, Judicial Districts, Lower Peninsula.	
	6,300 " " " Upper Peninsula.	
	63,000 total, in accordance with order, @ $18.00	1,134 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 28	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of February	225 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for January	3 10
Dec. 23	American Express Co.,	
	For express on 10 boxes from Chicago	17 55
	express for January	4 61
	John Clear,	
	For freight and cartage, as per voucher	1 83
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer E, for quarter ending March 31, 1891	2 00
Jan. 6	Calvert Lithographing & Engraving Co.,	
	For 4,000 notary public commissions	32 50
	200 blank	
	200 pardon blanks, on bond paper filing on back	16 00
27	engraving changes	2 50
	litographing 3 reams 18x23, into letter heads 8x11, ruled and blocked	16 50
	" 2 " 18x23 (reg.)	
	" 3 " 18x23, linen O. B., into note heads, paper furnished by State	30 00
19	The R. D. Swisher Manfacturing Co.,	
	For new die for Model dater	50
	extra for engraving autograph	1 50
	new day band	35
23	Zabriskie & Bennett,	
	For 3 stencils "Daniel E. Soper"	1 50
19	Hatch Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 wood engraved signature	1 50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of March	200 00
28	American Express Co.,	
	For express from January 28 to February 16	2 40
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages from December 31 to January 29	3 85
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for January	16 73
22	Grand Rapids Electrotype Foundry,	
	For bill rendered, 1 authograph stamp	80
	Calvert Lithographing & Engraving Co.,	
	For lithographing 9,000 envelopes, Nos. 9, 10, 11	15 75
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of April	200 00
	Hatch Engraving Co.,	
	For engraving signature, double size	2 50
Feb. 19	Detroit Journal Co.,	
	For 11 half toned engravings of State institutions, @ $12	132 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, February 19 to March 16	5 16
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	3 65
	Amount carried forward	$5,476 38

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$5,476 38
Feb. 19	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for February	3 52
Mar. 17	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	87
12	A. C. Bishop,	
	For 1 Langleys copy holder	2 00
	Grand Rapids Electrotype Co.,	
	For 1 electrotype	50
9	Detroit Free Press Co.,	
	For 3 maps and chart	9 00
Feb. 16	R. A. Armstrong,	
	For one bunting flag, 9x18	15 00
20	American Bank Note Co.,	
	For altering Governor's name on Commissions	50 00
	furnishing 1,000 commissions	150 00
Mar. 20	The Richmond & Backus Co.,	
	For cleaning and aligning caligraph	2 50
	new platen	2 00
	rack, complete	2 00
	new office case	5 00
	1 doz. purple ribbons	7 50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express March 25 to April 16	22 24
	Secretary or State,	
	For postage for month of May	700 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	5 20
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	2 94
	Floyd E. Andrews,	
	For 1½ hours extra work on Manual	75
24	The Bradstreet Co.,	
	For 1 year's subscription from February 21, 1891	5 00
April 3	Richmond & Backus Co.,	
	For cleaning and aligning caligraph	3 50
	new platen	2 00
	putting in 5 new keys, glass and 1 type	60
	American Printing House for Blind,	
	For 6,500 copies of specimen print for blind	32 50
Mar. 22	Daniel E. Soper,	
	For expenses to Grand Rapids, looking after printing of State tickets; R. R. fare and return	3 50
	hack 50c.; chair car, 50c.	1 00
	2 day's time	6 00
	hotel	6 00
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
Apr. 30	Reynolds & Davies,	
	For large cut of capitol building and express thereon	3 30
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from March 19 to 31 and April 1 to 18	125 80
May 2	John O'Neil,	
	For expenses going after election returns to Manitou county	35 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Oct. 22	A. M. Emery,	
	For 2 leads	10
Feb. 4	1 journal	1 75
Mar. 3	1 rule	1 50
	6 balls twine, $1.50; Higgins ink, 25c	1 75
	Secretary of State,	
	For 2,000 1c stamps for June	20 00
	3,000 2c " " "	60 00
	mailing T. S.	50 00
	mailing receipts of	30 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages, April	3 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express from April 23 to May 16	4 67
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, April 23 to May 23	9 82
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for April	11 42
	Amount carried forward	$6,875 11

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$6,875 11
Mar. 3	Calvert Lithographing & Engraving Co.,	
	For lithographing 1,425 sheets, 17x22 into com. blanks, size 10½x16 (paper furnished by Ihling Bros. & Everard)	12 00
	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 whisperphone	2 25
	D., L. & N. Ry. Co.,	
	For freight, as per voucher	1 86
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 2 Michigan State Gazetteers for 1891 and 1892	10 00
25	Grace Smith,	
	For addressing circulars	4 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer "E," for quarter ending June 30, 1891	2 00
	Maverick & Wissinger,	
	For 2,500 impressions "Great Seal," printed from steel plate on 80 lb cream chromo paper	39 25
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 24	Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.,	
	For message, Monroe	53
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from May 26 to June 15	98 28
	Grace Smith,	
	For extra work in office of Secretary of State	3 00
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express from May 22 to June 18	59 84
	Secretary of State,	
	For postage for month of July	200 00
	George Wilcox,	
	For 6 months Evening News, January 1 to June 30	3 50
	Total for general allowance	$7,311 62
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 600 cards to crop correspondents, sample 6	$1 10
	400 blanks, births, sample 55	5 25
	300 " "A" " 55	4 50
	300 " "B" " 55	4 50
	300 " "C" " 55	4 50
	300 " "D" " 55	4 50
	300 " "E" " 55	4 50
	350 " "F" " 55	5 25
9	1,500 Aug. circulars to crop correspondents	2 45
	1,500 " crop reports, 2 sides, sample 7	5 20
14	400 blanks, "G" sample 15	2 10
	5,000 " "G-g" " 15	11 30
	600 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 7	2 50
	1,000 blanks, elevators and mills, sample 13	2 80
21	1,000 circulars, "To the Thresher"	1 83
22	600 card, "To Elevators," sample 6	1 10
25	1,000 certificates of association, sample 13	2 80
11	composition on insert table 54 vital statistics (omitted from June bill), 17,088 ems, @ 30c	5 13
	presswork, 16 tokens, @ 15c	2 40
17	5,000 copies July crop report:	
	composition, 136,939 ems, @ 30c	41 08
	presswork, 75 tokens, @ 15c	11 25
29	composition on election laws of 1889, 19,536 ems, @ 30c	5 86
	presswork, 25 tokens, @ 15c	3 75
	Township Officers Guide, from page 129 to 496:	
	composition, 894,445 ems, @ 30c	268 33
	presswork, 2,400 tokens, @ 15c	360 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations from copy, Township Guide	20 83
23	composition on 3,800 copies Crop Report for August, 136,939 ems, @ 30c	41 08
	presswork, 48 tokens, @ 15c	7 20
	Amount carried forward	$833 09

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$333 09
Aug. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 12,000 copies Township Guide, from page 496 to end, 280,308 ems, @ 30c	84 09
	presswork, 600 tokens, @ 15c	90 00
	composition on text and contents, Township Guide, from i to x, 19,210 ems, @ 30c	5 76
	presswork, 100 tokens, @ 15c	15 00
1	100 blanks for general election, sample 6	85
	100 blanks "To County Clerks," sample 13	1 00
	100 blanks "From Co. Clerk to Secretary of State," sample 15	1 50
	500 postal cards, sample 6	95
4	500 bill heads, sample 12	2 55
7	1,300 blanks "To County Clerks," sample 6	2 15
	300 postal cards, 2 sides	1 12
	100 circulars, "Act No. 232"	70
	100 circulars "Notice to Sheriff," sample 13	1 00
13	1,500 fair circulars	2 45
	1,500 circulars to crop correspondents	2 45
	1,500 " " " 2 sides	3 64
	100 note circulars	70
18	3,500 envelopes, to crop correspondents	1 80
	6,000 " No. 7	2 70
	3,000 " No. 6¼	1 35
	2,000 " supervisor	90
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500,000 tickets for revision of Constitution—No,—@ 35c	175 00
	500,000 " " " —Yes,—@ 35c	175 00
	200 circulars, special crop report	83
	600 " "To Crop Correspondents," sample 6	95
4	1,000 certificates of office, sample 13	2 80
	1,000 envelopes	45
	1,300 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 7	4 60
9	1,500 crop reports, 2 sides, sample 7	5 20
	1,500 circulars relating to crop report	2 45
	1,500 fair circulars	2 45
	composition on crop report for September, 161,517 ems @ 30c	48 45
	presswork, 64 tokens @ 15c	9 60
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 700 wheat purchased, E. & M., sam. 6	1 25
	85 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 00
	500 circulars to postmasters	1 20
	700 postal cards to newspapers	1 25
13	1,375 " " November crop report, sam. 7	4 90
	1,400 circulars to crop correspondents	2 33
	200 forms for democratic ticket, sam. 16	1 72
	200 " republican ticket, sam. 16	1 72
	200 " prohibition ticket, sam. 16	1 72
	200 " industrial ticket, sam. 16	1 72
14	9,000 envelopes @ 45c	4 05
17	85 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 00
25	600 E. & M. crop report, sam. 6	1 10
28	composition on 4,000 copies crop report, 128,794 ems @ 30c	38 64
	presswork, 51 tokens @ 15c	7 72
	composition on Supreme Court decision of election law, 14 pages, 26,894 ems @ 30c	8 07
	presswork, 84 tokens @ 15c	12 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 11,500 manilla wrappers, sample 6	17 60
	200 blanks, A. g. A., crop report, sam. 6	50
17	1,400 blanks, "To Crop Correspondents," sam. 7	4 90
	1,400 blanks, "Condition of Wheat," sam. 7	4 90
	200 circulars	83
	200 circulars, "To Clerk of County"	83
	200 blank questions, sam. 13	1 20
24	600 E. & M., Dec. report, sam. 6	1 10
	alterations on crop report, 1 hour	30
	composition on crop report for November, 140,322 ems, @ 30c	42 10
	presswork, 51 tokens, @ 15c	7 65
	Amount carried forward	$1,656 98

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,656 93
Dec. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,500 crop reports for January, sam. 7	5 20
	1,500 circulars	3 64
	600 crop reports for November	2 50
24	composition on 3,800 copies crop report, 139,321 ems, @ 30c	41 80
	presswork, 48 tokens, @ 15c	7 20
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on list of county officers, 40,518 ems, @ 30c	12 16
	presswork	1 00
	500 blank patents, sam. 15	2 30
	500 blanks "To Assignee," sam. 15	2 30
	1,000 blank certificates sam. 13	2 80
	1,000 annual reports, sam. 49	13 00
	20,000 affidavits for license to marry, sam. 15	41 30
	500 note headings	1 00
	250 letter headings	1 00
	100 blanks, ages, sam. 23	1 00
	100 blanks, time afflicted, sam. 23	1 00
13	1,400 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 7	4 90
	1,400 blank crop report, sample 7	4 90
	200 circulars, No. 8, 1 side	83
	200 " " 13, 2 sides	90
	2,070 record of births, sample 40	25 00
	4,000 blanks, No. 7, sample 15	9 30
	850 index to births, sample 40	16 00
19	300 blanks, A. g. B, " 44	2 10
	1,600 circulars, "To Town Clerks," 2 sides	3 85
	1,000 " "To City and Village Clerks," 1 side	1 83
	1,600 orders for town clerks, sample 6	2 60
	1,000 " to city and village, sample 6	1 70
	550 circulars to directors of schools	1 33
	550 orders " " " " sample 6	1 10
20	500 comp. slips (Rowley) sample 6	95
	1,000 envelopes, town clerk	45
	1,250 postal cards, 2 sides, sample 7	4 60
	330 " " city and village, sample 7	1 90
	500 " " school directors, " 7	2 20
	1,200 " " official librarian, " 6	2 00
	900 " " newspapers, " 6	1 55
	100 circulars to county clerks	70
	100 " " " "	70
	75 farm statistics, 2 sides, sample 7	1 00
	1,500 envelopes, supervisor of town	90
	1,500 " Secretary of State	90
	1,600 circulars to supervisors	2 58
23	1,000 envelopes	45
	600 February crop report	1 10
26	composition on 3,800 copies crop report, page 1 to end, 238,146 ems, @ 30c	71 44
	presswork, 64 tokens, @ 15c	9 60
	composition on 4,200 copies farm statistics, from page 1 to 48, 505,344 ems, @ 30c	151 60
	presswork, 108 tokens, @ 15c	16 20
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	35
	500 envelopes	45
	1,000 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	1 70
	3,000 envelopes	1 35
	5,000 "	2 25
	100 blanks, "To Sheriff of County," sam. 13	1 00
3	384 " for order book, sam. 43	2 00
	100 county lists, sam. 46	1 00
5	9,000 Ff, sam. 40	76 75
	5,500 inspector's returns, Regents of University	20 40
	100 circulars to county clerks	70
	100 reports from " " sam. 8	75
6	1,500 fruit and garden statistics sam. 40	18 50
7	500 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	95
9	1,000 articles of association, sam. 50	14 35
	1,300 circulars to crop correspondents	2 20
	Amount carried forward	$2,288 49

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,288 49
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
Feb. 9	For 500 board of canvassers, Regents, sam. 36	2 90
	500 " " Justices Supreme Court, sam. 36	2 90
12	5,500 inspector's returns, sam. 36	20 40
	1,250 postal cards, 2 sides,, sam. 7	4 60
16	1,650 covers for farm statistics, sam. 40	22 00
	3,655 inserts " " " 40	37 00
	525 record of births, sam. 43	2 50
12	composition on 3,800 copies of crop report, pages 1 to 26, 177,180 ems @ 30c	53 14
	presswork, 64 tokens @ 15c	9 60
16	composition on 4,200 copies farm statistics, pages 49 to 80 336,896 ems @ 30c	101 07
	presswork, 72 tokens @ 15 c.	10 80
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
23	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 blank statement insane, etc., sam. 40	18 25
	120 record of deaths, sam. 43	1 50
	6,000 blanks, "L," sam. 36	22 15
	550 " "I," " 36	3 25
	100 general election, sam. 6	35
	100 circulars	70
	100 "	70
	100 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	35
25	12,000 blanks, Aa, sam. 40	99 25
	300 maps	2 00
Mar. 4	200 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	50
	600 E. and M. blanks, " 6	1 10
	500 complimentaries, " 6	95
9	200 blank republican tickets, sam. 13	1 20
	200 " democratic " " 13	1 20
	200 " industrial " " 13	1 20
13	100 town lists, Alcona to Branch, no sam.	4 71
	100 " " Calhoun to Genesee	4 71
	100 " " Gladwin to Jackson	4 71
	100 " " Kalamazoo to Macomb	4 71
	100 " " Manistee to Muskegon	4 71
	100 " " Newaygo to Saginaw	4 71
	100 " " Sanilac to Washtenaw	4 71
	100 " " Wayne to Wexford	2 08
	1,200 circulars to crop correspondents	2 20
	250 postal cards, marked "State property," sam. 6	65
	250 " " not " " " " 6	65
	25,000 blanks for wrappers, sample 14	50 30
	100 joint resolution, salary of Attorney General, sam. 13	1 00
	paper for same	30
	1,300 April crop report, sam. 7	4 60
	alterations, etc., on farm statistics, 8 hours, @ 30c	2 40
18	composition on farm statistics, pages 81 to 160:	
	842,240 ems, @ 30c	252 67
	presswork, 180 tokens, @ 15c	27 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
20	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 shipping list circulars	1 20
	300 election blanks, S, sam. 15	1 80
	5,500 " " SS, " 15	12 30
24	printing for compilation book, as follows:	
	50 blanks for first inset, sample 38	8 00
	700 " " second and following insets	12 50
	50 covers, sample 26	2 25
	500 complimentary slips, sam. 6	95
	1,500 envelopes, town clerk	90
	1,500 " "To County Clerk"	90
	1,000 circulars, 2 sides	91
	500 complimentary slips (D. E. Soper), sam. 6	95
30	500 E. & M. blanks, sam. 6	95
April 7	2,500 blanks, A, births, " 53	21 00
	200 christian names of children, sam. 18	97
	100 postal cards, sample 6	35
14	3,675,000 election tickets, consisting of three different political stripes, for April, 1891, @ 35c	1,286 25
	2,600 blanks, "D" marriages, sam. 53	17 25
	1,500 " "F" deaths, " 53	13 50
	Amount carried forward	$4,469 90

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,469 90
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
April 14	For 1,500 postal cards, sam. 6	2 45
	100 circulars, list of county officers	70
	alterations, etc., on farm statistics, 4½ hours, @ 30c	1 35
16	1,700 covers, report of farm products, sam. 13	4 20
20	composition on 3,800 March crop report, 112,345 ems, @ 30c	33 70
	presswork on same, 48 tokens, @ 15c	7 20
	composition on April crop report, 110,120 ems, @ 30c	33 04
	presswork on same, 48 tokens, @ 15c	7 20
	composition on farm statistics for 1889-90, from page 1 to 164. context I to LII, 281,063 ems, @ 30c	84 32
	presswork on same, 144 tokens, @ 15c	21 60
	composition on cost and value of crops of 1889, 4 pages, 7,684 ems, @ 30c	2 30
	presswork, 5 tokens, @ 15c	75
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Apr. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting 5 reams paper into wrappers	5 00
	3,000 blanks, return of marriage, sam. 55	24 75
	1,800 crop reports, May, sam. 6	2 15
	1,300 circulars to correspondents	2 20
	1,450 postals to supervisors, 2 sides, sam. 7	5 20
	2,000 complimentaries, D. E. Soper, sam. 6	3 20
	100 certificates, sam. 13	1 00
	1,000 postal card blanks, sam. 6	1 70
	cutting 2,500 wrappers	1 50
	2,000 address slips for shipping room, sam. 6	3 20
	100 circulars to sheriffs	70
	100 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 00
	100 envelopes	45
	100 circulars to superintendents of poor	70
	100 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 00
	500 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	95
	1,000 " " agricultural report, sam. 6	1 70
	1,000 circulars to supervisors	1 83
	500 E. & M. blanks, sam. 6	95
May 8	cutting manilla paper for wrappers	5 00
	250 blanks, sheriff's report, sam. 15	1 90
	250 report superintendent of poor covers, sam. 49	6 00
	250 " " " inset, sam. 49	6 00
	3,060 " " " and supervisor, sam. 15	7 30
12	2,000 complimentary slips, sam. 6	1 70
	1,800 covers, D. D. and blind, sam. 13	4 40
	1,000 single notary blanks, sam. 20	3 60
	1,300 blanks for June crop report, sam. 11	3 40
	1,300 circulars, crop report	2 20
	100 circulars	70
	3,000 complimentary slips, sam. 6	3 20
18	alterations on D. D. and blind report, 7½ hours	2 25
19	composition on 3,900 statistics for insane, D. and D. and blind, pages 1 to 48, 477,602 ems @ 30c	143 28
	presswork 102 tokens @ 15c	15 30
	composition on 3,800 copies May crop report, pages 1 to 22, 133,931 ems, @ 30c	40 18
	presswork, 48 tokens, @ 15c	7 20
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
June 4	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For error on 1,300 crop reports, charged as sam. 6 instead of 7	2 45
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 double notary blanks, sam. 20	3 60
	500 articles of association, " 49	8 00
	10,000 envelopes	4 50
	4,000 E. & M. blanks, sam. 6	6 20
	500 note circulars	1 20
8	3,000 blanks, section "D," return of marriage, sam. 53	24 75
	2,000 errata slips for farm statistics, sam. 6	3 20
16	4,500 blanks, section A, return of births, sam. 53	36 00
	4,500 " for correspondents books, sam. 20	14 10
	2,800 " threshers' account book, form 1, sam. 20	9 00
	8,400 " " " " " 2, " 20	25 80
	Amount carried forward	$5,120 30

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$5,120 30
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
June 15	For 2,800 blanks, threshers' account book, form 3, sam. 20	9 00
	8,400 " " " " " 4, " 20	25 80
	2,800 covers for same, sam. 13	6 40
	100 postal cards, sam. 6	35
	3,000 envelopes	1 35
	3,000 certificates, sam. 13	6 80
	1,300 July crop report, sam. 7	4 60
	1,300 circulars to crop correspondents	2 20
	alterations, etc., on report of sheriffs, 4½ hours, @ 30c	1 35
	composition on 2,600 copies of 18th abstract of report of sheriffs, page 1 to end, 289,234 ems, @ 30c	86 77
	presswork, 66 tokens, @ 15c	9 90
	composition on 5,000 copies crop report, from page 1 to 23, 148,633 ems, @ 30c	44 59
	presswork, 63 tokens, @ 15c	9 45
	Total for printing	$5,328 86

BINDING.

	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 3,800 tables No. 54	$1 14
8	pasting 3,800 " " vital statistics	1 90
15	binding 2 records of association, medium Russia ends and bands, 15 quires, @ 80c	12 00
	paging same	1 40
	folding and stitching 5,000 crop report No. 105, @ 20c	10 00
16	branding "State Property" on 2 sides of 12 volumes of Howell's Statutes	12
	lettering record of births, Montcalm county	50
17	ruling books 22 and 23, record of association	1 50
	lettering record of deaths, Montcalm county	50
22	" " births, Marquette county	50
	folding, stitching and binding in cloth 22d registration report of vital statistics for 1888, 3,800 copies, @ 11c	418 00
25	folding and stitching 6,000 election laws, @ 20c	12 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 11	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 book, opinions of Attorney General, Russia ends and bands	5 60
	ruling same	1 25
	cutting index, $1.00; paging, 70c	1 70
	branding 200 volumes Howell's Statutes	2 00
	cutting ½ ream manilla paper into strips	50
	binding 1 volume report superintendent of poor, ½ sheep, 17 quires, @ 30c	5 10
15	folding and stitching 3,800 copies crop report	7 60
	branding 50 volumes public acts, 1885, 2 sides	50
	binding book, justices of peace, ½ sheep, 10 quires	3 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 10,000 blocks, Const. tablets, 100 in block, @ 1½c	150 00
16	binding 25 twp. official guide, full law sheep @ 45c	11 25
	" 2,000 " " " ½ sheep @ 28c	560 00
	branding 2,000 " " State property @ 1c	20 00
	folding and stitching 3,800 copies crop report @ 20c	7 60
	lettering record of births, Saginaw county	50
22	binding 2,000 township officer's guide, ½ sheep @ 28c	560 00
	branding 2,000 " " State property @ 1c	20 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 72 blocks, and 12 blocks @ 1½c	1 26
	cutting paper for same	50
7	binding 2,600 township officer's guide, ½ sheep @ 28c	728 00
	branding 2,425 " " " 2 sides	24 25
14	binding 25 " " " ½ sheep @ 28c	7 00
	branding 25 " " " 2 sides	25
	binding 200 " " " ½ sheep @ 28c	56 00
	branding 200 " " " 2 sides	2 00
	binding 800 " " " ½ sheep @ 28c	224 00
	branding 800 " " " 2 sides	8 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,867 42

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,867 42
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
Oct. 21	For binding 800 township officers' guide, ½ sheep @ 28c	224 00
	branding 800 " " " 2 sides	8 00
	binding 800 " " " ½ sheep @ 28c	224 00
	branding 800 " " " 2 sides	8 00
	folding and stitching 4,000 crop report @ 20c	8 00
	" " 10,000 election laws @ 20c	20 00
	binding 2,000 township officer's guide, ½ sheep 28c	560 00
	branding 2,000 " " " 2 sides	20 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 750 township officers' guide, ½ sheep, @ 28c	210 00
	branding same, 2 sides, @ 1c	7 50
	making 100 blocks, @ 2c	2 00
	" 100 " @ 1½c	1 50
18	folding and stitching 4,000 crop report, @ 20c	8 00
21	binding 1 volume record of deaths, 4 quires, @ 50c	2 00
	paging same	50
	binding 2 volumes record of births, 10 quires	5 00
	paging same	1 00
	lettering record of births, Berrien county	50
24	binding 1 shipping book, Rus. E. & B., 5 quires, @ 45c	2 25
	paging same, 50c; ruling, $1.00	1 50
	cutting 3 reams manilla paper	2 25
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 48 record of marriage blanks	50
Dec. 15	" and stitching 3,800 crop report	7 60
22	rebinding volumes 1 and 2, Howell's Statutes, full sheep	2 50
26	binding 2 volumes letters, vital statistics, ½ roan	5 20
	cutting index in same	50
	binding 2 volumes letters, ½ roan, 34 quires, @ 10c	3 40
	cutting index in same	50
	branding Howell's Statutes (405), 2 sides	4 05
	boxing same, 7 boxes	1 75
	branding 585 Howell's Statutes, Vol. 3, 2 sides	5 85
	boxing same, 13 boxes	3 25
	branding 315 Howell's Statutes, Vol. 3, 2 sides	3 15
	boxing same, 7 boxes	1 75
	branding 360 Howell's Statutes, Vol. 3, 2 sides	3 60
	boxing same, 8 boxes	2 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For branding 315 Howell's Statutes, @ 1c	3 15
Jan. 13	re-packing same, 7 boxes	1 75
	branding 585 Howell's Statutes, @ 1c	5 85
	re-packing same, 13 boxes	3 25
	branding 135 Howell's Statutes, @ 1c	1 35
	re-packing same, 3 boxes	75
	branding 315 Howell's Statutes	3 15
	re-packing same, 7 boxes	1 75
	branding 540 Howell's Statutes	5 40
	re-packing same, 12 boxes	3 00
	branding 270 Howell's Statutes	2 70
	re-packing same, 6 boxes	1 50
	branding 673 Howell's Statutes	6 73
	re-packing same, 15 boxes	3 75
	making 1 index for joint resolutions	75
	blocking 5 blocks letter heads	10
	" 10 " note "	15
	making and cutting index in two blocks	1 50
20	folding and stitching 3,800 crop reports, @ 20c	7 60
22	making 180 blocks, 1½x8½, @ 1½c	2 70
	cutting paper for same	75
	ruling book, 50 folio pages	75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Robert Smith & Co.,	
Feb. 2	For folding 4,000 circulars No. 7, @ 30c	1 20
	binding 1 volume U. S. statutes, full sheep	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$4,290 10

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,290 10
Feb. 2	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For stapling 180 index slips, @ 1c	1 80
	binding 1 order book, demy, Russia ends and bands, 7 quires, @ 45c	3 15
	paging same	75
	folding, stitching and covering 500 copies of Mich. manuf. laws, @ 30c	1 50
6	binding 4 volumes letters, 1890, 168 quires, ½ roan, @ 10c	16 80
	cutting index, 50c each	2 00
	binding 1 volume letter statistics, 1890, ½ roan, 36 quires, @ 10c	3 60
13	folding and stitching 3,800 crop report No. 112, @ 20c	7 60
9	folding and stitching 3,000 sheets fruit and market garden	3 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
18	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 5,305 sheets farm statistics, @ 10c	5 30
	" " 525 " Wayne county record, @ 10c	52
19	" " 180 " " " deaths, @ 10c	18
	branding 470 Howell's Statutes, @ 1c	4 70
24	" 475 " " "	4 75
26	" 475 " " "	4 75
28	" 329 " " "	3 29
March 2	" 400 " " "	4 00
4	furnishing and cutting 6 pieces heavy tar board, @ 15c	90
	" " " 46 " " " " "	6 90
10	cutting paper	25
	making 5 blocks	10
16	folding and stitching 3,800 crop report No. 113, @ 20c	7 60
17	binding 12 record of births, medium, full sheep, Russia corners, 84 quires, @ 50c	42 00
	paging same, 12 books, @ $1.00	12 00
	binding 12 index for same; index cut and ½ Russia labels on sides @ $3.00	36 00
	binding index to record of articles of association, medical, full Russia, 5 qrs. @ 95c	4 75
	ruling paper for same, $2.50; cutting index, $1.00	3 50
	folding and stitching 8 blank sheets, farm statistics	80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For lettering Emmet county record of births	50
Apr. 7	folding and stitching 2,500 sheets, return of births	2 50
13	" " 2,000 marriage blanks @ 10c	2 00
	pasting 4,200 "corrections," in farm statistics @ 15	6 30
	folding, stitching and covering 1,700 farm statistics, pamphlets @ 52c	8 84
	folding 1,000 reprint farm statistics @ 3c	30
14	binding 1 book record of election returns, medium, Russia ends and bands, 8 qrs. @ 80c	6 40
	ruling same, $2.00; paging, 80c	2 80
	binding 50 Michigan crop reports in cloth @ 11c	5 50
16	folding and stitching 1,500 blanks, deaths	1 50
	" " 3,800 crop reports @ 20c	7 60
18	binding 500 Michigan farm statistics, 1889-90, cloth @ 11c	55 00
	branding 341 Howell's Statutes @ 1c	3 41
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2,000 farm statistics, 1889-90, cloth @ 11c	220 00
May 1	branding 200 Howell Statutes @ 1c	2 00
	binding 3 sample copies of manual	1 32
11	folding and stitching 500 sheets, report of poor	50
	" " 3,800 crop reports, No. 115 @ 20c	7 60
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 5	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,800 pamphlets of insane, D. D. and blind @ 30c	5 40
10	folding and stitching 3,000 marriage blanks @ 10c	3 00
13	" " 4,500 birth blanks @ 10c	4 50
	" " and covering 1,500 correspondent's crop report books @ 40c	6 00
	folding, stitching, and covering 2,800 thresher's account books @ 40c	11 20
	" " " 5,000 Michigan crop reports, @ 20c	10 00
	Total for binding	$4,846 76

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.		
July 5	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 46 reams 24-lb. demy superfine, sam. 20		$154 56
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 10 M 6½ envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80		18 00
	5 M 9, " " 278, @ 2.85		14 25
	3 M 10 " " 279, @ 3.35		10 05
	3 M 11 " " 280, @ 3.80		11 40
Oct. 2	10 M 7¾x10½ 100-lb. portfolio envelopes, sam. 247, @ $9.50		95 00
	10 M 7x4 50-lb. envelopes, white, sam. 267, @ $2.05		20 50
	1 P. O. scale		9 00
13	2 reams Crane's paper, 8½x13. n. o. c., @ $2.25		4 50
	15 doz. sponges, @ 60c		8 00
	1 M No. 11 XXX white envelopes, sam. 280		3 80
21	2 doz. quarts Carter's mucilage, sam. 112¼, @ $6.50		13 00
23	10 lbs. 3-ply jute twine, sam. 207, @ 13c		1 30
	10 " 4 " " " " " "		1 30
	40 " 5 " " " " " "		5 20
	Allowed November 26, 1890.		
Nov. 22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 559 reams 24-lb. double cap, fine, sam. 19, @ 11½c		1,542 84
	Allowed January 29, 1891.		
Jan. 22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 2,000 sheets 17x22 No. 21 bond, sam. 7, @ $19.50		39 00
	16 reams 15x19 22-lb. superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c		49 28
28	1 dozen glass covered mucilage pots, sam. 157		3 25
	1 dozen Rogers white handle steel erasers, sam. 111		5 35
	39 reams 36-lb. med., superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c		196 56
	33⅓ reams 24-lb. folio, " " " "		112 56
	32⅔ reams 18-lb. cap, " " " "		82 32
	20 reams 22-lb crown " 15x19, sam. 20, @ 14c		61 60
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
29	Ihling Bros, & Everard,		
	For 10 reams 24x36, 60lb wrapping paper, sam. 5 @ 3c		18 00
	6 reams 36x40, 100lb " " " "		18 00
27	10 M XXX 6½ white envelopes, sam. 275 @ $1.80		18 00
Feb. 13	20 31-40 M 7¼x10 envelopes, sam. 246¼ @ $9.25		192 17
10	12 reams 18lb cap. superfine, sam. 20 @ 14c		30 24
Jan. 7	6 dozen number 5 thumb tacks, sam. 188 @ 40c		2 40
	5 gross 048 Esterbrook pens @ 60c, $3.00; 25 per cent off		2 25
Feb. 3	6 M B eyelets @ 50c		3 00
7	2 dozen pints Carter's ink, sam. 79 @ $2.60		5 20
	1 " oz. " carmine, sam. 85		2 00
	1 " Faber's green tipped pencils, sam. 37		62
	2 " pyramid pins, sam. 198 @ 75c		1 50
	5 gross 284 Esterbrook pens, sam. 48		2 81
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 12	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 4 reams Crane's tw. paper, 8½x14, 10lb @ $2.25		9 00
9	2 dozen rubber pen holders, sam. 72 @ $1.25		2 50
	2 dozen cork pen holders, sam. 58 @ 85c		1 70
	2 M No. 18 gilt seals, sam. 93 @ $3.50		7 00
	1 dozen flexible rubber rules, sam. 176		3 75
	1 " 16-inch hard rubber rules, sam. 176		3 75
	1 " 12-inch maple rules, sam. 173		90
	1-12 " 24-inch maple rules, sam. 175		16
	1 " Gesburn's ruling pens		2 00
	1 " steel erasers, sam. 110		4 25
	2 " quarts Carter's mucilage @ $6.50		13 00
	¼ " iron paper weights @ $5.00		1 25
	⅛ " " " " $3.00		75
	1 grt. gross number 11 rubber bands	$2 25	
	1 " " " 14 " "	3 00	
	4 " " 33 " "	4 00	
		$9 25	
	Fifty per cent off	4 62	
			4 63
	3 gro. No. 126 Esterbrook pens, 75c; 25 per cent off		56
	Amount carried forward		$2,809 01

Secretary of State vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,809 01
May 9	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 doz. 3½ sponge cups, sam. 106	1 10
	1 " pts. Sanford's card. ink, sam. 84	9 50
	4 " No. 5½ thumb tacks, sam. 187	2 00
	27 lbs. " 18 flax twine, sam. 208, @ 21c	5 67
	27 " " 36 " " " 208, @ 21c	5 67
	5 M No. 9 manilla envelopes, sam. 240, @ $1.80	9 00
	6 reams 24x36 50 lb manilla; 6 reams 36x40 80 lb manilla, 790 lbs., sam. 8, @ 8c	63 20
	1 ream 140 lb Treas. blotter, sam. 1, @ 20c	28 00
	4 M sheets 17x22 No. 21 bond, sam, 7, @ $19.50	78 00
	1 doz index Mem. books No. 508, n. o. c.	4 50
	3 reams 24 lb O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c	11 52
	Total for stationery	$3,027 17
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$7,311 62
	Printing	5,328 86
	Binding	4,846 76
	Stationery	3,027 17
	Total allowance for Secretary of State	$20,514 41

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Constitution, Art. 9, Sec. 1.—They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 30	State Treasurer,	
	For express on currency from Detroit	$4 00
	" " silver " "	2 00
	" " cancelled bonds	2 70
	postage for July	6 30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer I for quarter ending September 30, 1890	1 00
June 17	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	25
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	State Treasurer,	
	For express on currency from Detroit	4 00
	postage for use of office	8 00
	telephone and telegraph	3 00
July 18	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	25
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for office	5 00
	express charges on currency	4 00
	telephone	1 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	52
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	State Treasurer,	
	For express on currency from Detroit	4 00
	postage for October	6 00
	John Clear,	
	For freight and cartage on 1 box scale weights	50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for month of November	21 00
	express charges on currency	4 00
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer I for quarter ending December 31, 1890	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for office for December	5 00
	Geo. L. Maltz,	
	For attendance at meeting of telephone board and making assessments for the year 1890	189 50
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages for November and December	1 79
Dec. 24	The R. D. Swisher Manufacturing Company,	
	For 3 No. 6 gems	7 50
	1 4-line hand stamp	50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 1	F. Braastad,	
	For fare to Detroit and return on State business	3 65
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for use of office for January	20 00
	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express charges on 10 M currency from Detroit to Lansing	4 00
	American Express Company,	
	For express for January	2 45
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of postoffice drawer I for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
7	Calvert Lithograph & engraving Co.,	
	For designing and engraving 5,000 checks on bond paper	10 00
	lithographing same, perforated, numbered, bound, 5 books, 5 deep	42 50
	Amount carried forward	$366 41

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$866 41
Jan. 7	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for Treasurer's office for February	10 00
Feb. 4	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express charges on 10 M currency	4 00
17	" " "	4 00
25	" " "	4 00
7	American Express Company,	
	For express	50
Jan. 12	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages	50
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Rand, McNally & Co.,	
	For Banker's Almanac for year 1891	10 00
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for treasurer's office for March	5 00
	telephone account for January	1 00
March 2	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express charges on 10 M currency	4 00
24	" " 15 M "	6 00
6	American Express Co.,	
	For express	80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	50
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	83
	" in January	78
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for office for April	10 00
April 2	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express charges paid on 10 M currency	4 00
	The Bradstreet Co.,	
	For subscription to agency for year ending April 1, 1892	50 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 23	Detroit Safe Co.,	
	For work on safe	16 00
	State Treasurer,	
	For express charges on 2 M silver from Detroit	2 00
	postage for use of office for May	8 00
16	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express on $5,000 currency to Lansing	2 00
	" $10,000 " " "	4 00
2	A. D. Garner,	
	For fare to Detroit and return	3 60
	expenses in Detroit	2 25
	conveying $420,000 to Detroit, and $3,500 to be changed.	
April 30	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Ishpeming	27
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazetteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
June 5	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer E for quarter ending June 30, 1891	1 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
1	Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.,	
	For message, Detroit	25
May 28	First National Bank, Detroit,	
	For express on $10,000 currency to Lansing	4 00
June 19	" " " "	4 00
	State Treasurer,	
	For postage for office of treasurer for June	10 00
May 1	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message to Detroit	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for May	3 30
	Total for general allowance	$547 74

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing 250 envelopes, Mechanics' bank	$0 45
	" 3,000 check slips, sam. 6	4 70
28	" 1,500 envelopes	90
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 peddlers' license, sam. 9	2 95
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 2,000 receipts, sam. 6	3 20
24	600 covers for report, sam. 13	2 00
	composition on report, page 1 to 17, 46,104 ems @ 30c	13 83
	presswork, 42 tokens @ 15c	6 30
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 blank pages for ledger, sam. 20	1 50
	500 envelopes	45
	400 daily statements, sam. 17	1 19
	400 blank cash account, sam. 45	3 45
	400 " receipts on cash book, sam. 45	3 45
11	800 bank statements, sam. 18	2 29
	800 " " copy ink, sam. 18	2 69
22	200 blanks, S. T., sam. 9	95
	250 " S. T. S., sam. 9	1 15
	250 " duplicate, sam. 9	1 15
	500 envelopes to F. B.	45
	500 " A. D. G.	45
26	200 blanks, S. T., Chicago, copy ink, sam. 9	1 05
	200 " duplicate, copy ink, sam. 9	1 05
	300 blanks, S. T. 13 N. Y. copy ink, sam. 9	1 30
	300 " duplicate. " " " 9	1 30
	300 envelopes, "To National Bank of Commerce"	45
	200 " "Union National Bank"	45
	200 blanks, sam. 15	1 70
	6 forms of 52 leaves each, cash book, sam. 7	6 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 88 blank certificates of deposit, sam. 15	1 50
14	4,000 checks, sam. 6	6 20
	112 additional blank certificates of deposit, sam. 15	1 70
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 blanks, S. T. 19 copy ink, sam. 8	1 05
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks, lists of drafts drawn, copy ink, sam. 8	1 80
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 29	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 150 balance sheets, sam. 45	2 15
	400 peddlers' application, sam. 8	1 35
May 19	5,000 blank check orders, sam. 6	7 70
	Total for printing	$90 20

BINDING.

	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting blotting paper	$0 50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 11	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding, numbering and perforating 3 books of peddlers' license, ½ Russia, paper sides, @ $1.00	3 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 10	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For making 2 blocks	05
22	binding 1 ledger, medium, Russia ends and bands, 5 quires, @ 80c	4 00
	ruling same, $1.25; paging, 50c	1 75
	binding 1 journal, medium, Russia ends and bands, 3 quires, @ 80c	2 40
	ruling same, $1.00; paging, 50c	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$13 20

State Treasurer vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$13 20
Dec. 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2 volumes letters, ½ roan, 77 quires, @ 10c	7 70
30	binding 1 book, demy, Russia ends and bands, 4 quires, @ 45c	1 80
	canvass cover for same, $1.00; paging, 50c	1 50
	folding, stitching and covering 600 copies of State Treasurer's report, @ 30c	1 80
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding small cash book, full morocco	2 50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 6	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 600 reports, cloth, @ 11c	66 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 6	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For making 20 blocks, @ 1½c	30
	Total for binding	$94 80

STATIONERY.

	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 21	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 gross No. 2 Gluci pens, sam. 53	$3 00
	2 reams 16x21 24-lb superfine paper	6 72
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Aug. 30	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 3 fountain sponge cups	1 80
	1 doz. anti-cramp penholders	1 00
	1 " Spencerian school penholders	35
	8 gross rubber bands	5 49
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 M sheets 17x22, No. 25 bond paper, sam. 10	22 50
	2 quarts Sanford's Arabian mucilage, sam. 112 @ $9.00	1 50
	2 fountain sponge cups, n. o. c.	1 20
	½ doz. sponges	30
Dec. 2	2 gross No. 2 Leon Isaac pens, sam. 53	3 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream 24-lb. O. B. folio, sample 23, @ 16c	3 84
	½ ream 28-lb. O. B. Royal, sam. 28, @16c	2 24
	2 reams 24-lb. superfine Demy, sam. 20, @ 14c	6 72
	lithographing 2 M note heads, sample 30	5 00
	" 2 M letter heads, " 31	6 00
	blocking 40 pads " "	80
	" 40 " note heads	60
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 9	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1½ lb colored linen twine, sam. 205, @ 45c	67
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For ½ gross Faber's Sib. Hex. pencils, sample 34, @ $10.00	5 00
	2 gross No. 2 Leon Isaacs' pens, sample 53, @ $1.50	3 00
	1 M coin envelopes No. 3, sam. 288	1 30
	1 M No. 10 manilla envelopes, sam. 258	2 10
May 9	1 doz. No. 8 central rubber penholders	2 50
	Total for stationery	$86 63

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$547 74
Printing	90 20
Binding	94 80
Stationery	86 63
Total allowance to State Treasurer	$819 37

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, 341 A—Provided he shall not directly or indirectly receive any fees, mileage or perquisites whatever for the performance of duties connected with his office, excepting actual personal expenses while away from the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 4	United States Express Company,	
	For express	$0 25
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer D for quarter ending September 30, 1890	2 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for July	4 24
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	85
June 28	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	43
May 6	C. Alsdrof & Son,	
	For 2 lb gum arabic	2 50
13	1 oz. sponge	25
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 29	Henry Humphrey,	
	For expenses of trip on State business, examining methods of accounting with State institutions: hack, Lansing, 25c; railroa 1, Chicago and return $11.10; vestibule car, $1.75; dinner, $1.00; lunch, 45c; hack, 50c	15 05
30	railroad Chicago to Springfield and return, $8.55; dinner, 75c; hack 25c	9 55
Aug. 1	hotel, Springfield, $5.25; hack, 25c; dinner and supper, $1.50	7 00
4	railroad to St. Paul, $11.50; Pullman car, $1.00; dinner and supper, 75c; hack, 25c	14 00
7	hack, 25c; railroad to Stillwater, 55c; hack, 50c; railroad, 55c; hack, 25c	2 10
8	hotel, St. Paul, $12.00; hack, 25c; railroad to Chicago, $11.50	23 75
	sleeper to Madison, $2.00; porter, 25c	2 25
9	hack at Madison	25
10	hotel " $2.50; hack, 25c; lunch, 20c; breakfast, 75c	3 75
	hack at Chicago	50
12	dinner, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	4 95
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	1 20
21	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	1 08
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
6	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 2 lbs. gum arabic, @ $1.60	3 20
Sept. 16	13 sponges	35
	Orin Stair,	
	For 1 record book	80
	1 blank book	35
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	4 10
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	70
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	58
	Thos. D. Meads,	
	For abstract of entries for year ending May 31, 1890, 2,075 descriptions, @ 10c	207 50
	Wm. P. Lane,	
	For appeals of tax cases from Wayne circuit court:	
	return to supreme court in People vs. Catharine and E. O'Connor	5 00
	return to supreme court, case of Catharine O'Connor	5 00
	return to supreme court, case of Seneca McLaughlin	5 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	John Clear,	
	For freight and cartage on blank books	70
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 70
	Amount carried forward	$332 43

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$332 43
Sept. 16	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	9 50
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	75
	John R. Wood,	
	For subscriptions for 2 copies R. R. guide from July, 1890 to June, 1891	2 00
Oct. 11	Charles C. Stewart,	
	For costs allowed by court in tax cases, as per bill	10 00
	R. J. McLaughlin,	
	For costs allowed by court in tax cases, as per bill	10 00
	Rudolph Dueltgen,	
	For amount of taxed bill of costs, as per voucher	31 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	5 25
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	2 65
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer D for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1890	2 00
16	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 2 pounds gum arabic	3 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
July 31	H. H. Aplin,	
	For meeting with telegraph and telephone board, one day	3 00
	traveling expenses from West Bay City, and hotel	5 90
Aug. 25	one day on board	3 00
Sept. 9-10	attending special meeting of board	6 00
	railroad fare and hotel bill	7 90
18-19	visiting Albion, Hillsdale, Adrian and Jackson, looking over telegraph and telephone construction, hotel and hack bill	13 05
	4 days' time	12 00
Oct. 7 9	went to Detroit to look over Telegraph and Telephone Company's poles, 3 days	9 00
	railroad fare, $6.50; horse and buggy, $2.00	8 50
	hotel bill	6 50
Nov. 28	railroad fare	3 90
	hotel 3 days	5 50
	3 days' work making up assessment	9 00
	R. B. Larzelere,	
	For amount paid for oil for typewriter	50
	" " " benzine "	10
	washing 14 towels	70
Dec. 24	O. L. Elliott,	
	For hauling 1 load paper to printing office	50
25	" 1 " " " "	50
6	C. Alsdorf,	
	For 2 pounds gum arabic	3 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	23 78
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For Messages for November	4 60
	" " December	3 35
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November and December	7 97
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for December	55
5	A. C. Bishop,	
	For 1 main spring for typewriter	30
22	Office Specialty Mf'g Co.,	
	For 1 special 5 M expansion S. S. index	12 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For ½ lb ink sponges	1 25
Dec. 31	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For 1 message	50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	5 30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer D. for quarter ending March 31, 1891	2 00
Jan. 7	Mich. Printing Stamp Co.,	
	For repairing dating stamp	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$571 33

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$571 33
Feb. 6	W. D. Sabin,	
	For 4 eraser sharpeners @ 50c	2 00
12	S. E. Massari,	
	For repairs on numbering machine	2 25
	George Morgan,	
	For repairing lever punch	3 50
Jan. 31	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 1 bottle clock oil	50
Feb. 9	2 pounds gum arabic	3 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	6 75
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for December	3 20
Jan. 27	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for January	6 57
Feb. 5	Sadler Publishing Co.,	
	For 1 year's subscription to U. S. Postal Guide	2 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 21	Henry Humphrey,	
	For one month's services during the months of January, February and March, editing, indexing and supervising the publication of the Auditor General's report for 1890	166 66
19	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 1 lb. gum arabic	1 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for March	2 50
Feb. 19	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages February 6 and 9	77
Mar. 13	United States Express Co.,	
	For express from Monroe	25
7	Crown File Band Co.,	
	For 1,000 No. 25 Crown file bands	8 50
19	O. Palmer,	
	For examining and correcting list of entries for Auditor General's office	2 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, March 20 to April 21	43 65
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	2 40
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	1 81
	J. B. Peter,	
	For 1 map of Saginaw county for Auditor General's office	7 00
	R. D. Swisher Co.,	
	For 1 new die for self-inker	75
	1 No. 4 gem self-inker	2 00
Apr. 6	Geo. W. Stone,	
	For hack at Lansing	25
	railroad fare from Lansing to Bay City	2 15
	supper at Bay City, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	railroad fare Lansing to Bay City	5 45
	sleeping car, Bay City to Mackinaw	2 00
7	breakfast at Mackinaw	50
	railroad fare from Mackinaw to Marquette	6 15
9	hotel at Marquette	6 00
	railroad fare, Marquette to Mackinaw	6 15
	supper at Mackinaw	50
	railroad fare and sleeper, Mackinaw to Bay City	7 45
10	breakfast at Bay City	50
	railroad fare, Bay City to Lansing	2 15
	street car fare, Lansing	05
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
May 4	Oscar Palmer,	
	For correcting list of entries for Auditor General's office, 116 descriptions @ 10c	11 60
	Amount carried forward	$883 04

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$883 04
May 7	Geo. W. Stone,	
	For going to Bois Blanc and St. Ignace on swamp land business, by order of the board: hack at Lansing	25
	railroad fare to Cheboygan	6 80
	sleeping car	1 50
8	board 1 day	2 00
	sail boat to Bois Blanc Island	5 00
9	3 meals, $1.50; boat to St. Ignace, $1.00	2 50
10	board one day at St. Ignace	2 00
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Lansing	7 15
	sleeping car to Bay City	1 50
	breakfast, Bay City	50
	H. A. Miller,	
	For publishing notice of State tax sales of Isabella county in Mt. Pleasant Democrat, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
April 8	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages to April 29	1 40
May 2	United States Express Co.,	
	For express to Adrian	16
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from April 22 to May 23	10 20
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages April 8 to 28	1 73
	J. B. Peter,	
	For 1 map of city of Saginaw	10 00
	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For one whisperphone	2 25
12	The Sentinel Publishing Co.,	
	For publishing a notice of sale of State tax lands in the county of Washtenaw, 2 folios 5 times	4 20
	Bay City Times Co.,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Bay county, 2 folios 5 times	4 20
	John Ryan,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Livingston county, 2 folios 5 times	4 20
	Charles Brebner,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Luce county, 2 folios 5 times	4 20
	C. G. Cavanagh,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Mackinaw county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. A. Keith,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Macomb county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Chas. J. Robinson,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Manistee county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Manitou county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	R. W. Marsh,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Mason county	4 20
	Wm. P. Nisbett,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Mecosta county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Louis H. Goulet,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Osceola county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. C. Viall,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Alpena county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	James R. Dudley,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Ogemaw county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Follonsbee & Brady,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Ontonagon county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Ferris S. Fitch,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Oakland county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Foster Brothers,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Gladwin county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Amount carried forward	$1,009 38

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,009 38
May 18	Wm. B. Wells, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Montcalm county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Henry G. Wanty, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Muskegon county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Alfred J. West, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Montmorency county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Democrat Printing and Publishing Co., For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Monroe county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	James J. Savage, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Midland county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	George S. Stout, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Missaukee county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. N. Tinklepaugh, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Kalkaska county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Henry C. Kudner, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Lapeer county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. C. Nelson, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Leelanau county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	George S. Corbit, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Clinton county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	John E. Burchard, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Chippewa county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	M. D. Eaton For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Clare county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	M. Murphy, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Iosco county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Sylvester Kinney, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Baraga county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	O. L. Waterbury, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Benzie county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. C. Bailey, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Branch county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. Hurlson, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Houghton county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. T. Rorick, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Huron county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Standard Publishing Co., For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Ionia county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	E. A. Blackman, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Hillsdale county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Walter Goodland, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Gogebic county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Chas. S. Hampton, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Emmet county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Joseph Patterson, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Crawford county	4 20
	Benj. F. Davis, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Antrim county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	James J. Decker, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Arenac county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Amount carried forward	$1,114 38

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,114 38
May 13	M. T. Ryan, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Allegan county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Edward Forsyth, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Cheboygan county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	The Jackson Patriot, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Jackson county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Sam R. Lee, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Iron county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	I. M. Weston, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Kent county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	J. Hurlson, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Keweenaw county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	M. E. Stearns, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Lenawee county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Albert H. Johnson, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Barry county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Willard D. Tucker, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Gratiot county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. L. Clark & Co., For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Ingham county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	G. H. Slocum, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Tuscola county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Geo. E. Gillam, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Alcona county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. H. Wickheiser & Son, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Genesee county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	L. S. Putney, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in St. Joseph county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Murray & Mustard, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in St. Clair county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Fred F. Platz, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Presque Isle county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Robert W. Ward, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Roscommon county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Arthur F. Lewis, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Saginaw county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Wilford Mackiem, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Sanilac county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	T. J. McMurray, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Schoolcraft county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	H. Kirk White, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Shiawassee county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Frank F. Cole, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Calhoun county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Bryan Bros., For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Eaton county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. Benjaminse, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Ottawa county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	M. T. Woodruff, For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Wexford county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Amount carried forward	$1,219 38

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,219 38
May 13	Will. H. Shimm,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Newaygo county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Detroit Free Press Co.,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Wayne county, 2 folios 5 times	4 20
	R. W. Ward & Co.,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Oscoda county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	H. C. McKinley,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Otsego county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. E. Hampton,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Charlevoix county, 3 folios, 5 times	4 20
	H. A. Cole,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Van Buren county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	James Heddon,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Cass county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	E. L. Sprague,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Grand Traverse county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 2 Michigan State Gazetteers for 1891-2	10 00
	J. T. Rorick.	
	For work under instructions of the Attorney General in Brown Bros. vs. Auditor General:	
	railroad fare from Bad Axe to Lansing and return	7 20
	" " " Lansing to Detroit and return	5 10
	hotel 4 days	8 00
	3 telegrams @ 25c each and 1 @ 35c	85
	Finn & Soults,	
	For publishing notice of sale of State tax lands in Marquette county, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer D for quarter ending June 30, 1891	2 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 18	C. Aledorf & Son,	
	For 2 lb gum arabic	3 00
Mar. 13	Charles M. Norton,	
	For 55 stencils and 3 stencil plates	5 10
May 1	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for May	1 02
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May 25 to June 17	13 85
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	60
	Geo. Wilcox,	
	For six months' Evening News, January 1 to June 30	3 50
	Total for general allowance	$1,316 90
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 800 blanks (201), sam 21	$3 55
	400 " (201b), " 21	2 95
	1,000 " 78 a short, " 21	3 85
	500 " 78 a medium, " 21	3 10
	1,000 " 78 A a short, " 21	3 85
	500 " 78 A a medium, " 21	3 10
	200 " 78 A a long, " 21	2 65
7	200 " 117 f, " 21	2 65
8	5,760 " tax record, " 48	15 75
9	5,760 " abstract State tax lands, " 54	27 15
	200 " No. 165, " 12	1 20
15	1,000 " " 222, " 15	3 30
	400 " " 224, " 15	2 10
16	960 " " 73 b, " 26	9 00
	960 " " 73 c, " 26	9 00
	400 " " 70 d, " 20	1 80
	Amount carried forward	$95 00

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$95 00
July 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 postal cards, sam. 6	95
	500 blanks. 80 g, " 21	3 10
	200 schedule "A," n. o. c.	5 00
21	100 collection fee table, 4 per cent mo.	3 25
	card board for same	75
	100 interest table, 12 per cent, n. o. c.	3 25
	card board for same	75
	100 interest table, 67 per cent	3 25
	card board for same	75
	100 blanks, No. 202, Alcona to Charlevoix, sam. 28	2 25
	100 " 202, Cheboygan to Houghton, " 28	2 25
	100 " 202, Huron to Leelanau, " 28	2 25
	100 " 202, Lenawee to Montcalm, " 28	2 25
	100 " 202, Montmorency to Sanilac " 28	2 25
	100 " 202, Schoolcraft to Wexford, " 28	2 25
	100 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 00
	200 blanks, G, sam, 13	1 20
	200 " I, " 13	1 20
	100 " No. 38, sam. 13	1 00
	100 " " 161, " 13	1 00
21	100 " " 181, " 13	1 00
	960 " " 210, " 20	3 60
	960 " " 211, " 20	3 60
	100 additional blanks G, sam. 13	20
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 blanks No. 162, sam. 15	1 50
	500 " Y, copy ink, " 8	1 80
	500 " circulars " 13	1 80
9	200 " No. 38 " 13	1 20
13	500 " " 46 " 13	1 80
	400 " 2 K, copy ink " 8	1 55
	1,000 " 2 E " " " 8	3 05
16	500 " 21, " " " 8	1 50
	500 " 79 f, " 21	3 10
	2,880 " 79 g, " 21	6 55
	2,880 " 79 s, " 21	6 55
	1,000 " No. 222, " 15	3 30
22	200 " 163 " 21	2 65
	2,000 " 163 d, " 21	5 35
	200 " 163 e, " 21	2 65
	100 " 163 q, " 21	2 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks E, copy ink, sam. 8	1 80
9	200 " F, " " " 16	1 82
	500 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	2 20
15	100 blanks, No. 213, copy ink, sam. 13	1 05
	100 " " 214, " " " 13	1 05
16	200 statement of State taxes appropriated, comp. and presswork	13 04
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blanks, No. 157, sam. 22	3 75
	400 " " 70, " 20	1 80
	1,000 shipping slips, " 6	1 70
	200 circulars, General Order No. 10	
	500 blanks, M, sam. 13	1 80
	200 " No. 100, sam. 15	1 70
6	400 " " 68½, " 22	2 25
11	1,900 " " 2 g., " 18	3 71
	3,800 " " 44, " 18	8 99
12	2,000 " " 72 s, " 22	6 25
	400 " " 2 D, " 13	1 60
17	500 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	95
	500 blanks, Y, copy ink, sam. 13	2 05
18	1,000 " No. 222, sam. 15	3 30
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 circulars as to plate, comp. 14,284 ems @ 30c	4 29
	Amount carried forward	$255 60

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$255 60
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pressework	1 00
	9,600 blanks, No. 244, sam. 15	20 05
	100 ½ sheet letter, No. 181	1 00
	100 ½ " note, No. 245	1 00
8	100 blanks, (104c) sam. 20	90
10	200 " bonds No. 26, " 15	1 70
	200 " " " 26½ " 15	1 70
17	420 general fund warrants " 16	2 38
	2,880 blanks 88cc " 22	8 45
	5,760 " 88ccc " 22	15 75
	400 " No. 105 " 21	2 95
	300 " " 70dd " 20	1 50
24	2,000 " " 98 " 11	4 80
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100,260 blanks (Co. No. 2) sam. 54	452 40
2	100 circulars to Co. clerks in regard to bonds	70
	200 blanks "H" sam. 15	1 70
	960 " 95f " 54	5 55
	48,000 " Co. No. 58 " 39	97 30
	48,000 " " " 59 " 39	97 30
	57,600 " " 60 " 39	115 50
	1,440 " " 95e " 43	4 75
	500 " R copy ink " 13	2 05
	100 " No. 182 " 23	1 00
	900 " " 182 " 23	3 40
	1,650 " " 40 four sizes " 48	3 58
	500 " " 121 " 20	2 10
	500 " " 121a " 20	2 10
	500 " " 121b " 20	2 10
	2,000 " " 86a " 21	5 35
	1,000 " " 86b " 21	3 85
	500 " " 86c " 21	3 10
2	2,000 " " 86j " 21	5 35
	1,000 " " 86k " 21	3 85
	500 " " 86l " 21	3 10
	960 " " 4 " 20	3 60
	1,920 " " 5 " 20	6 60
	3,840 " " 6 " 20	12 41
	400 " " 150 " 20	1 80
	200 " " 15¼ " 20	1 20
	800 " " 150½ " 20	3 00
	200 " " 20½ " 22	1 75
	500 " " 42½ " 22	2 50
	1,000 " " 194 " 19	3 75
	1,000 " " 198 " 19	3 75
	1,000 " " 236, with stub, " 22	3 75
	1,000 " " 238 " " " 22	3 75
	200 " " 34 " 15	1 70
	100 " " 35 " 15	1 50
	200 " " 172 " 15	1 70
	100 " " 174 " 15	1 50
	200 " " 138 " 15	1 70
	100 " " 147 " 15	1 50
	200 " " 221 " 15	1 70
	600 " " 223 " 15	2 50
	1,000 " " 32 " 15	3 30
	400 " " 33 " 15	2 10
	100 " " 213, copy ink, " 13	1 05
	200 " " 212 " " " 20	1 20
	200 " " 183 " 13	1 20
	200 " " 230 " 18	1 07
	480 " " 205 " 43	2 25
	960 " " 77 " 20	3 60
	100 State Treasurer in account with Auditor General, sam. 21	2 50
	78 cash book, sam. 21	2 50
	155 letter register, sam. 21	2 65
	150 " " " 20	1 20
	500 affidavit of loss of certificate State tax land, sam. 6	95
	480 abstract paper, sam. 43	2 25
8	200 circulars to county treasurers	83
	Amount carried forward	$1,225 22

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,225 22
Dec. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	2 20
	500 blanks, M, copy ink, sam. 13	1 80
	400 analysis of State Treasurer's receipts, sam. 41	5 20
	200 circulars to county treasurers	88
	500 blanks, Y, copy ink, sam. 13	2 05
	450 certificates for deeds, sam. 43	2 25
	500 blanks, Z, copy ink, sam. 9	1 80
24	alterations on report, 7¾ hours	2 33
30	composition on 3,000 copies Auditor General's report, pages 1 to 128, 1,412,588 ems, @ 30c	423 78
	presswork, 234 tokens, @ 15c	35 10
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 9,600 blanks No. 244, sam. 15	20 50
	1,000 blanks, R, copy ink, sam. 9	3 05
	500 postal cards, sam. 6	95
	875 taxes received heading, sam. 48	3 25
19	211,200 Co. No. 1, sam. 36	740 35
26	cutting 220 reams double cap Co. No. 1 paper into quarter sheets, being extra work, required by a change from sample, as per Mr. Pratt's order, 15 cts. per ream	33 00
22	alterations on report, 41 hours	12 30
26	composition on 3,000 copies report of Auditor General, pages 128 to 352, including 2 insets, 2,412,916 ems, @ 30c	723 87
	presswork, 364 tokens, @ 15c	54 60
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 3,840 blanks, No. 164 sam. 16	9 86
	960 " " 30a " 12	4 80
	1,000 " " 80p " 21	3 85
	960 " " 94k " 21	3 85
	1,920 " " 44½ " 18	4 98
	960 " " 209 " 21	3 85
	200 " " 220 " 21	2 65
	400 " " 220a " 21	2 95
	1,000 " " 220b " 21	3 85
	1,900 " " 30 " 13	4 60
	200 " " 225 copy ink " 13	1 30
	200 " " 226 " " " 13	1 30
	1,200 " " (104 short) " 21	4 15
	250 rules of the House " 15	1 90
	960 blanks, No. 113a " 39	3 30
	500 postal cards, one side " 6	95
	100 blanks, No. 161 " 8	75
3	2,880 " " 240 " 16	7 66
	2,880 " " 241 " 16	7 66
	2,880 " " 242 " 15	7 10
	3,840 " Co. 31 " 16	9 86
7	500 " Y. copy ink " 8	1 80
9	2,880 " (79c) " 22	8 50
	200 " No. 43 " 16	1 72
11	3,800 " " 169 " 52	30 75
	1,000 " " 88 " 21	3 85
	100 " " 156c Jan. to July " 21	2 50
	500 " (2e) copy ink " 8	1 80
12	100 " " 156c July to Jan. " 21	2 50
	alternation on report, 8½ hours, @ 30c	2 55
	comp. on 3,000 copies of report, pages 369 to 496, 1,347,584 ems, @ 30c	404 28
	presswork, 208 tokens @ 15c	31 20
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
25	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 14,400 blanks, Co. No. 3, sam. 43	37 00
	400 " No. 156 b, " 9	1 85
	200 " " 156 c, " 9	95
	100 " " 160 " 21	2 50
	500 " " 217 " 21	8 10
	300 " " 74 " 9	1 15
	200 deeds, " 33⅓, " 15	1 70
	200 list of newspapers, comp. $2.12, presswork 50c	2 62
	Amount carried forward	$3,927 27

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,927 27
Feb. 25	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 blanks, No. 156 d, Jan. to July, sam. 21	2 50
	100 " " 156 d, July to Jan., " 21	75
	500 " " 149, sam. 20	2 10
	500 " " 218, " 21	3 10
	500 postal cards, 1 side, sam. 6	95
	100 blanks, No. 156 k, sam. 21	2 50
	500 " " 2 I, copy ink, sam. 8	1 80
	500 application to circuit court, slips, sam. 6	95
Mar. 4	400 blanks, No. 156 a, sam. 21	2 95
	200 " " 156 g, " 21	2 65
	500 " " 219 " 21	3 10
11	100 " " 156 j, " 21	2 50
	200 " " 222 " 15	1 70
	9,600 " " 244, " 15	20 50
	200 list of newspapers, as corrected, comp. $2.12, presswork 50c	2 62
	600 blanks, No. 47, sam. 13	1 80
	500 postal cards, dup. tax receipt, sam. 6	2 20
	100 proof of publication, slips, sam. 8	75
13	1,920 tax book paper, sam. 54	10 05
	500 postal cards, sam. 6	95
	alterations on report, 1½ hrs, @ 30c	45
18	comp. on report from page 497 to end, 135,548 ems, @ 30c	40 66
	presswork, 39 tokens, @ 15c	5 85
	composition on Auditor General supplement, pages 1 to 22, 188,581 ems 30c	56 57
	presswork, 9 tokens, @ 15c	1 35
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 160 blanks, No. 246 sam. 43	1 18
	50 Q. M. G. abstracts "c" 156 j " 21	2 50
	300 blanks, " 128 " 21	2 80
	200 " " 78 bb " 21	2 65
	600 deeds, " 222 " 15	2 50
	200 blanks " 156 i " 9	95
	500 postal cards, 1 side " 6	95
	200 blanks, No. 213 copy ink, sam. 13	1 30
24	1,000 duplicate, receipt file wrappers, sam. 6	1 70
	4,800 blanks, Co. No. 3, sam. 43	13 00
	200 " " 111, " 29	8 75
	200 " " 111½, " 29	8 75
31	960 " Co. " 63 new form, sam. 41	6 70
	100 filing on blank 156 K, no sam.	1 00
	200 notice of State tax land sale, sam. 9	95
April 7	500 blanks "Y," copy ink, samp. 8	1 80
15	15,360 " No. 15, sam. 16	35 16
	17,280 " " 16, " 16	39 34
	960 " " 70 dd, " 20	3 60
	960 " " 212, " 43	3 50
	200 " A, " 16	1 72
	200 " " 151, " 13	1 20
	200 " T, copy ink, sam. 13	1 30
16	200 records of blanks furnished Co., sam. 20, double	2 40
	100 blanks 220 K, sam. 20	90
20	composition on Auditor General supplement, pages 23 and 24, 21,056 ems @ 30	6 31
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks, 70 ee sam. 20	2 10
	200 " 79 m " 20	1 20
	500 " M. copy ink " 8	1 55
	500 " 2 K " " " 8	1 55
	500 " Liquor notice, 95 K " 56	3 92
	1,300 " " " 95 M " 56	5 76
	1,300 " " " 95 j " 56	5 76
	2,000 " " " 95 i " 56	7 37
	500 postals (x) " 6	95
	200 blanks, No. 19 " 6	50
	200 " " 61 " 6	50
	2,880 " (104 short) " 22	8 50
	3,840 " 95 w " 15	9 10
	1,920 " 95 v " 15	5 30
	100 " "B" " 8	75
	Amount carried forward	$4,906 29

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,306 29
April 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 vouchers for publisher's notice, Sam. 9	75
	500 return slips, sam. 6	95
	200 blanks, No. 52 " 9	95
	460 liquor notices, 95 l " 56	3 69
May 8	100 filing on blank, 156 j	1 00
	1,000 blanks, 201 c sam. 18	2 78
	500 " 201 e " 20	2 10
	1,000 " 201 " 20	3 60
	960 " 201 " 20	3 60
	500 postal cards, 1 side " 6	95
	960 short duplicate receipts for Wayne county, sam. 22	3 75
	1,000 blanks, 80 h, sam. 21	3 85
	500 long duplicate receipts, Wayne county, sam. 22	2 50
	960 med. " " " " " 22	3 75
	500 blanks, No. 80, sam. 21	3 10
19	500 " " 108, " 12	2 55
	100 gas vouchers " 15	1 50
	200 blanks "K" " 8	95
	2,000 " "L" " 8	4 55
	960 " No. 24 " 23	3 70
	500 account current with counties, sam. 43	5 20
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blanks "E" copy ink, sam. 8	3 05
8	500 blank notices " " " 18	1 88
16	960 " No. 128 " 21	3 85
	1,000 " "Y" copy ink " 8	3 05
	Total for printing	$4,373 84

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For re-binding and adding extra leaves to unpaid tax book, Chippewa county, double cap, full sheep	$2 00
	paging same	25
	adding extra leaves to unpaid tax book of Wayne county, 50c; paging same, 25c	75
14	binding lands advertised, Alcona to Crawford county, ½ sheep, 21 quires, @ 22c	4 62
	binding lands advertised, Delta to Lapeer, ½ sheep, 22 quires, @ 22c	4 84
	" " " Leelanau to Oceana " " "	4 84
	" " " Ogemaw to Wexford " " "	4 84
25	adding extra sheets to book unpaid taxes Gogebic county	50
	paging same	25
	making 18 blocks	27
	perforating 200 blanks, I	25
29	re-ruling and re-folding tax record paper	5 00
	binding 2 vol. Alcona county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging same	30
	binding 2 vol. Alger county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Allegan county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Alpena county tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	60
	binding 2 vol. Antrim county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Arenac county tax record, ½ sheep. 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Baraga county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Barry county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Bay county tax record, ½ sheep, 4 quires each, @ 36c	2 88
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Benzie county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	Amount carried forward	$45 61

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$45 61
July 29	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2 vols. Berrien county tax record ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vols. Branch county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Calhoun county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Cass county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Charlevoix county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Cheboygan county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Chippewa county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Clare county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Clinton county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Crawford county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Delta county tax record, ½ sheet, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	50
	binding 2 vols. Eaton county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Emmet county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Genesee county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Gladwin county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vols. Gogebic county tax record, ½ sheet, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Gd. Traverse county tax record, ½ sheet, 1 quire each, @ 36c	76
	paging	20
	binding 2 vols. Gratiot county tax record, ½ sheet, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Hillsdale Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Houghton Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Huron Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Ingham Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Ionia Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Iosco Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Iron Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	60
	binding 2 vol. Isabella Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Jackson Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Kalamazoo Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Kalkaska Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Kent Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	50
	binding 2 vol. Keweenaw Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Lake Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 1 vol. Lapeer Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Leelanau Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Lenawee Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Livingston Co. tax record; ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	Amount carried forward	$99 76

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$99 76
July 29	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2 vols. Luce county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vols. Mackinac county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Macomb county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Manistee county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Manitou county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Marquette county tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	60
	binding 2 vol. Mason county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Mecosta county tax record ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Menominee county tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	60
	binding 2 vol. Midland county tax record ½ sheep 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Missaukee county tax record ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Monroe county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Montcalm county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Montmorency county tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	50
	binding 2 vol. Muskegon county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Newaygo county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Oakland county tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Oceana county tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Ogemaw Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Ontonagon Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Oscoda Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Osceola Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Otsego Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Ottawa Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Presque Isle Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	50
	binding 2 vol. Roscommon Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. Saginaw Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 3 quires each, @ 36c	2 16
	paging	60
	binding 2 vol. Sanilac Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Schoolcraft Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Shiawassee Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. St. Clair Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	binding 2 vol. St. Joseph Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Tuscola Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	30
	binding 2 vol. Van Buren Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Washtenaw Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 1 quire each, @ 36c	72
	paging	20
	binding 2 vol. Wayne Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 4 quires each, @ 36c	2 88
	paging	70
	Amount carried forward	$164 90

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$164 90
July 29	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2 vol. Wexford Co. tax record, ½ sheep, 2 quires each, @ 36c	1 44
	paging	40
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 11	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 5,760 sheets, abstract of sales, tax lands	1 74
	3 sheets card board	30
	cutting same into 100 small cards	50
	blocking 20 blocks note heads	30
	ruling same	50
	blocking 20 blocks letter heads	40
	ruling same	50
	adding extra sheets to unpaid taxes, Mecosta county	50
	paging same	25
22	adding extra sheets to receipt books	1 50
	perforating 100 blanks, No. 162	25
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 71 blocks @ 1½c	1 07
	cutting paper for same	25
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For adding extra sheets to 2 tax records and paging	1 00
7	folding 500 circulars	15
11	making 150 blocks 7x10	3 00
	300 " 4½x7	
	186 " 3½x7	7 29
13	cutting paper and making 18 blocks	60
24	binding 2 warrant books, 200 pp. each, med. Russia ends and bands, 17 quires @ 80c	13 60
	numbering 8,000 checks in same	4 00
	perforating 4,000 " "	2 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper	50
10	making 12 blocks	25
15	cutting paper	50
	adding 75 sheets each to 2 tax books	1 50
	paging same, $1.00; cutting paper, 75c	1 75
22	binding cash book, med. Russia ends and bands, 4 quires, @ 80c	3 20
	paging same	50
	binding book, State Treasurer in account, ½ Russia, 4 quires	1 40
26	perforating 1,000 redemption certificates	50
	" 1,000 State bids	50
	" 500 circulars, No. 181	50
	binding 1 liquor tax report, 1889, ½ sheep, 12 quires	2 64
	" 1 letter register, Russia ends and bands, 7 quires	4 90
	paging same	50
	cutting blotting paper	50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 book, certificates of deeds, medium, ½ Russia, 5 quires, @ 45c	2 25
	paging same	50
	binding 1 letter register, W-1891, Demy-Russia ends and bands, 7 quires, @ 45c	3 15
	lettering 3 indexes, letter register, @ 75c	2 25
	changing figures on same	50
	adding extra sheets to time book No. 3	50
	paging same	50
	2 sheets card board and cutting 50 cards	70
	cutting paper	50
20	binding 8 record of plats, @ $10.00	80 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting, mounting and finishing complete 150 rulers on board 9x11½ lined on back and bordered @ 7c	10 50
	Amount carried forward	$327 43

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$327 43
Feb. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For furnishing board for mounting list of county officers, lined on back and bordered	50
13	binding 7 State tax land books, med. Russia ends and bands:	
	1 book Midland to Oceana, 11 quires, @ 80c	8 80
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Eaton to Isabella, 10 quires, @ 80c	8 00
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Ogemaw to Presque Isle, 12 quires, @ 80c	9 60
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Isle Royal to Menominee, 10 quires, @ 80c	8 00
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Roscommon to Wexford, 10 quires, @ 80c	8 00
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Alcona to Barry, 10 quires, @ 80c	8 00
	paging same	1 00
	1 book Bay to Delta, 11 quires, @ 80c	8 80
	paging same	1 00
	binding 5 B taxes received, double cap Russia ends and bands, numbered 1-2-3-4-5, each 4 quires @ 70c	14 00
	paging each, @ $1.00	5 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting manilla paper	50
24	re-sewing and repairing appropriation ledger B	2 00
28	cutting wrapping paper	50
Mar. 4	binding 2 tax records for Cheboygan county, paper sides, leather backs and corners	2 00
	mounting 2 maps on one board	75
5	" 2 " " "	75
14	lettering impression book	50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting wrappers	50
	mounting map on 2 sides of board	75
25	cutting 1 ream blotting paper	75
April 13	binding 4 vol. county treasurers' receipts, 1890, ½ roan, extra size, spring back, 58 quires, @ 50c	29 00
	binding 24 books abstracts of sales of State tax lands, ½ sheep, 195 quires, @ 20c	39 00
14	23 books of unpaid taxes, extra size, full sheep, Russia corners, 94 quires, @ $1.00	94 00
	paging same	9 40
	pasting 1 index sheet in each 23, @ 10c	2 30
	binding 1 ledger, D, Russia ends and bands, medium, 6 quires, @ 88c	4 80
	ruling same, $2.50; paging, 60c	3 10
	binding 1 journal, H, Russia ends and bands, demy, 7 quires, @ 45c	3 15
	ruling same, $2.00; paging, 70c	2 70
	folding 425 sheets (extra) unpaid taxes	64
16	changing figures on 20 unpaid tax books, @ 10c	2 00
	binding 1 book record of blanks furnished counties, medium, ¾ Russia, 5 quires, @ 60c	3 00
	paging same	50
Mar. 23	folding 900 statement A, Auditor General, @ 3c	27
	pasting in same (900), @ 15c	1 35
	folding 900 table 1, @ 3c	27
	pasting in same (900), @ 15c	1 35
	folding 900 table 67, @ 3c	27
	pasting in same (900), @ 15c	1 35
	folding 900 table 184, @ 3c	27
	pasting in same (900), @ 15c	1 35
	folding 900 table 185, @ 3c	27
	pasting in same (900), @ 15c	1 35
	binding 800 copies Auditor General's report, cloth, @ 11c	88 00
	folding and stitching 500 copies of supplement to Auditor General's report, @ 20c	1 00
April 7	binding 100 reports, full sheep	45 00
	Amount carried forward	$757 82

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$757 82
May 4	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 8 vols. letters ½ roan, as follows:	
	volume 1, 15 quires @ 10c	1 50
	" 2, 32 " "	3 20
	" 3, 33 " "	3 30
	" 4, 44 " "	4 40
	" 5, 32 " "	3 20
	" 8, 33 " "	3 30
	" 10, 28 " "	2 80
	" 12, 19 " "	1 90
	indexing same, 8 volumes, @ 25c	2 00
	binding extra sheets in Ontonagon county tax book	50
	paging same	25
11	cutting manilla paper for wrappers	50
13	mounting on board 2 lists of county officers	1 00
	" " old board map on each side	1 00
	furnishing board and mounting map on 2 sides	1 50
14	binding delinquent tax return for 1889, ½ sheet, spring back, whipstitched, as follows:	
	1 book, Isabella to Kalkaska county, 20 quires @ 20c	4 00
	1 " Washtenaw to Wexford " 31 " "	6 20
	1 " Alcona to Allegan " 18 " "	3 60
	1 " Alpena to Arenac " 22 " "	4 40
	1 " Baraga to Bay " 27 " "	5 40
	1 " Benzie to Cheboygan " 28 " "	5 60
	1 " Chippewa to Clinton " 29 " "	5 80
	1 " Crawford to Delta " 28 " "	5 60
	1 " Eaton to Gladwin " 23 " "	4 60
	1 " Gogebic to Houghton " 25 " "	5 00
	1 " Huron to Iron " 29 " "	5 80
	1 " Kent to Livingston " 30 " "	6 00
	1 " Luce to Manitou " 30 " "	6 00
	1 " Midland to Montcalm " 24 " "	4 80
	1 " Marquette to Menominee " 33 " "	6 60
	1 " Montmorency to Oakland " 29 " "	5 80
	1 " Oceana to Oscoda " 24 " "	4 80
	1 " Oscoda to Presque Isle " 29 " "	5 80
	1 " Roscommon to Sanilac " 30 " "	6 00
	1 " Schoolcraft to Van Buren, " 27 " "	5 40
	adding extra sheets to Berrien Co. tax book	50
	paging same	25
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
May 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 11 vols. letters, ½ roan, as follows:	
	" volume 6, 41 quires, @ 10c	4 10
	" " 7, 41 " "	4 10
	" " 9, 27 " "	2 70
	" " 11, 24 " "	2 40
	" " 13, 43 " "	4 30
	" " 14, 24 " "	2 40
	" " 15, 35 " "	3 50
	" " 16, 25 " "	2 50
	" " 17, 25 " "	2 50
	" " 18, 26 " "	2 60
	" " 19, 23 " "	2 30
	indexing same, 25c each	2 75
26	adding extra sheets and putting back of old cover of unpaid taxes for Gratiot Co. for 1887	1 50
	paging same	25
	adding extra sheets to unpaid taxes for Delta Co. 1889	50
	paging same	25
June 1	resewing and adding stub to atlas of Detroit	1 25
	ruling 400 copies, 1 side, list of counties	4 00
5	lettering 5 impression books @ 25c	1 25
6	re-sewing and adding extra sheets to Clinton Co. unpaid tax book, 1886	1 50
	paging same	25
10	binding 1 U. S. abstract, Marquette, 1891	1 00
	paging same	50
	binding 1 U. S. abstract, Grayling, 1891	75
	paging same	50
17	lettering copybook, 3 titles	75
	Total for binding	$946 52

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 M No. 6 XXX high cut envelopes, sam. 274, @ $1.70	$3 40
	5 " " 6½ " " " " " 275, @ $1.80	9 00
July 5	4 reams Crane's linen 8x10½, plain	5 40
26	1 each purple and black Remington ribbon	2 00
7	2 dozen Rogers' cocoa handle steel erasers	6 00
	6 gross De Haan's pens	6 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 12	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 61 lbs gray flax twine, sam. 208, @ 21c	12 81
21	54 344-480 reams 24 lb folio superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c	183 85
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
27	For 29 434-480 reams 22 lb demy superfine paper, 658 lbs, @ 14c	92 12
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 9	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 6 gross De Haan's pens, @ $1.50	9 00
23	104 211-480 reams 48 lb superfine 22x34, sam. 20, @ 14c	701 82
Jan. 29	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 1 ream 80 lb manilla 24x36, @ 9c	7 20
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Oct. 21	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 5 M S. N. eyelets, @ 40c	2 00
Nov. 8	1 ream treasury blotting paper, 140 lbs, @ 20c	28 00
18	220 reams 17x28 double cap. fine, sam. 19, @ 11½c	708 40
20	8 rolls 54 inch Ger. muslin back drawing paper, @ $8.50	68 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 gross No. 2 Gluci pens, sam. 53 @ $1.50	3 00
13	½ doz. mem. calendar pads, n. o. c., @ $4.20	2 10
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream 24x36, 200 lb manilla, cut 24x34, sam. 4	20 00
22	5 M sheets 17x22, No. 21 bond, sam 7 @ $19.50	97 50
	lithographing 4 M letter heads, ruled, sam. 31 @ $3.00	12 00
	" 6 " " plain " 31 3.00	18 00
	blocking 4 " "	1 60
	2 doz. No. 308 ink stands, sam. 147 @ $1.75	3 50
	1 " 10x12 rubber copy sheets " 201 1.40	1 40
	1 " 15x20 " " " " 204	3 75
	¼ " 8-inch Seymour banker's shears, sam. 122 @ $7.50	1 87
	¼ " 9-inch " " " " 123 8.25	2 06
	¼ " 12-inch " " " " 124 15.00	3 75
	½ gross A. W. Faber penholders " 60 7.20	3 60
	2 doz. Roger's cocoa handle steel erasers 5-inch 3.00	6 00
	½ " 5-inch ruling pens, sam. 181 @ $8.00	4 00
	6 gross No. 126 Esterbrook pens, 75c—25 per cent off, sam. 48	3 35
	6 " Perry U. pens, 75c —15 " " " 49	3 83
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 16	Ihling Bros & Everard,	
	For 5 reams 22 lb O. B. Folio, sam. 23 @ 16c	17 60
	lithographing 10 M letter heads, " 31 $3.00	30 00
	blocking same, 200 blocks, .02c	4 00
	3 reams 22 lb O. B. paper, " 23 16	10 56
	lithographing 12 M note heads, " 30 2.50	30 00
	blocking same, 240 blocks, .01½c	3 60
3	6 gross No. 12 De Haan's pens " 51 1.00	6 00
	6 " " 2 Leon Isaacs' pens, " 53 1.50	9 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 18	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 6 gross No. 2 Spencerian pens, $6.00, 20 per cent off, sam. 50	4 80
	1 " " 2 A. W. Faber round gilt pencils " 32	4 40
	¼ " " 2 " 4232 penholders, " 60	1 80
	1 " " 1892 " " 64	2 70
	1 Robbin's eyelet set and punch, " 134	2 00
	½ dozen 5 inch ruling pens, " 181	4 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,166 80

Auditor General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$2,166 80
Mar. 18	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 4-inch magnifying glass		2 20
21	1 ream 36x40 rope manilla, 80 lb, sam. 4, @ 10c		8 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
April 13	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 4,000 sheets thick red china, 22x28, sam. 14½		100 00
15	36½ ream, 24 lb superfine, 16x28 c, " 20, @ 14c		122 08
	20 " 12 lb " 13x16 c, " 20, @ 14c		33 60
Mar. 24	6 gross No. 2 De Haan's pens, " 51, @ $1.00		6 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 25	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For ¼ dozen N. Y. Ink Co's carmine, sam. 89, @ $30.00		7 50
20	2 " cork penholders, sam. 58, @ 85c		1 70
	6 gross 126 Esterbrook pens at 75c, $4.50, 25 per cent off		3 38
12	48 reams 18 lb cap superfine, sam. 20, 864 lb, @ 20c		120 96
	Allowed June 10, 1891.		
June 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 4 great gross 18 lb rubber bands, sam. 100	$16.00	
	6 " 32 lb " " " 100	5.40	
		$21.40	
	50 per cent off	10.70	
			10 70
	½ gross Faber ink eraser, sam. 98, @ $3.50		1 75
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
15	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 10 M rope manilla envelopes No. 9, sam. 252		19 50
12	4 doz. quarts Arnold's fluid, sam. 77, @ $4.40		17 60
23	6 gro. No. 1 Spencerian pens, @ $1.00	$6 00	
	20 per cent off	1 20	
			4 80
	6 doz. No. 5 thumb tacks, sam. 188		2 40
	Total for stationery		$2,628 97

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$1,316 90
Printing	4,373 84
Binding	946 52
Stationery	2,628 97
Total allowance to Auditor General	$9,266 23

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Constitution of the State of Michigan, Article 9, Sec. 1—They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office.

Howell's Statutes, Section 5233.—All accounts for the incidental expenses of said office, for surveys of lands, for necessary maps, plats or charts, improvements of Lansing, and all other accounts and charges heretofore allowed and paid by the Commissioner shall hereafter be audited by the Board of State Auditors on the certificate of the Commissioner, and when so audited and allowed shall be paid from the State treasury on the warrant of the Auditor General drawn against the proper fund.

Section 5247, Sec. 2—The surveyor so appointed shall receive a compensation for his time actually employed, not to exceed four dollars per day, and his necessary expenses for chainmen and assistance. The surveyor's bill for services and expenses shall be made on forms furnished by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and itemized and sworn to and shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and when allowed by them shall be paid out of the general fund: *Provided*, That if in the progress of the surveys authorized by this act, the surveyors shall deem it necessary to establish any lost corners adjacent, the expense thereof shall be paid by the county in which the work is done.

5259 Am. Ib., 1879, p. 45, Sec. 6.—Said agents shall receive as compensation for their services such sum or sums as the Board of State Auditors shall determine and allow, including necessary expenses, which bills for services and expenses shall be itemized and sworn to and made upon forms furnished by the Commissioner of the Land Office, the same to be paid out of the general fund and apportioned to the several funds, according to the expenses attending the examination of land belonging to the different classes herein mentioned.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 24	K. W. Noyes,	
	For R. R. fare, Copemish to Boon	$0 90
26	hotel at Boon	2 00
	livery at Boon, 1½ days	3 75
	R. R. fare to Henrietta	20
28	hotel, Henrietta	1 75
	R. R. fare to Cadillac	50
July 1	hotel, Cadillac	6 00
	R. R. fare to Benzonia	1 70
5	livery at Benzonia	4 00
	hotel and meals in Benzie Co., since July 1	6 35
	R. R. fare to Copemish	45
7	hotel, Copemish	1 75
	R. R. fare to Henrietta	70
10	dinners, 3 days	75
12	livery 4 days at Henrietta	11 00
	hotel, Henrietta	4 00
	R. R. to Cadillac	50
14	hotel, Cadillac	4 50
	R. R. to Boon	30
15	meals and lodging	50
16	" " "	50
18	hotel Henrietta	1 75
	R. R. to Cadillac	50
	dinner, Cadillac	50
	R. R. to Grand Rapids	2 95
	Supper at Grand Rapids	50
	R. R. to Hartford	2 05
19	hotel, Hartford	1 00
	R. R. to Paw Paw	50
	bus fare, Paw Paw	25
28	bus fare	25
	R. R. to Lansing	2 70
	dinner at Jackson, 30c; street car, 5c	35
30	8 meals at Lansing	1 60
	24 days' service, month of July	120 00
	paid assistant	120 75
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of August	36 00
July 29	John F. Wilkinson,	
	For special typewriting in Land Office	25 00
	Wm. Berwick,	
	For repairing and re-mounting original U. S. plats	66 75
June 23	Menzo Swart,	
	For services examining trespass on homestead lands:	
	fare from Cheboygan to Alpena and 2 meals	3 50
24	bill $2.00, fare to Cheboygan $4.00	6 00
30	" at Cheboygan, $4.10; fare to Flint, $6.25; buss, 25 cents; bill, 25 cents	10 85
	Amount carried forward	$455 85

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$455 85
July 2	Menzo Swart,	
	For fare to Lansing and return, $2.98; bill at Lansing, $1.00	3 98
3	" " Detroit and return, $1.90; " " Detroit, $1.00	2 90
5	" " Negannee and sleeper, $15.50; bill at Bay City, 50 cents	16 00
6	bill at Mackinac, 50 cents; at Marquette, 50 cents	1 00
8	" " Negannee	1 50
12	fare to Ishpeming and return, 20 cents; bill, 75 cents	95
14	bill at Negannee, $3.50; fare to Escanaba and return, $4.30; bus, 25 cents	8 05
15	" " Escanaba, $2.00; bus, 25 cents	2 25
	fare to Menominee and return, $4.45; bus, 25 cents	4 70
16	bill at Menominee, $3.00; bus, 25 cents; bus at Escanaba, 25 cents	3 50
18	" " Escanaba, $3.50; bus, 25 cents	3 75
22	" " Negannee	2 50
	fare to Cheboygan, $7.00; bill at Mackinaw, 50 cents	7 50
23	" " Mackinaw and return, $1.00; bill, 50 cents	1 50
25	bill at Cheboygan, $3.00; fare to Mackinaw, 50 cents	3 50
27	fare to " and return	1 00
28	bill at " 50 cents; at Mackinaw, $3.50	4 00
	26 days services from June 24 to July 28, @ $5.00	130 00
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer C, for quarter ending September 30, 1890	2 00
19	American Express Co.,	
	For express	55
June 19	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages	50
28	Geo. Smith,	
	For recording deed and continuing abstract, Seager et al to State	4 50
	E. W. Chapin,	
	For 1½ days estimating and examining abandoned homestead lands	3 00
	paid assistant	1 00
	justice's fees, 2 affidavits	50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of September	46 00
Aug. 1	K. W. Noyes,	
	For examination of State lands:	
	3 meals at Lansing (July 31)	60
	R. R. to Harrison and dinner at Clare	3 85
	supper at Harrison	25
6	meals and lodging at Summerfield	75
9	livery in Clare Co. 5 days	11 00
11	hotel bill at Harrison	7 50
	R. R. to Kalkaska	3 70
	dinner at Reed City	38
16	dinners 4 days	1 00
20	hotel bill, self and team, at Westwood	5 00
	dinner and supper	50
22	hotel bill at Kalkaska	7 50
	livery 8 days in Kalkaska Co.	17 00
	dinner	25
	R. R. to Cadillac, $1.25; supper, 50c	1 75
23	dinner, 50c; R. R. to Lansing, $4.25	4 75
25	7 meals, Lansing	1 40
	22 days services in August	110 00
	paid assistant per diem and expenses	102 03
	Wm. Berwick,	
	For repairing and remounting original U. S. plats	66 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	1 20
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	1 05
Aug. 21	C. L. Rounds & Co.,	
	For 6 rolls nigrosine paper, @ $4.00	24 00
	1 Columbia Excelsior steel tape	9 00
1	Columbia Stamp Works,	
	For 1 Imp. numb. machine—5 wheel E.	25 00
	1 extra pad, ink	1 00
25	Geo. A. Hall & Co.,	
	For 100 sheets purple carbon paper	4 00
	2 Remington ribbons	2 00
	Britton & Gray,	
	For services at Washington for 6 months ending June 30, 1890, as per contract in swamp land cases	250 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,374 94

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,374 94
July 29	Menzo Swart,	
	For services adjusting trespass on State lands:	
	bill at Mackinaw, $1.00; fare to Cheboygan, 50c	1 50
31	fare to Mackinaw and return, $1.00; bill, 50c	1 50
Aug. 1	bill at Cheboygan, $3.75; fare to Mackinaw, 50c; bill, 25c	4 50
4	Frank Kniffin 3½ days' work on posts, @ $1.50	5 25
	James " 3½ " " " @ $1.50	5 25
	Charles " 3½ " " " @ $1.50	5 25
	H. S. " ½ " " with team @ $3.00	1 50
	A. Kensil 2 days @ $1.75	3 50
	A. Rancour, @ $2.50	12 50
	railroad fare for Rancour	2 00
	Zee Parquette 6½ days' work with team, @ $4.00	26 00
	John Thompson 2 " " " " @ $4.00	8 00
	Chas. Stimpson 2 " " " " @ 4.00	8 00
	fare to Cheboygan and return	1 00
5	bill at Mackinaw, $8.00; fare to Cheboygan, 50c	8 50
	marker	3 50
8	bill at Cheboygan, $4.50; fare to Petoskey, $1.55; bill, 50c	6 55
	Petoskey, 50c; bus, 25c; fare to St. James, $3.00	3 75
	meal on boat	50
11	livery	3 50
12	bill at St. James, $4.25; fare to Petoskey, $1.25	5 50
14	bill at Petoskey, $1.00; fare to Cheboygan, $1.55; bill 50c	3 05
	bill at Cheboygan, $1.00; fare to Flint, $3.25; sleeper, $1.50	8 75
15	bill at Saginaw	25
26	19 days' services, July 29 to August 26 @ $5.00	95 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of October	44 00
Sept. 22	L. H. Briggs,	
	For making 70 complete copies of plats of U. S. survey for evidence in State vs. G. R. & I. R. R. Co.	105 00
	Wm. Berwick,	
	For repairing and remounting U. S. plats of Michigan	42 00
	E. R. Havens,	
	For making 50 complete copies of plats of U. S. survey for evidence in State vs. G. R. & I. R. R. Co.	75 00
	John F. Wilkinson,	
	For special typewriting in land office	25 00
Aug. 28	K. W. Noyes,	
	For 5 meals at Lansing	1 25
30	railroad fare to Paw Paw, $2.45; bus, 25c	2 70
Sept. 3	bus	25
	railroad fare to Muskegon, $2.85; dinner, Hartford 50c	3 35
4	ferry to North Muskegon	20
	hotel at Muskegon	2 00
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 20
	" " Cadillac, $2.95; supper, Reed City, 50c	3 45
5	hotel, Cadillac, $1.00; railroad to Traverse City, $1.45	2 45
8	dinner	50
10	hotel at Fife Lake, self and team	1 75
	railroad to Mayfield and return	80
	dinner and supper	50
12	hotel at Maple City	1 00
13	livery in Grand Traverse and Leelanau counties	12 00
14	hotel at Traverse City	14 00
	steamer to Harbor Springs and supper	2 50
16	dinners	50
17	livery, 2 days	5 00
18	Hotel Harbor	3 50
	R. R. to Petoskey, 25c; dinner, 25c; livery, $3.00	3 50
19	hotel at Petoskey	3 75
	R. R. to Boyne Falls	45
20	livery, $2.00; hotel, $1.75	3 75
	R. R. to Alba	50
	24 days services for September	120 00
	paid assistant per diem and expenses, as per voucher	125 65
1	Menzo Swart,	
	For fare from Flint to Detroit and return	1 90
4	bill at Detroit	6 00
15	fare from Flint to Lansing and return	2 66
	Amount carried forward	$2,217 60

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,217 60
Sept. 17	Menzo Swart,	
	For bill at Lansing	4 50
19	fare from Flint to Ashley	1 50
21	livery	4 00
	bill at farm house	75
22	livery	2 50
23	bill at Ashley	3 50
	14 days services	70 00
Aug. 26	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	1 15
April 23	Moses Taggart,	
	For services in R. R. cases:	
	one day at Detroit for evidence	25 00
July 30	time at Jackson to see Judge Peck as to settling decree	25 00
31	time on decree and examining papers	20 00
Aug. 4	time at Lansing settling decree	15 00
5	time examining O'Brien's motion	10 00
16	work on case	20 00
20	" preparing evidence in case	20 00
21	½ day's work on case	10 00
Sept. 2	conference and correspondence	5 00
9	½ day with G. W. Thayer on case	10 00
10	1 " examining proofs	20 00
11	¾ " work on case	15 00
12	1 " examining proofs	20 00
13	1 " at Land Office	25 00
16	2 " at Lansing taking evidence	50 00
	disbursements in above as per voucher	44 94
15	A. F. Bell,	
	For services and expenses as witness in case of State vs. J. L. & S. R. R. Co., by order of Moses Taggart, attorney for State	8 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
23	K. W. Noyes,	
	For services and expenses examining State lands:	
	hotel bill and team at Elmira	75
24	livery bills in Antrim county	6 00
	hotel, Alba, $3.00; railroad to Kalamazoo, $6.25	9 25
25	" Kalamazoo, $1.00; railroad to Paw Paw, 65c; bus, 25c	1 90
29	railroad to Lansing, $3.40; dinner, 35c	3 75
Oct. 2	6 meals Lansing, $1.50; railroad to Wolverine, $6.30	7 80
11	livery 6 days, $12.00; hotel, Wolverine, $6.00	18 00
	railroad to Indian River	80
15	livery 3 days, $8.00; hotel, $1.75	9 75
	hotel, Indian River, $4.50; railroad to Vanderbilt, 65c	5 15
18	livery, Vanderbilt, $3.00; hotel, $2.00; railroad to Gaylord, 25c	5 25
23	" Gaylord, $12.00; hotel, $5.50; railroad to Otsego Lake, 20c	17 70
24	" Otsego Lake, $4.00; hotel, $3.50; railroad to Grayling, 60c	8 10
27	hotel, Grayling, $5.00; railroad, Bay City, $2.75	7 75
28	breakfast, 35c; railroad, Lansing, $2.15; dinner, 40c	2 90
	paid for loading lumber	1 25
29	25 days services	125 00
Sept. 22	Roscoe A. Dix,	
	For assisting in examination of State lands:	
	dinner, 50c; hotel, Alba, $3.00	3 50
24	railroad, Grand Rapids, $4.75; to Lansing, $1.95	6 70
	hotel, $1.50; railroad to Wolverine, $6.30; supper, 25c	8 05
Oct. 11	" Wolverine, $6.00; railroad, Indian River, 30c	6 30
15	" Indian River, $4.50; railroad, Vanderbilt, 65c	5 15
17	" Vanderbilt, $2.00; meals and lodging, 75c	2 75
	railroad, Gaylord, 25c; dinner, 25c	50
23	hotel, Gaylord, $5.50; railroad, Otsego Lake, 20c	5 70
24	dinner, 25c; hotel, Otsego Lake, $3.50	3 75
25	railroad, Grayling, 60c; hotel, $5.00; railroad, Bay City, $2.75	8 35
28	" Lansing	2 15
3	hotel, Lansing, $3.00; breakfast, 25c	3 25
29	25 day services	75 00
	Wm. Berwick,	
	For repairing and re-mounting original U. S. plats	60 00
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of November	54 00
	Amount carried forward	$3,124 44

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,124 44
Oct. 29	E. R. Havens,	
	For making 43 complete copies of plats of U. S. survey, for evidence in State vs. G. R. & I. R. R. Co.	64 50
9	L. H. Briggs,	
	For expenses incurred in examination of State roads:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Bay City, $2.15; chair car, 50c	2 65
	dinner, Bay City, 50c; railroad fare to Standish, 80c	1 30
10	hotel bill, Omer, $1.50; livery, Standish, $3.50	5 00
	railroad fare, Standish to Bay City	80
11	hotel bill, Bay City	1 75
	railroad fare to Lansing, $2.15; street car, 5c	2 20
20	" " Lansing to Alpena and return	12 85
	chair car, 50c; dinner, Bay City, 50c	1 00
	" " Bay City to Alpena	75
21	hotel bill, Alpena	2 00
	dinner for self and team at Rayburns	50
	livery at Alpena	3 50
22	hotel bill at Alpena, $2.00; chair car, $1.25	3 25
	dinner, East Tawas, 50c; supper, Bay City, 50c	1 00
	street car, Lansing	05
	Also,	
18	For making 47 complete copies of plats of U. S. survey, for evidence in State vs. G. R. & I. R. R. Co., @ $1.50	70 50
Sept. 23	Menzo Swart,	
	For services adjusting trespass on State lands:	
	fare from Ashley to Mt. Pleasant	1 15
24	bill at Mt. Pleasant, $1.25; fare to Averill, 85c	2 10
	livery	1 00
25	Mr. Monroe, ¾ day work, $1.50; livery, $1.50; bill, $1.00	4 00
	fare to Bay City, $1.05; bill at East Saginaw, 50c	1 55
27	bill at Bay City, $2.50; fare to Flint, $1.30; bill, 50c	4 30
30	fare, Flint to Lansing, $1.48; bill, Lansing, 50c	1 98
	fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
Oct. 2	bill at Grand Rapids, $3.50; fare to Flint, $3.85; bill at Owosso, 50c	7 85
13	fare Flint to Lansing and return	2 66
14	bill at Lansing, $2.00; fare to Vicksburg and return, $3.69	5 69
	bill at Battle Creek	75
15	livery, $1.00; man ½ day, $1.00	2 00
18	bill Vicksburg, $5.50; bill at Durand, 50c	6 00
21	fare from Flint to Mackinaw	7 00
	bill at Bay City, 50c; at Grayling, 50c	1 00
25	bill at Cheboygan	3 00
26	" Mackinaw, $3.00; fare to Bay City, $5.45	8 45
27	" Cheboygan, $1.00; at Grayling, $1.50	2 50
28	23 days' services, September 24 to October 28, inclusive, @ $5.00	115 00
Sept. 30	Geo. A. Patrick,	
	For services in case of People vs. J., L. & S. R. R.:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 66
	telephone	25
	dinner and supper	50
	one day's services	3 00
25	Rudolph Loomis,	
	For 165 folios in case of People vs. J., L. & S. R. R., @ 5c	8 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	1 05
Oct. 9	Packard & Leisen,	
	For abstract of s e of s w, 8, 36, 26	8 25
Aug. 24	Britton & Gray,	
	For amount paid for examination and certification of swamp land lists for case of People vs. J., L. & S. R. R. Co.	25 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 7	Roscoe A. Dix,	
	For services and expenses as assistant examiner of State trespass: fare to Berrien Center, 25c; railroad to Niles, 25c	50
	railroad to Lansing, $4.00; supper, 35c	4 35
8	hotel, Lansing, $2.50; railroad to Bay City, $2.15	4 65
	sleeper and railroad to Grayling	3 50
	supper, 25c; hotel, Grayling, $6.00	6 25
12	railroad, Roscommon, 50c; hotel 11 days, $11.00	11 50
24	" Bay City, $2.25; railroad to Lansing, $2.15	4 40
	supper	35
	22 days' services	66 00
	Amount carried forward	$3,629 48

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,629 43
Nov. 25	Roscoe D. Dix,	
	For expenses, railroad fare and hotel attending meetings of board of Auditors, ten meetings in 1890	140 00
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of December	38 00
25	Wm. Berwick,	
	For repairing and remounting original U. S. plats	67 50
24	John F. Wilkinson,	
	For special typewriting work in land office	25 00
Oct. 30	K. W. Noyes,	
	For examining trespass on State lands: 6 meals at Lansing	1 50
	street car fares	10
	railroad to Paw Paw	3 65
	dinner at Jameson, 35c; bus at Paw Paw, 25c	60
Nov. 7	railroad to Lansing	3 65
	dinner at Kalamazoo	25
8	3 meals at Lansing	75
	railroad fare to Grayling	4 90
	supper at Bay City, 35c; sleeper to Grayling, 75c	1 10
18	livery, 2½ days at Grayling	7 50
	hotel, Grayling	6 00
	railroad to Roscommon	50
24	livery 6 days at Roscommon	16 50
	hotel 11 days at Roscommon	11 00
	railroad to Cheboygan	2 65
30	22 days services in November	110 00
	American Express Company,	
	For express	70
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages for October	2 36
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of postoffice drawer C for quarter ending December 31, 1890	2 00
	The following accounts for publishing list of forfeited State lands, certified by Henry S. Sleeper, Deputy Commissioner of Land Office, were allowed as follows:	
	C. B. Turner,	
	Pontiac Gazette, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Fred Slocum,	
	Tuscola Co. Advertiser, 5 folios, 5 times	10 50
	James O'Donnell,	
	Jackson Weekly Citizen, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	L. A. Sherman,	
	Port Huron Times, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	James H. McBride,	
	The Times, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	C. C. Phillips,	
	Hartford Day Spring, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Jay Allen,	
	The Herald-Times, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Loren M. Hartwick,	
	Pentwater News, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Wright E. Clark,	
	Tri-Weekly Pioneer, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	Samuel Burgess,	
	Sanilac Jeffersonian, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	Fred Denny Larke,	
	Presque Isle Co. Advance, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	John H. Wheeler,	
	Wexford County Pioneer, 7 folios, 5 times	14 70
	J. W. Beatty,	
	The Saturday Night, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	W. G. Cameron,	
	Saginaw Courier Herald, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	R. W. Ward & Co.,	
	The Northern Mail, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	T. B. Willoughby,	
	Otsego County News, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	Ke tzie & Co.,	
	Grand Haven Herald, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	C. P. Sweet,	
	The Kalkaskian, 9 folios, 5 times	18 90
	Kalamazoo Telegraph Co.,	
	Kalamazoo Daily Telegraph, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Amount carried forward	$4,197 44

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,197 44
Nov. 30	Hilton & Madison,	
	Times Sentinel, 5 folios, 5 times	10 50
	P. D. Bissell,	
	St. Ignace Republican, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	Charles Brebner,	
	Newberry News, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	W. C. Nelson,	
	Leelanau Enterprise, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	E. T. Woodruff,	
	Lapeer Clarion, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	The H. B. Turner Co.,	
	Grand Rapids Daily Eagle, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	Alfred J. West, Jr.,	
	The Atlanta Tribune, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	Fred. E. Moffatt,	
	Montcalm Herald, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Wayne E. Morris,	
	Missaukee Republican, 6 folios, 5 times	12 60
	H. M. Trussell,	
	Big Rapids Current, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	T. W. Crissey,	
	Midland Republican, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	C. G. Griffey,	
	Negaunee Iron Herald, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	J. C. Bontecou,	
	Petoskey Record, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	J. H. Kidd,	
	The Ionia Sentinel, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	C. A. Wilkinson,	
	Ingham County Republican, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	John Maywood,	
	Huron Tribune, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Chase Brothers,	
	Gratiot Journal, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	Thos. T. Bates,	
	Grand Traverse Herald, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	Foster Bros.,	
	Gladwin County Record, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	A. L. Aldrich,	
	The Flint Globe, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Ainger & Baxter,	
	Charlotte Republican, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	Lorenzo A. Clark,	
	Harbor Springs Republican, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	H. M. Roys,	
	Farwell Register, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	Edwin O. Shaw,	
	Newaygo Republican, 3 folios, 5 times	6 30
	Charles S. Ramsay,	
	Cheboygan Tribune, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	Willard A. Smith,	
	Charlevoix Sentinel, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	George Willard,	
	Battle Creek Journal, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Alvin B. Stigner,	
	Frankfort Express, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Marshall L. Cook,	
	Hastings Banner, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Geo. A. Drake,	
	Arenac Co. Review, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Albert S. Abbott,	
	Bellaire Breeze, 4 folios, 5 times	8 40
	H. C. Hamill,	
	Alpena Pioneer, 5 folios, 5 times	10 50
	Henderson & Ward,	
	Allegan Journal, 2 folios, 5 times	4 20
	Geo. E. Gillam,	
	Alcona Co. Review, 1 folio, 5 times	2 10
	Menzo Swart,	
	For examining State lands:	
Oct. 28	fare, Bay City to Flint, $1.30; bill at Saginaw, 50c	1 80
30	fare to Lansing and return	2 66
Nov. 1	bill at Lansing, $3.50; bill at Durand, 50c	4 00
	Amount carried forward	$4,397 00

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,397 60
Nov. 10	Menzo Swart,	
	For fare to Lansing and return, $2.66; bill, 25c	2 91
11	fare to Midland, $1.60; bill at Saginaw, 25c	1 85
14	livery, $2.00; Mr. Knapp, ½ day, 50c	2 50
15	bill at Midland, $2.50; fare to Flint, $1.60	4 10
	bill at Saginaw	50
17	fare to Lansing and return	2 66
18	bill at Lansing, $1.65; at Durand, 50c	2 15
21	fare to Alpena	5 65
	bus at Bay City, 25c; bill at Saginaw, 40c	65
23	bill at Alpena, $3.55; at Bell, 50c	4 05
24	" " Harbor, 1.20; " " 50c	1 70
25	" " Alpena	1 00
	livery at Harbor	5 00
	22 days services	110 00
	Allowed December 15, 1890.	
Nov. 27	L. H. Briggs,	
	For expenses incurred examining State roads: street car, Lansing	05
	railroad fare, Lansing to Marquette and return	25 50
	dinner, Bay City, 50c; supper, Grayling, 50c	1 00
28	hotel bill, Mackinaw City	1 50
	dinner and supper at Marquette	1 00
	railroad fare to North Bessemer, $5.60; sleeper, $2.00	7 60
29	stage from North Bessemer to Bessemer	50
Dec. 1	telegram to M. H. Maynard, Marquette	35
2	hotel bill, Bessemer	6 00
	bus, 25c; railroad to Marquette, $5.60	5 85
	lunch at Thomaston	30
3	hotel, Marquette, $3.50; supper, Mackinaw City, 50c	3 00
	sleeper, Mackinaw City to Bay City	1 50
4	breakfast, Bay City, 50c; street car, Lansing, 5c	55
	salary as secretary of the board of control of State swamp lands, for 6 months, to Decebmer 31, 1890	50 00
	Allowed December 24, 1890.	
1	R. A. Dix,	
	For services and expenses examining State lands: hotel at Lansing	2 50
	railroad to Grand Rapids, $1.95; supper, 50c	2 45
	" Muskegon	1 80
4	hotel " $5.50; railroad to Manistee, $3.60	9 10
5	hotel, Manistee, $2.50; railroad to Copemish, 85c	3 35
12	hotel, $6.00; railroad to Cadillac, $1.25; dinner, 50c	7 75
	railroad to Grand Rapids	2 95
	supper	50
14	hotel at Grand Rapids	2 00
	railroad to Lansing	1 95
	15 days' services	45 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 26	Menzo Swart,	
	For bill at Alpena, $2.00; fare to Cheboygan, $6.90	8 90
	" Tawas, 50c; bill at Grayling, 50c	1 00
29	" Cheboygan, $3.75; fare to Marquette, $7.00	10 75
Dec. 2	" Marquette, $5.50; fare to Ishpeming, 60c	6 10
5	fare to Negaunee and return	20
12	" Marquette and return, $1.20; bill, $1.50	2 70
13	bill at Ishpeming, $19.75; fare to Little Lake and return, $1.90; bill, 30c	21 95
15	" " 3.50; " Marquette, 60c	4 10
	" Marquette, 50c; fare to Mackinaw City, $6.50	7 00
16	" Mackinaw, $1.50; fare to Cheboygan, 50c; bill, $1.00	3 00
	fare to Bay City, $4.95; sleeper, $1.50	6 45
17	bus, 25c; fare to Flint, $1.80; bill at Saginaw, 50c	2 05
20	fare to Saginaw and return, $2.00; bill at Saginaw, 50c	2 50
22	" Grand Rapids, $3.43; bill at Lansing, $1.00	4 43
24	bill at " " 3.50; fare to Flint, $3.43; bill, 50c	7 43
25	fare to Oscoda and return, $6.15, bill at Bay City, 35c	6 50
26	bill at Oscoda, 25c; at Tawas, 50c; at Saginaw, 25c	1 00
27	fare to Lansing and return	2 66
	bill at Lansing	50
	29 days' services	145 00
	Amount carried forward	$4,969 99

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,969 99
Nov. 24	K. W. Noyes,	
	For examination of State lands:	
	supper at Grayling	35
26	hotel, Cheboygan, $3.00; railroad fare to Mackinaw City, 50c	3 50
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $6.80; dinner, Cadillac, 50c	7 30
	" " Kalamazoo, $1.45; supper, 30c	1 75
27	hotel, Kalamazoo, 75c; railroad fare to Paw Paw, 65c; bus, 25c	1 65
Dec. 1	railroad fare to Hartford, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	" " Muskegon, $2.35; street car, 10c	2 45
	ferry to N. Muskegon, 25c; hotel, Muskegon, $5.50	5 75
	railroad fare to Manistee, $3.60; bus, 25c	3 85
5	hotel, Manistee, $2.50; railroad fare to Copemish, 90c	3 40
14	" Copemish, $5.00; railroad fare to Cadillac, $1.20; dinner, 50c	6 70
	railroad fare to Lake City	50
15	dinner, self and team, 60c; livery to Moorestown, $3.00	3 60
17	hotel, Lake City, $4.00; railroad fare to Cadillac, 50c; dinner, 50c	5 00
	railroad to Hartford	4 90
18	hotel, Hartford, $1.00; railroad to Paw Paw, 50c; bus, 25c	1 75
22	railroad to Lansing and return, $5.40; dinner, 35c	5 75
24	6 meals at Lansing	1 50
27	railroad to Lansing, $2.70; dinner, 25c	2 95
31	12 meals in Lansing	3 00
	22 days salary in December	110 00
24	Geo. A. Patrick,	
	For services examining railroad lands:	
	6 railroad fares, Lansing to Flint	8 88
	2 dinners and 1 supper	1 50
	4 bus fares	20
	dinner, supper and bus	60
	3 days' services	9 00
30	Roscoe D. Dix,	
	For attending meetings of telephone board, making assessments and expenses incurred for 1890	41 50
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of January	30 00
Aug. 4	Henry S. Sleeper,	
	For railroad fare to Grand Rapids to confer with Mr. Taggart	1 95
Nov. 20	" " " Kalamazoo and return to confer with W. G. Howard	4 15
Dec. 30	Wm. Berwick,	
	For work on original U. S. plats of Michigan	156 75
	John F. Wilkinson,	
	For extra and special work in preparing field notes in the G. R. & I. R. R. cases	25 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	1 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message for November and December	7 88
Oct. 10	West Publishing Co.,	
	For subscriptions to Supreme Court Reporter, 1 year to Oct. 1, 1891	5 00
Aug. 29	David Bowen,	
	For examining homestead of Jos. Crawford and reporting as to trespass thereon, by direction of Commissioner of Land Office	4 00
Oct. 3	Britton & Gray,	
	For certified copies	15 00
27	" "	185 00
Dec. 9	" "	175 00
30	services six months ending Dec. 30, 1890	500 00
12	B. D. Pritchard,	
	For expenses and time as witness in case of State vs. Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.	25 00
16	expenses as witness case of State vs. J., L. & S. R. R. Co.	25 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Wm. Berwick,	
	For cleaning, repairing and re-mounting 65 original U. S. plats of Michigan, @ 75c	48 75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages	1 36
	American Express Co.,	
	For express	55
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer C, for quarter ending March 31, 1891	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$6,422 26

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$6,422 26
Feb. 18	Wm. Berwick,	
	For cleaning, repairing and re-mounting 53 original U. S. plats of Michigan, @ 75c	39 75
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for month of March	20 00
Jan. 7	K. W. Noyes,	
	For examining State lands per order of commissioner Shaffer:	
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Lansing and return	5 40
	dinner at Marshall	85
9	hotel, Lansing, $4.50; dinner, Battle Creek, 35c	4 85
26	railroad, Grand Rapids, $2.10; dinner and supper, $1.00	3 10
	" " to Cadillac	2 95
27	hotel, Cadillac, 75c; railroad to Henrietta, 50	1 25
29	dinner in country	50
31	hotel, $4.00; railroad to Copemish, 70c	4 70
Feb. 2	dinner at Yates	25
3	" " Thornapple	25
4	hotel at Copemish	1 80
	railroad to Cadillac	1 30
5	hotel, Cadillac	1 00
	railroad to Mackinaw City	3 85
	supper, 25c; hotel, $1.25	1 50
6	railroad to Carp Lake and return, 50c; dinner and supper, 50c	1 00
7	hotel, Mackinaw City, $1.25; railroad to Cheboygan, 50c	1 75
	" Cheboygan, $1.00; railroad to Wolverine, 80c	1 80
9	" Wolverine, $2.00; railroad to Gaylord, 60c	2 60
10	" Gaylord, 50c; stage to Elmira, $1.00	1 50
	railroad to Alba	25
12	hotel, Alba, $2.50; railroad to Kalamazoo, $5.20	8 70
13	" Kalamazoo, 50c; railroad to Paw Paw, 65c	1 15
	bus fare	25
24	railroad to Lansing and return	5 40
25	hotel, Lansing	4 00
	22 days time in January and February	110 00
18	Samuel Stowell,	
	For examining State lands:	
	railroad fare to Pinconning and return for assistant	80
	hotel, Sterling, for assistant	4 00
	4 days' services, " "	12 00
Jan. 7	railroad fare to Lansing and return, self	2 05
8	hotel bill, $2.00; one day's services, $5.00	7 00
24	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 05
	one day's services, $5.00; hotel bill, $1.00	6 00
26	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $1.00; hotel, $1.00	2 00
27	" " Cadillac, $2.95; hotel bill, 75c	3 70
	" " Harietta, 50c; hotel, $4.50; livery, $7.50	12 50
31	" " Copemish, 70c; hotel, 50c; livery, $1.50	2 70
	hotel bill, $1.80; dinner, 25c	2 05
	railroad fare to Cadillac, $1.20; hotel, $1.00	2 20
	" " Mackinaw, $3.85; supper, 25c	4 10
6	hotel bill, $1.25; railroad to Clam Lake and return, 50c	1 75
	dinner and supper, 50c; livery, $4.00	4 50
7	hotel at Mackinaw, $1.25; railroad to Cheboygan, 50c	1 75
	hotel bill, $1.00; railroad fare to Wolverine, 80c	1 80
8	" " $1.75; livery, $2.50	4 25
9	railroad fare to Gaylord, 60c; hotel bill, 50c	1 10
10	stage to Elmira, $1.00; railroad to Alba, 25c; livery, $1.50	2 75
12	hotel bill, $2.50; railroad to Howard, $3.70; dinner, 50c	6 70
	railroad to Ionia	1 25
16	" Lansing and return, $2.05; hotel, $2.25	4 30
17	" Bay City, $2.15; hotel bill, 75c	2 90
18	" Pinconning, 55c; dinner, 25c	80
	" Sterling	40
20	hotel bill, $5.25; livery, $4.00	9 25
23	railroad to Lansing, $3.10; supper, Bay City, 50c	3 60
25	25 days' services	125 00
	Allowed March, 25, 1891.	
Mar. 18	Wm. Berwick,	
	For cleaning, repairing, and re-mounting 49 original U. S. plats, @ 75c	36 75
	Amount carried forward	$6,925 36

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$6,925 36
Mar. 6	James Stowell,	
	For services and expenses as examining agent:	
	expenses of James J. Donnelly:	
	railroad fare to Cheboygan, $4.00; breakfast, 50c	4 50
7	stage to Onoway	1 50
12	hotel bill, Onoway	4 00
13	stage to Rogers City, $1.50; hotel bill, 75c	2 25
14	" " Thompson's Harbor	1 00
16	hotel bill, " "	2 00
17	board at Derushar	1 25
18	stage to Rogers City, $1.00; hotel bill, 75c	1 75
	stage to Onaway	1 50
20	hotel bill, Onaway	2 00
	stage to Cheboygan	1 50
	hotel bill, Cheboygan	1 50
21	railroad fare to Sterling, $4.00; dinner at Grayling, 50c	4 50
23	14 days services @ $3.00	42 00
	expenses of self as examiner:	
Feb. 26	hotel bill at Lansing	2 25
Mar. 5	railroad fare to Sterling, $3.65; dinner, 25c	3 90
	supper at Owosso, 50c; hotel at Sterling, $1.50	2 00
6	railroad fare to Cheboygan	4 00
7	breakfast at Cheboygan	50
	stage to Onaway	1 50
12	livery at Onaway, $2.00; hotel bill, $4.00	6 00
13	stage to Rogers City, $1.50; hotel bill, 75c	2 25
14	stage to Thompson's Harbor	1 00
	livery, $5.00; hotel bill, $2.00	7 00
17	board at Derushar, $2.75; stage to Rogers City, $1.00	3 75
18	hotel bill, 75c; stage to Onway, $1.50	2 25
20	" " $2.00; stage to Cheboygan, $1.50	3 50
21	" " $1.50; railroad to Sterling, $4.00; dinner, 50c	6 00
23	" " at Sterling	1 75
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.10; breakfast, 50c	3 60
24	railroad fare to Ionia, $1.15; hotel bill, $1.50	2 65
	18 days' services, @ $5.00	90 00
10	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express March 24 and April 18	50
April 22	Wm. Berwick,	
	For cleaning, repairing and re-mounting 51 original U. S. plats, @ 75c	38 25
	State Land Office,	
	For postage for the month of May	30 00
7	Samuel Stowell,	
	For expenses as land examiner:	
	hotel bill at Ionia, $1.00; railroad fare to Lansing, $1.15	2 15
8	" " " Lansing, $1.50; railroad to Ionia, $1.75	2 65
	dinner at Ionia	50
	railroad fare to Bay City, $2.70; supper at Owosso, 50c	3 20
9	Hotel bill, Bay City	1 00
	railroad fare to Sturgis, 95c; dinner, 25c	1 20
	" " " Alpena	3 40
10	hotel bill at Alpena	3 50
11	livery from " to Fishers	5 00
	dinner at Bell	25
13	helper one day on Homestead	2 00
14	paid Nichols for 1¾ days	3 50
15	" Sheff " 3 "	6 00
16	hotel bill at Fishers	4 25
	dinner and feed at Bell	75
17	hotel bill at Alpena	1 50
	dinner	50
	railroad fare from Alpena to Bay City	4 35
	supper at Bay City	50
	railroad fare Bay City to Ionia	2 70
18	hotel, 75c; dinner at Ionia, 25c	1 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 15
29	hotel at Lansing	1 50
	13 days' services, @ $5.00	65 00
9	expenses of James Donnelly:	
	railroad fare from Sterling to Alpena	3 40
	Amount carried forward	$7,331 46

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,331 46
April 10	Samuel Stowell,	
	For hotel bill at Alpena	3 50
11	dinner at Bell	25
13	one day's board at Fishers	1 00
14	" " " " "	1 00
15	" " " " "	1 00
16	1¼ " " " "	1 25
	livery from Fishers to Alpena	7 50
17	hotel bill at Alpena	1 50
	railroad from Alpena to Sterling	3 40
	dinner at Tawas	50
	8 days' services at $3.00 per day	24 00
	R. D. Swisher & Co.,	
	For 1 No. 5 gem stamp	2 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 27	State Land office,	
	For postage for month of June	10 00
20	Wm. Berwick,	
	For cleaning, repairing and remounting 50 original plats of Michigan, @ 75c	37 50
5	Samuel Stowell,	
	For expenses as State land examiner:	
	railroad fare to Bay City, $2.70; supper at Owosso, 50c	3 20
6	hotel at Bay City	75
	railroad fare to Cheboygan	4 95
	supper at Grayling	50
7	hotel at Cheboygan, 50c; railroad fare to Freedom, 35c	85
8	hotel at Freedom, $1.00; railroad to Cheboygan, 35c	1 35
9	hotel bill	2 00
11	livery from Cheboygan to Rogers City	7 50
	dinner at Phillips, 25c; hotel at Rogers City, $1.50	1 75
12	livery to Fisher, $4.00; one day's board, 75c	4 75
13	one day's board	75
14	" "	75
15	" "	75
16	paid Nichols for 3½ days on homesteads	7 00
	" Tracy " 3 " "	6 00
	one day's board	75
18	2 " "	1 50
19	1 " "	75
20	1 " "	1 00
	stage to Alpena, $1.50; dinner, 25c	1 75
21	hotel bill at Alpena, $1.50; dinner at Tawas, 50c	2 00
	livery to Harmon City, $4.00; railroad to Tawas, $2.15	6 15
22	hotel bill, 75c; livery one day, $2.75	3 50
23	hotel bill, Au Gres, $1.00; stage to Omer, 50c	1 50
25	hotel at Omer, $2.25; stage to Standish, 50c	2 75
	railroad fare to Bay City	80
26	hotel bill at Bay City	1 00
	railroad fare to Lansing	2 15
27	hotel bill, Lansing, $2.00; railroad fare to Ionia, $1.15	3 15
	20 days' services, @ $5.00 per day	100 00
	expenses of James J. Donnelly:	
6	railroad fare, Sterling to Cheboygan	4 00
	supper at Grayling	50
7	hotel bill at Cheboygan	50
	railroad fare to Freedom	35
8	hotel bill at Freedom, $1.00; railroad fare to Cheboygan, 35c	1 35
9	hotel bill at Cheboygan	2 00
11	dinner at Phillips', 25c; hotel, Rogers City, $1.50	1 75
12	one day's board	75
13	" " "	75
14	" " "	75
15	" " "	75
16	" " "	75
18	2 " "	1 50
19	paid helper	1 00
	one day's board	1 25
20	paid helper	1 00
	hotel bill	2 50
21	stage to Alpena	50
	hotel bill, Alpena, $1.50; dinner, Tawas, 50c	2 00
	railroad fare to Tawas	2 15
	Amount carried forward	$7,623 56

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,623 56
May 22	Samuel Stowell,	
	For hotel bill	75
23	hotel bill at Au Gres, $1.00; stage to Omer, 50c	1 50
25	hotel bill at Omer	1 00
	17 days' services @ $3.00 per day	51 00
June 1	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 whisperphone	2 25
	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer C for quarter ending June 30, 1891	2 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
1	Samuel Stowell,	
	For expenses as trespass agent:	
	railroad fare, Ionia to Cheboygan	7 15
	dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
2	telegram and tape line	85
3	hotel bill at Cheboygan	1 50
4	" " " "	2 00
5	" " " "	2 00
	sail boat to island, 2 days	4 00
6	board bill	2 00
8	" "	1 00
9	" "	1 00
10	" " self and man	4 00
11	sail boat, 1 day	2 00
	hotel bill, self and man	3 00
12	" " " " "	8 00
13	" " " " "	3 00
15	" "	1 00
16	" " " " "	2 75
17	Paid for sail boat, 6 days	12 00
18	hotel bill at Cheboygan	2 50
	railroad fare to Bay City	4 95
19	hotel bill, Bay City	2 50
20	railroad fare to Ionia	2 70
23	" " " Lansing and return	2 15
24	hotel bill, Lansing	3 00
	20 days' services, at $5.00 per day	100 00
1	expenses of James J. Donnelly:	
	railroad fare, Sterling to Cheboygan	4 00
	supper at Grayling	50
2	hotel bill at Cheboygan	1 50
3	hotel at Cheboygan	2 00
4	" " "	2 00
5	board bill	1 00
6	" "	1 00
8	" "	1 00
9	" "	1 00
10	hotel bill	1 50
11	" "	1 50
12	" "	1 50
13	meals at station	1 50
15	board bill	1 50
16	" "	1 50
17	" "	1 50
18	dinner at Frenches	50
	livery and horse feed	4 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	75
19	hotel bill	1 00
	railroad fare, Cheboygan to Bay City	4 95
	17 days' services, at $3.00 per day	51 00
1	expenses of Benj. Vosper:	
	railroad fare, Ionia to Cheboygan and return	9 40
	meals, going and returning	1 50
3	1 day's board at Cheboygan	1 50
4	hotel bill	1 50
5	1 days board	1 00
6	1 " "	1 00
8	board bill	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$7,962 71

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,962 71
June 9	Samuel Stowell,	
	For expenses of Benj. Vosper:	
	meals at Johnson	50
10	dinner at Greens	25
11	hotel bill	1 50
12	" "	1 50
13	" "	1 50
15	" "	1 50
16	dinner at station	25
17	board at Greens	2 25
18	hotel bill	2 00
	15 days' services, at $3.00 per day	45 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, June 3 and 13	50
	Total for general allowance	$8,019 46
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 9	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 800 letter heads	$1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 postal cards, copy ink, sam. 6	1 20
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 350 blanks, No. 7, copy ink, sam. 8	1 55
14	100 " " 25, " " " 13	1 05
18	3,000 " " 2, sam. 8	6 55
	3,000 " " 3, " 8	6 55
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 blanks, No. 38, sam. 15	1 90
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 4,000 letter heads	4 00
8	1,200 blanks, No. 46, sam. 10	4 55
	400 " " 29, " 9	1 35
22	500 circulars, No. 3, 2 sides	1 54
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blanks, No. 49, composition	3 24
	presswork, $1.50; ruling, $1.00	2 50
	300 tax receipt books, sam. 43	1 75
	200 blanks, certificates, No. 32½, sam. 15	1 70
	200 " " " 34, " 15	1 70
13	5,000 " " " 76, " 8	10 55
	1,000 letter heads	1 00
19	500 report of Commissioner of Land Office, sam. 13	1 80
27	composition on 3,000 copies of report of land office, page 1 to end, including inset, 123,991 ems @ 30c	37 19
	presswork, 52 tokens, @ 15c	7 80
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blanks, No. 48, n o c	
	composition, $7.49; presswork, $1.00	8 49
	letterhead on back	1 00
6	200 blanks, No. 4, sam. 8	95
	500 " " 5, copy ink, " 8	1 80
12	100 affidavits, No. 61, " 8	75
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 3,500 receipts, No. 1, sam. 6	5 45
	Amount carried forward	$118 91

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$118 91
April 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 deposit checks, sam. 11	1 80
	2,400 note heads	3 00
	1,000 letter "	1 00
May 19	200 blanks, No. 24½, copy ink, sam. 8	1 05
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks for book, sam. 43	2 25
16	1,000 " No. 54, " 41	6 70
	Total for printing	$134 71

BINDING.

	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 plat book, Midland county, Russia ends and bands	$4 00
29	binding 9 volumes letters received, 260 quires, ½ roan, @ 10c	26 00
	cutting and lettering index for same	2 25
	furnishing paper and ruling same	1 25
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting blotting paper	50
	making 22 blocks	83
	cutting paper for same	50
14	" "	50
16	" "	50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 7	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For making 56 blocks	84
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2 plat books, with stub, $2.50 each	5 00
26	" 1 book, taxes returned, ½ sheet, 16 quires, @ 18c	2 88
	" 2 vols. field notes, ½ roan, 45 quires, @ 10c	4 50
29	making 21 blocks	86
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 500 circulars No. 3	15
	cutting paper	25
	making 8 blocks	16
	" 32 "	48
	" 2 " certificate of purchase	05
	folding 1,000 circulars, No. 2	30
	making 2 blocks	10
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For ruling 1,000 blanks, No. 48	75
	folding 1,000 circulars No. 1	30
	binding 1 tax receipt book, med. Russia, ends and bands, 4 quires, @ 80c	3 20
	paging same	75
	making 50 blocks, Michigan State lands	75
	folding, stitching and covering 500 pamphlets, @ 30c	1 50
	pasting 2,000 tables in same	4 50
	folding 3,000 tables	1 50
6	binding 400 reports, cloth, @ 11	44 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 vol. Letters, 1837 to 1863, 19 quires, @ 10c	1 90
	" 1 " " 1864 to 1867, 18 " "	1 80
	" 1 " " 1877 to 1890, 16 " "	1 60
	" 1 " " 1889, A. B., 29 " "	2 90
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, C. D. E., 32 quires, @ 10c	3 20
	cutting index	50
	Amount carried forward	$121 05

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$121 05
Feb. 18	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 vol. Letters, F. G. H., 37 quires, @ 10c	3 70
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, I. J. K. L., 22 quires, @ 10c	2 20
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, M. N., 22 quires, @ 10c	2 20
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, O. P. Q. R., 28 quires, @ 10c	2 80
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, S., 29 quires, @ 10c	2 90
	cutting index	50
	binding 1 vol. Letters, 28 quires, @ 10c	2 80
	cutting index	50
	blocking 35 blocks State Treasurer's receipt	53
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 16	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For making 5 blocks of blanks, No. 77, @ 2c	10
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For blocking 10 blocks letter heads, @ 2c	20
	" 24 " note " @ 1½c	36
May 13	binding 1 primary school sales book, medium Russia ends and bands, 4 quires, @ 80c	3 20
	paging same	50
9	making 4 blocks	08
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 18	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting linen paper	50
	Total for binding	$146 12

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 7	Ihling Bros, & Everard,	
	For 3 gross Esterbrook pens, sam. 48	$1 46
	2 m 6x4 white envelopes, sam. 265, @ $1.50	3 00
	1 doz. bottles scarlet ind. drawing ink	4 80
	1 " " blue " " "	4 20
Sept. 27	1 roll 36 lb egg shell drawing paper, sam. 213	6 20
	6 lb gray flax twine, sam. 208	1 26
	2 reams 6 lb O. B. note paper, 12 lb, sam. 15, @ 20c	2 40
	18 lb cover paper, sam. 14, @ 9½c	1 71
	1 doz. 5 ounce mucilage pots, sam. 155	2 00
	1 " extra mucilage brushes	1 00
	4 gross No. 404 Gillott pens	1 95
	12 " Leon Isaac pens	18 00
Oct. 9	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 1 6 ounce tube black minn ink	60
	1 6 " " purple " "	90
	1 bottle varnish, 20c; 1 brush, 25c	45
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
16	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 10 m No. 10 xxx white envelopes, sam. 279, @ $3.35	33 50
	lithographing 10 m envelopes	25 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 24	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 gross No. 126 Esterbrook pens, sam. 48	1 13
	1,000 sheets manifold paper, 8½x14	2 00
Dec. 13	2 Edmond's patent letter book dampeners, sam. 168	5 00
27	¼ gross 4 Faber's sib. pencils, sam. 34, @ $10.00	2 50
	3 " 048 Esterbrook pens, sam. 48	1 35
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 11	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid, sam. 77	4 40
	1 " A. W. Faber's pointed rubbers, sam. 97	56
	1 " 3 inch bankers' sponge glasses, " 105	90
	½ " steel erasers, black handle " 110	2 13
	Amount carried forward	$128 40

State Land Office vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$128 40
May 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For ½ dozen quarts Carter's copy ink, sam. 79½, @ $6.60	3 30
	½ " bottles Higgin's drawing ink	1 50
	⅙ " ruling pens, sam. 179, @ $10.00	1 67
	⅙ " 258¾ records	1 50
	Total for stationery	$136 87
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$8,019 46
	Printing	134 71
	Binding	146 12
	Stationery	136 87
	Total allowance to State Land Office	$8,436 66

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, 293.—The Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of $700, payable quarter yearly, and his actual necessary expenses.

Howell's Statutes, Section 559 A, 1887, p. 80, Apr. 15, Act 72, Section 1.—The People of the State of Michigan enact, That in all criminal proceedings removed to the Supreme Court, by appeal or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county from whence any cause is so removed to appear on behalf of the people therein, and with the advice and assistance of the Attorney General to conduct such cause in such court, and for his services in any such case, such prosecuting attorney shall, in addition to his regular salary, receive a reasonable compensation, including his expenses in traveling to and from and on his attendance in such court, to be ascertained and determined by the Board of State Auditors, and paid by the State out of any funds belonging to the State not otherwise appropriated: *Provided, however,* That the expense of printing any brief or argument prepared in any such case shall be paid by the county from whence the case is removed.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 25	Jay P. Lee,	
	For cash paid for expenses on acct. of Attorney Generals' office in case of People vs. Phœnix Accident & Aid Association:	
	railroad fare to Detroit and return	$4 85
	transfer and street cars	75
	hotel bill	5 00
30	Attorney General,	
	For postage for month of August	9 00
June 13	Harry Full,	
	For taking and transcribing 55 folios shorthand, @ 16c per folio (night work) for John Atkinson, attorney for the State in case of Thos. Wellman vs. C. & G. T. R. R. Co.	8 80
July 14	B. W. Huston,	
	For railroad fare from Vassar to Detroit and return, Case vs Warden Hatch	4 60
	hotel bill	1 00
16	railroad to Iron Mountain and other points in U. P.	$3 20
	transfer at Mackinac	50
	hotel bill	8 50
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 436, for quarter ending September 30, 1890	75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	1 33
25	Wm. P. Lane,	
	For certified copy of decision in case of People vs. Union Mutual Life Association for Attorney General	1 00
	Spencer D. Bishopp,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Hillsdale county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. John Haas:	
Jan. 22	railroad fare, Hillsdale to Lansing, $2.00; lodging, 50c	2 50
23	2 meals, $1.00; railroad, Lansing to Hillsdale, $1.90	2 90
	telegraph to Attorney General	1 13
	5 days preparing brief in said cause	50 00
	1½ days to Lansing and return	15 00
	Charles T. Beatty,	
	For services as prosecuting attorney of Saginaw Co., in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Henry Johnson:	
	2 days preparing brief and argument	20 00
June 24	Allan H. Frazer,	
	For services as prosecuting attorney of Wayne Co., in Supreme Court, case of habeas corpus of Emery T. Wood:	
	one day's attendance at Supreme Court	10 00
July 8	Wm. J. Stuart,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Kent Co., in Supreme Court:	
	balance due in case of People vs. Amel Gosch	55 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Attorney General,	
	For postage for September	9 00
Aug. 23	Jay P. Lee,	
	For cash paid draft of West Pub. Co. for N. W. Reporter	3 50
July 31	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	6 11
	Amount carried forward	$254 67

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$254 67
Aug. 1	B. W. Huston,	
	For railroad fare on State business	5 15
	hotel bill, $3.50; telegraphing, 75c	3 25
	expenses on trip on State business to Champion and other points in the upper peninsula:	
	railroad fare (September 14, 15, 16 and 17)	27 54
	sleeping car, 2 nights	4 00
	transfers	1 00
	meals and hotel	8 25
	Attorney General,	
	For postage for month of October	9 00
13	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	4 72
Mar. 11	Austin Blair,	
	For services in the hearing and argument of case of the State vs. Edward W. Sparrow and Michigan Land and Lumber Co., in circuit court of Ingham county, in chancery, as counsel:	
	one day at Jackson and two days at Lansing	150 00
	expenses to and at Lansing	5 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Attorney General's office,	
	For postage for month of November	9 00
	extra postage for October	3 00
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	3 40
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	75
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Oct. 7	B. W. Huston,	
	For trip to Detroit on State business:	
	railroad fare, $5.15; hotel bill, $3.50	8 65
10	" " to Detroit, State business	5 20
	hotel bill	4 50
	postage for office for November	9 00
Nov. 26	Chas. C. Hopkins,	
	For 2 certified copies opinion Supreme Court in Auditor General vs. Hackley, et al., ordered by Attorney General	6 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	65
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	2 10
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	4 47
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For P. O. box rent for quarter ending December 31, 1890	75
Oct. 1	W. W. Hart,	
	For printing brief in case of Aplin vs. Board of Supervisors of Midland county	34 20
7	Raynor & Taylor,	
	For printing brief, Auditor General vs. McLaughlin	8 65
	" " " " " O'Connor	6 85
Nov. 3	" " " " " Sloman	15 85
	E. N. Fitch,	
	For copies of letters and abstracts	16 00
	Moses Taggart,	
	For charges for services rendered in two cases against Midland county, as per schedule "A" attached	717 50
	disbursements paid in two cases against Midland county as per schedule "B" attached	91 83
1885 to 1890	Edward Bacon,	
	For professional services in the chancery suit, Hackley vs. Mack, disposed of, 16 Mich. 591	445 00
	cash advanced for expenses in said suit	56 34
	in the chancery suit Auditor General vs. L. G. & M. R. R. Co., Hackley, et. al., decided 46 N. W. Rep. 730	863 00
	cash advanced for expenses in said suit	147 66
	Reference is hereby made to the itemized accounts and vouchers hereunto annexed and to printed records and briefs on file in office of clerk of Supreme Court.	
	Amount carried forward	$2,933 68

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,933 65
Oct. 28	John H. Goff,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Chippewa county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Patrick J. Sullivan:	
	½ day preparing brief	5 00
29	½ " " "	5 00
Nov. 12	2 days attending Supreme Court	20 00
	2 " board at Lansing	4 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Attorney General's Office,	
	For postage for month of January, 1891	9 00
Dec. 3	B. W. Huston,	
	For printing brief in Converse case	5 00
	copy of same	2 00
4	expenses in Converse case in U. S. Supreme Court railroad fare to Washington	16 85
20	sleeper and chair car	7 00
	meals on trip to Washington	3 00
	" return trip	3 00
	four days' board at Washington	12 00
	return railroad fare	16 35
	telephoning during month	75
29	fare to Detroit, case of People vs. Wm. Stevens	5 15
	hotel bill at Detroit	1 00
16	railroad fare, Vassar to Lansing to attend board of canvassers	5 76
	hotel bill	2 00
22	entry fee and clerk's fee in State vs. Warner	3 00
	paid for copies of papers	2 00
	Jay P. Lee,	
	For services in case of A. J. Smith vs. Board of State Auditors, preparation of case and argument in Supreme Court	75 00
Mar. 7	preparation of brief in case of People vs. Lyng in U. S. Supreme Court, appealed from Supreme Court of Michigan	75 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For Messages for November	50
	" " December	1 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November and December	4 93
Dec. 4	West Publishing Co.,	
	For subscription to N. W. Reporter, vol. 46	3 50
Nov. 26	W. W. Hart,	
	For printing brief, case of Sparrow et al.	22 10
Dec. 20	" " correction and index, case of State vs. F. & P. M. R'y	7 50
16	Henry M. Duffield,	
	For services in preparation of cases on appeal from the circuit court of Wayne county to the Supreme Court, and preparation of brief and argument:	
	case of Auditor General vs. Serena McLaulin	100 00
	" " " " Sarah O'Connor	100 00
	services in case of Auditor General vs. Adolph Slowman, involving constitutionality of tax law	250 00
	expenses at Lansing	11 10
2	James J. Atkinson,	
	For reporting and transcribing in case of State vs. the G. R. & I. R. R. Co. et al., 3 copies, 600 folios, @ 20c	120 00
	railroad fare, hotel and expenses	11 87
July 26	A. R. Avery,	
	For 2 days at Stronen's Island with witnesses and Smith	30 00
	paid boatman from Algonac and return, and hotel	5 00
	one day at Lansing examining records	15 00
	expenses at Lansing	6 45
Sept.	paid for abstract of Stronen's Island	25 00
	general attention and study of cause and retainer	50 00
	paid for extended map of islands	5 00
Dec. 16	trip to Lansing, 1½ days	20 00
	railroad and hotel expenses	9 40
	Moses Taggart,	
	For services and expenses in Sparrow and three railroad cases, as per vouchers:	
	services	919 00
	disbursements	74 33
Oct. 3	Frank E. Fogg,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Charlevoix Co., in Supreme Court, in case of People vs. Harper:	
	½ day preparing case for argument	5 00
	Amount carried forward	$5,008 27

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$5,008 27
Oct. 22	Frank E. Fogg,	
	For ½ day office work	5 00
Nov. 5	1 " preparing brief	10 00
6	1 " " "	10 00
7	1 " " "	10 00
8	1 " " "	10 00
10	½ " en route to Lansing	5 00
	conveyance from East Jordan to Boyne Falls	3 00
	supper	50
	fare to Grand Rapids	5 25
	sleeping car fare	1 50
11	breakfast at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing	1 90
	1 day going to and at Lansing	10 00
12	1 " attending court	10 00
13	1 " " " argument of case	10 00
	hotel bill at Lansing	4 50
	fare to Boyne Falls via. Grand Rapids	7 05
	sleeping car from Grand Rapids to Boyne Falls	1 50
14	conveyance to East Jordan	2 00
	½ day's time returning	5 00
5	Wm. J. Stuart,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Kent county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Andrew J. Kidder:	
	4-5 day on brief	8 00
6	½ " "	5 00
7	2-5 " "	4 00
8	3-5 " "	6 00
10	¼ " "	2 00
12	1 " at Lansing to argue case	10 00
13	⅙ " preparing and serving notice and motion to dismiss	3 00
Dec. 2	1 " at Lansing to present motion to dismiss	10 00
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	2 60
	parlor car each way	50
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; street car, 5c	55
Nov. 12	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	3 50
	parlor car each way	50
	dinner at Grand Rapids, 25c; breakfast, 25c	50
July 30	Butterfield & Keeney,	
	For ½ day on decree matter	12 50
Aug. 2	time on decree and examining lists	40 00
	stenographer making copies and taking dictation	7 50
5	time on suit, $7.50; copies of decree, $3.00	10 50
11	" of this date, question of decree	5 00
14	" " " " "	20 00
20	½ day in preparation, J. L. and S. case	12 50
23	1 " on case	25 00
Sept. 10	time of this date	20 00
11	½ day on J. L. and S. R. R. case	12 50
13	1 " time at Lansing	25 00
	cash paid expenses, railroad fare and hotel	5 10
15	2 days' time at Lansing	50 00
	cash paid expenses	7 60
24	1 day at Lansing	25 00
	1 " " " for stenographer	5 00
	expenses and railroad fare	10 30
25	time of this date on case	20 00
27	services of stenographer and copies of notes	4 00
29	time on suit J. L. & S.	12 50
27	" " " "	20 00
Oct. 1	" " " "	10 00
2	" " " " 1 day	25 00
4	" " " " 2 days	50 00
10	stenographer on railroad cases, 5 days	25 00
	2½ days on State cases	62 50
16	1 day at Lansing	25 00
	expenses, railroad fare, hotel, etc.	4 10
	½ day on case	12 50
17	½ " " "	12 50
22	time in office, 3 days	65 00
27	½ day	12 50
29	½ "	12 50
	2 days time at Lansing	50 00
	Amount carried forward	$5,893 72

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$5,893 72
Oct. 29	Butterfield & Keeney,	
	For expenses at Lansing	6 60
Nov. 7	time on land cases	40 00
	½ day " " "	12 50
10	1 " " " "	15 00
11	1 " " " "	25 00
Dec. 6	cash paid stenographer at Lansing, 122 folios	15 25
	one day at Lansing, G. R. & I.	25 00
	cash paid expenses	4 85
	5½ days in office	137 50
8	1 day at Lansing	25 00
	1 " " " for stenographer	5 00
	expenses of both	9 90
	10 days for Miss Campbell, on plats, in office	30 00
12	1 day's time	25 00
15	2 " at Lansing, railroad suit	50 00
	railroad fare and expenses	5 90
	time this date at home	20 00
17	2 days at Lansing, $50.00; expenses, $6.37	56 37
	Geo. F. Robinson,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county in Supreme	
1888	Court, case of People vs. John Montague, habeas corpus to Supreme	
Feb. 12	Court: drafting pattern to writ	10 00
13	½ day at Lansing for argument	5 00
14	1 " " "	10 00
15	1 " " "	10 00
	2½ days preparing "	25 00
	case of People vs. Geo. S. Swift, in re Fitzpatrick: 1½ days preparing petition and briefs	15 00
April 16	½ day at Supreme Court	5 00
17	1 " " "	10 00
	4 " preparing brief for argument	40 00
9	case of People vs. Joseph Lebsky, *mandamus:* preparing petition	10 00
10	presenting petition	10 00
21	3 days preparing brief for argument	30 00
24	argument before Supreme Court	10 00
Mar. 31	case of People vs. Edward Flewrimont, *mandamus*: preparing petition	10 00
April 10	presenting petition	10 00
	9 days preparing brief and argument	90 00
May 15	argument in Supreme Court	10 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Abriam G. Soper,	
	For services as messenger in Attorney General's office, 22 days in January	44 00
Jan. 1	A. A. Ellis,	
	For car fare to Lansing from Ionia and return	2 05
6	" " " " " " "	2 05
9	fixtures for office	2 15
13	car fare to Lansing from Ionia and return	2 05
18	" " " " " " "	2 05
23	" " " " " " "	2 05
27	" " " " " " "	2 05
	postage for month of February	9 00
24	car fare to Grand Rapids and return	3 90
	hotel bill	1 00
2-3	Jay P. Lee,	
	For preparation of case in Wait vs. Commissioner of State Land Office, as per voucher, $30.00; allowed at	25 00
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 486 for quarter ending March 31, 1891	75
26	Standard Printing Co.,	
	For printing brief in Wait vs. Dix, 13 pages, @ 60c	7 80
19	Walter S. Harsha,	
	For services as examiner in case of State vs. J., L. & N. R. R. Co.:	
	attendance Sept. 15-16, Oct. 31, Nov. 1 and Dec. 16-17, 6 days	18 00
	oath to 6 witnesses, @ 10c	60
	taking 750 folios testimony, @ 20c	150 00
	certifying 365 exhibits, @ 15c	54 75
	2 copies above testimony	150 00
	postage	1 00
	As per voucher and certificates attached.	
	Amount carried forward	$7,192 84

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,192 84
Jan. 19	John E. Foley,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Calhoun Co., in Supreme Court, case of John Boynton, relator, vs. the Circuit Judge of Calhoun Co., mandamus:	
	railroad fare from Marshall to Lansing	1 75
	½ day coming to Lansing	5 00
20	1 day preparing brief and submitting case	10 00
	hotel bill at Lansing	2 50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Marshall	1 75
	Attorney General's opinion on file.	
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	A. G. Soper.	
	For balance on month's work as messenger, in January	6 00
Feb.	one month as messenger, in February	50 00
Jan. 30	A. A. Ellis,	
	For car fare, Lansing and return, from Ionia	2 05
Feb. 3	" " " " " " "	2 05
	hack hire	25
4	telegram, 25c; hack hire, 25c	50
5	notice to quit blanks	10
	telegrams	1 00
6	car fare, Lansing and return, from Ionia	2 05
7	telegram	55
9	car fare, Lansing and return, from Ionia, to meet Board of Control of State Swamp Lands	2 05
	hotel bill 1 day	2 00
12	car fare to Lansing and return, from Ionia	2 05
17	" " " " " " "	2 05
19	" " " " " " "	2 05
	postage for month of March	9 00
1889.	Wm. E. Ware,	
Jan. 7	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Branch county in Supreme Court, case of Branch county circuit judge, mandamus:	
	preparing petition and going to Lansing and entering motion in Supreme Court for mandamus	10 00
	hack and car fare, Coldwater to Lansing	2 55
9	" " " " " "	2 55
April 15	" " " " " "	2 55
17	hotel, $3.50; car and hack fare, $2.55	6 05
	cash paid to Supreme Court	4 00
1890.	services and expenses in mandamus case of Hurst, J. P. of Branch county:	
April 7	preparing petition, going to Lansing and entering motion in Supreme Court	10 00
9	car and hack fare, $5.10; cash to Supreme Court, $2.00	7 10
1888.	services and expenses in mandamus case of Gregory, J. P. of Branch county:	
May 7	preparing petition, going to Lansing, entering motion, etc., in Supreme Court	10 00
	hack and car fare	2 55
9	hack and car fare, $2.55; cash to Supreme Court, $2.00	4 55
Oct. 4	Crotty Bros.,	
	For two 1,000-page letter books	5 00
14	carmine ink	50
Jan. 12	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for January	4 00
	" " "	1 00
Feb. 2	The Standard Printing Co.,	
	For brief in the People vs. Schultz, 4 pages	2 60
	" " " " Neuman, 4 pages	2 60
1890	James V. D. Wilcox, prosecuting attorney of Wayne county,	
Dec. 17	For services in preparing brief in case of People vs. Samuel Shultz:	
	1 day's time	10 00
18	1 " "	10 00
19	½ " "	5 00
20	½ " "	5 00
22	1 " "	10 00
23	1 " "	10 00
	services in preparing brief in Wm. H. Hastings vs. Edward Haug, police justice:	
24	1 days time	10 00
26	1 " "	10 00
27	1 " "	10 00
29	1 " "	10 00
30	1 " "	10 00
31	1 " "	10 00
	Amount carried forward	$7,485 19

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,485 19
1890	D. B. Morgan,	
Dec. 30	For services as prosecuting attorney of Lenawee county, in the Supreme Court, case of People vs. Furman:	
	preparing brief, 1 day	10 00
31	" " 1 "	10 00
1891		
Jan. 1	" " 1 "	10 00
2	" " ½ "	5 00
5	" " ½ "	5 00
14	" " ½ "	5 00
30	" " ½ "	5 00
Feb. 3	left Adrian on 10:40 A. M. train for Lansing, arrived in Adrian on return at	
4, 5	4:15 P. M., Thursday the 5th, 3 days	30 00
	expenses:	
3	railroad and street car fare	2 55
	dinner at Jackson	50
4	hotel bill at Lansing	4 50
5	railroad and street car fare	2 55
1890	dinner at Jackson	50
Nov. 21	Geo. P. Hopkins,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county in Supreme Court, case of John W. Brown:	
	½ day preparing brief	5 00
22	½ " " "	5 00
24	½ " " "	5 00
25	½ " " "	5 00
29	½ " " "	5 00
Dec. 1	½ " " "	5 00
24	1 " " "	10 00
25	½ " " "	5 00
26	1 " " "	10 00
27	1 " " "	10 00
31	½ " " "	5 00
1891		
Jan. 15	express charges on briefs to Lansing	25
Feb. 3	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Lansing	2 05
	hack at Lansing, depot to hotel	25
	1 day going to Lansing and at court	10 00
4	hotel bill at Lansing	2 00
	hack at Lansing, to depot	25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Kalamazoo	2 05
	1 day at court and returning to Kalamazoo	10 00
	Wm. P. Van Winkle,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Livingston county in Supreme Court, case of James L. McQuaid:	
Jan. 6	1 day preparing brief	10 00
7	½ " " "	5 00
8	1 " " "	10 00
9	1 " " "	10 00
10	1 " " "	10 00
27	1 " " " for argument	10 00
28	1 " " " " "	10 00
29	1 " " " " "	10 00
30	1 " " " " "	10 00
	½ day preparing brief for argument	5 00
Feb. 4	1 " arguing case in Supreme Court	10 00
	railroad fare, Howell to Lansing and return	1 80
	dinner and supper at Hudson House	1 00
Jan. 31	W. W. Hart,	
	For printing supplement brief No. 2, State vs. F. & P. M. Ry., et al.	86 00
	" " " " "	36 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	A. A. Ellis,	
	For postage for office for April	9 00
Feb. 23	car fare to Lansing and return	2 05
27	" " "	2 05
Mar. 3	" " "	2 05
5	telegram	25
10	car fare to Lansing and return	2 05
12	" " "	2 05
14	telegram	37
16	ink pad, 35c; car fare to Lansing and return, $2.05	2 40
	Amount carried forward	$7,869 71

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$7,869 71
1888	A. A. Ellis,		
Apr. 23	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Ionia county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. F. S. Hutchinson, mandamus: ½ day drawing petition for order		5 00
24	½ day at Lansing attending court		5 00
	railroad fare from Ionia to Lansing and return		2 05
May 1	" " " "		2 05
	hack from depot to capitol		25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for February		2 60
	" " "		70
Mar. 18	A. C. Bishop,		
	For 6 dozen purple carbon		3 00
	postage		11
	W. W. Hart,		
	For printing 16 pages brief, State vs. Sparrow et al.		9 60
Jan. 5	G. H. Blodgett, prosecuting attorney of Mason Co.,		
	For 1 day making brief, People vs. John Newmann		10 00
6	1 " " " " " "		10 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for March		3 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,		
	For messages for March		1 05
	A. A. Ellis,		
	For postage for month of May		20 00
Feb. 22	car fare to Detroit, to meet Military Board on matter of Austin Manusus, insane		3 70
	sleeper, $1.50; hotel bill, $2.00		3 50
	car fare, Detroit to Lansing		2 55
23	telegram		25
25	typewriter ribbon		1 00
	" paper		1 20
30	express, 35c; laundry, 25c		60
31	car fare to Lansing and return		2 05
Apr. 7	" " " " "		2 05
9	paid stenographer		5 00
14	car fare to Lansing and return		2 05
16	" " " " "		2 05
20	" " Ionia to Grand Rapids		1 00
	" " Grand Rapids to Detroit		4 50
	hack, 50c; hotel, 75c; dinner Owosso, 50c		1 75
	car fare, Detroit to Lansing		2 55
	supper		50
21	express		25
	expenses at Lansing, January		16 00
	" " February		16 00
	expenses at Lansing March		16 00
	" " April		16 00
Nov. 26	W. G. Howard,		
	For retainer in swamp land cases vs. R. R.	$100 00	
Dec. 2	2 days' work in office	40 00	
22	1 day at Grand Rapids in consultation with Mr. Taggart	25 00	
	expenses	4 00	
Jan. 3	1 day's work in office	20 00	
20	6 days' work in office	120 00	
Feb. 2	1 day at Grand Rapids in consultation with Taggart and Butterfield	25 00	
	expenses	4 00	
4	services in Supreme Court in argument of cases, $50.00; expenses, $6.00	56 00	
		$394 00	
	Deduct 40 per cent by order of Board of Auditors	157 60	
			236 40
9	Cyrus A. Hovey,		
	For 2½ days' time in circuit court for St. Clair county, in chancery, opposing petition filed by F. & P. M. R. R. Co., under act 275, session laws of 1887, to discontinue their railroad track between Yale and Zion	$62 50	
21	1 day's time on argument	25 00	
		$87 50	
	Allowed at		85 00
	Amount carried forward		$8,316 62

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$8,316 62
July 9	Louis B. Littlefield,		
	For the Phœnix accident and aid association		1 60
Feb. 2	Geo. W. Smith,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Oakland county in Supreme Court, in case of Jennie Webb:		
	railroad fare Pontiac to Lansing via Durand		1 50
3	1 day in attendance at Supreme Court and argument of case		10 00
	hotel bill at Hudson House, Lansing		2 00
	supper at Durand		50
	railroad fare Lansing to Pontiac		1 50
Mar. 20	Wm. P. VanWinkle,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, in Supreme Court, case of People vs. McQuaid:		
	1 day preparing motion and brief for re-hearing		10 00
21	1 " " " " " " "		10 00
23	1 " " " " " " "		5 00
Dec. 29	Moses Taggart,		
	For time on supplemental brief, F. & P. M. Ry.	$20 00	
30	" " " "	12 50	
31	" " " "	25 00	
Jan. 2	" " " "	25 00	
3	" " " "	20 00	
5	" " " " and review'g cases cited by Webber	25 00	
6	time at Lansing to arrange Sparrow and railroad cases	25 00	
7	time on evidence in G. R. & I. Ry. and supplemental brief in F. & P. M. Ry. cases	25 00	
8	work on supplemental brief reviewing Webber brief in F. & P. M. Ry. cases	25 00	
12	work on supplemental brief and examining Webber cases in F. & P. M. case	25 00	
13	work on supplemental brief, examining Webber brief and cases in F. & P. M. Ry. case	15 00	
15	work examining defendant's authorities in Sparrow case	15 00	
17	time with R. W. Butterfield on F. & P. M. Ry.	15 00	
20	completion of supplemental brief, Sparrow case	40 00	
	stenographic work on same " "	5 00	
22	time on F. & P. M. Ry. case	25 00	
23	" " " " at Lansing	25 00	
26	completing brief in railroad case	25 00	
29	reading proof, corrections, etc., in brief in Supreme Court in F. & P. M. Ry. case	15 00	
Feb. 2	1 day consultation with Howard in railroad cases	25 00	
3	time on railroad cases	25 00	
6	argument before Supreme Court, F. & P. M. Ry.	60 00	
Jan. 3	paid express on papers in J. L. & S. Ry. case	25	
6	expenses at Lansing and telephone, Sparrow case	4 80	
23	" " F. & P. M. Ry. case	5 05	
Feb. 6	" " " "	6 80	
7	telephone	25	
11	filing his per diem in Midland, Gladwin, Kalkaska and Roscommon counties	10 87	
	Total	$570 52	
	Less 40 per cent on fees by order Board of State Auditors	217 00	
			353 52
Dec. 30	Butterfield & Keeney,		
	For ½ day on brief	$12 50	
31	½ " " "	12 50	
Jan. 14	2½ " " "	62 50	
15	time this day	10 00	
17	" of this date	25 00	
19	" " "	25 00	
22	" January 20, 21 and 22	60 00	
23	1 day at Lansing	25 00	
	expenses	2 85	
	time of stenographer on brief	10 00	
24	1 day's time on case at Supreme Court	25 00	
27	2 " " " " " " "	40 00	
30	2 " " " suit	50 00	
	part of 2 days' time on suit	30 00	
	time on case	25 00	
Feb. 2	time this day	12 50	
	Amount carried forward		$8,712 24

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$8,712 24
Feb. 3	Butterfield & Keeney,		
	For cash paid, express and packing books	$0 68	
6	one day's time	25 00	
	2 days' attendance and arguing case, F. & P. M. railway company in Supreme Court	60 00	
	cash paid expenses	6 25	
		$519 78	
	Less 40 per cent on fees by order Board State Auditors	204 00	
			315 78
Jan. 6	James V. D. Willcox,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Wayne county, case of People vs. Thomas:		
	1 day preparing brief		10 00
7	1 " " "		10 00
13	½ " " "		5 00
May 4	John M. Russell, prosecuting attorney of Genesee county, in Supreme Court,		
	For making brief in Hughes vs. McManus case		25 00
	Allowed May 7, 1891.		
April 15	F. O. Gaffney, prosecuting attorney of Missaukee county,		
	For preparing brief, case of circuit judge (Missaukee county)		10 00
	Writ granted.		
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 26	A. A. Ellis,		
	For postage for month of June		9 00
April 24	car fare Hastings and return		2 60
	hotel		50
25	Port Huron and return		4 58
	hotel		2 00
27	telegram		25
	car fare Saginaw and return, $3.35; hotel, $2.00		5 35
May 5	" " Lansing and return		2 05
6	typewriter repairs		30
7	mucilage, etc		65
11	express, 45c; car fare Lansing and return, $2.05		2 50
14	paper cutting		25
15	car fare stenographer, $2.05; board, $1.65		8 70
	street car, 10c; postal cards, 5c		15
16	car fare Lansing and return		2 05
19	" " " " "		2 05
	expenses at Lansing one month		15 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for April		6 70
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,		
	For messages for April		5 34
4	Willard J. Turner,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Muskegon county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Cummings:		
	making brief and going to Supreme Court and arguing case		25 00
6	railroad fare		7 70
	hotel bill		2 50
April 21	West publishing Co.,		
	For vol. 48 N. W. Reporter (subscription)		3 50
	Jas. McNamara,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Alpena county, in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Lewis J. Partridge:		
	preparing brief		25 00
May 4	going to Lansing, 1 day		10 00
6	Supreme Court 2 days		20 00
7	returning to Alpena, 1 day		10 00
	1 fare, Alpena to Bay City		4 85
	dinner at East Tawas		50
	supper at Bay City		50
	1 fare Bay City to Lansing		2 25
	same expenses on return trip		8 10
	hotel at Lansing		4 00
5	P. N. Packard,		
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Mackinac county, in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Johnson:		
	steamer fare St. Ignace to Mackinac City		50
	supper at Mackinac city		50
	Amount carried forward		$9,277 94

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$9,277 94
May 5	P. N. Packard,	
	For railroad fare Mackinac City to Lansing	7 60
	sleeping car fare	1 50
6	breakfast at Bay City	50
	dinner and supper at Lansing, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
	railroad fare Lansing to Mackinac City	7 60
	sleeping car fare	1 50
7	breakfast at Mackinac City	50
	steamer fare Mackinac City to St. Ignace	50
	making brief and appearing before Supreme Court	25 00
April 17	Standard Publishing Co.,	
	For brief, case of People vs. J. H. Moore, 6 pages, @ 60c	3 60
May 4	" " " John Johnson, 5 " "	3 00
30	" " " Brown Bros, vs. Auditor General, 9 pages, @ 60c	5 40
8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
30	West Publishing Co.,	
	For subscription to Northwestern Reporter, vol. 47	3 50
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 486 for quarter ending June 30, 1891	75
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for May	2 10
	Attorney General,	
	For postage for office for July	9 00
Apr. 26	A. A. Ellis,	
	For typewriter repairs	50
June 1	car fare to Lansing and return	2 05
	" " Coldwater (habeas corpus case)	2 30
	hotel	1 00
	car fare to Detroit from Coldwater	3 30
2	" from Detroit to Lansing	2 55
	hotel at Detroit	2 00
3	car fare to Lansing and return	2 05
	short hand ink, machine oil and paper	60
4	blank cases	15
8	car fare to Lansing and return	2 05
15	" Ionia to Coldwater (State business)	3 40
	care fare, Coldwater to Detroit	3 30
	hotel at Ann Arbor	50
16	hotel at Detroit	2 00
	care fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 65
20	Lansing to Jackson and return (State business)	2 00
	hotel	1 00
22	care fare, Ionia to Lansing and return	2 05
	expenses at Lansing one month	15 00
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	7 55
	John McQuenan,	
	For warrant of arrest, in re. Samuel D. Jackson	2 00
Apr. 24	L. E. Rowley,	
	For printing brief, State vs. Hall, 7 pages	4 20
May 2	" " " " Partridge	7 80
June 13, 14	L. N. Burke,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Kalamazoo county in Supreme Court, case of people vs. Robinson:	
	settling bill of exceptions, preparing brief	25 00
17	arguing case in Supreme Court, expenses:	
	hack, Kalamazoo	25
	railroad fare to Lansing	2 05
	hack at Lansing, 50c; railroad to Kalamazoo, $2.05	2 55
	" " Kalamazoo, 25c; hotel, Lansing, $3.00	3 25
16	James G. Tucker,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Macomb county in Supreme Court, case of People vs. Mulauf:	
	buss fare at Mt. Clemens	25
	fare to Detroit and return, from Mt. Clemens	1 00
	fare to Lansing and return, from Detroit	4 60
17	buss at "	50
	hotel bill at Lansing	2 50
	services in preparing brief, and arguing case in Supreme Court	25 00
	Amount carried forward	$9,496 04

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$9,496 04
June 10	J. M. Russell,	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Genesee county in Supreme Court:	
	making brief, case of People vs. Aplin	25 00
April 28	Clement Smith.	
	For services and expenses as prosecuting attorney of Barry county in Supreme Court:	
	preparing return of Barry county treasurer to writ of certiorari of Dunham & Treat to his order requiring them to file new bond as saloon keepers (second case)	10 00
May 19	service on brief, treasurer of Barry county ads. Dunham & Treat, on writ of certiorari to his order requiring said Dunham & Treat to file a new bond as saloon keepers, with L. E. Knappen (first case)	10 00
Jan. 21	preparing brief, People vs. James Collison, et al., at request of Attorney General	25 00
Feb. 6	going to Lansing and arguing case of People vs. Collison	10 00
	car fare to Lansing	2 35
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; street car, 10c	60
	Total for general allowance	$9,578 99
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 20 records, Aplin vs. Supervisors, Midland, 108 pages, @ 60c	$64 80
	extra for brevier and nonpariel tables	22 90
	paper for same	2 75
	150 circulars to prosecuting attorneys	83
	paper for same	60
15	20 copies answer to petition, 151 pages, @ 60c	90 60
	extra for brevier and nonpariel tables	97 55
	paper for same	3 80
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 60 circulars	70
	paper for same	30
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing 20 briefs, Auditor General vs. S. McLaulin	1 80
	paper for same	35
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 abstract of official business, sam. 21	3 10
	100 filing sheets for backing " 6	35
	50 covers, current cases " 6	35
	75 " box A. A. Ellis " 6	35
	paper and card board for above jobs	2 75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 5 hours, @ 30c	1 50
16	composition on 3,000 copies report, pages 1 to 16, 34,120 ems, @ 30c	10 23
	presswork, 26 tokens, @ 15c	3 90
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 opinions on election ballots, brief, 7 pages, @ 60c	4 20
	paper for 80 extra copies	1 25
Mar. 9	alterations, etc., on report, 4 hours, @ 30c	1 20
18	composition on Attorney General report, pages 17 to 96, 804,510 ems, @ 30c	241 35
	presswork, 117 tokens, @ 15c	17 55
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 31	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 opinions, 3 pages, @ 60c	1 80
Apr. 14	alterations, etc., on report, 10½ hours, @ 30c	3 15
20	composition on report, page 97 to end, 852,768 ems, @ 30c	255 83
	presswork on same, 143 takens, @ 15c	21 45
	Amount carried forward	$857 29

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$357 29
May 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,500 complimentary slips, sam. 6	2 45
	paper for same	75
19	1,000 blank certificates of examination, sam. 8	2 55
	paper for same	1 25
8	500 covers for report, sam. 13	1 80
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 980 letter heads	1 00
	Total for printing	$367 09
	BINDING.	
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 volume N. W. Reporter, ½ sheep	$1 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding volume 45 of N. W. Reporter, ½ sheep	1 25
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper	50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 6 large pad boards for blotters 9½x25 inches, heavy cloth sides, Russia pocket corners	6 00
6	binding 1 volume letters, ½ roan, 51 quires, @ 10c	5 10
	" volume 27 U. S. statutes, full sheep	1 50
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper	25
20	folding and stitching 100 Attorney General election ballots decision	20
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting linen paper	50
April 14	folding 100 circulars	03
	" stitching and covering 500 Attorney General reports, @ 52c	2 60
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 400 Attorney General's report, cloth. @ 11c	44 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Vols. 46 and 47 N. W. Reporter	3 00
June 5	making 20 linen lettter head blocks, @ 2c	40
6	" 20 " " " " "	40
13	binding 1 book opinions, cap, Russia ends and bands, 5 quires, @ 35c	1 75
	paging same	50
	binding 1 book, record of articles of association, Russia ends and bands, 3 quires, @ 35c	1 05
	paper for same, $2.00; paging, 50c	2 50
	cutting linen paper	50
	Total for binding	$73 03
	STATIONERY.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 28	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For ½ gross Faber's Sib. hex. pencils, sam. 34	$5 00
	1 dozen Dixon's round " " 39	28
	1 " Faber's fine colored tip pencils, red, sam. 36	67
	1 " " " " blue " 35	62
	1 " " " " green " 37	63
	1 Pratt's ribbon support	20
	1 dozen Faber's T. W. eraser	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$8 40

Attorney General vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$8 40
July 20	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For one set Jayne's speed attachment for T. W.		3 00
Aug. 5.	1, 3 pencil pocket		15
	1, 4 " "		20
12	5 gross Gillott's pens, @ $4.33, 20 per cent off		8 86
	1 dozen pyramid pins		75
	2 bottles Sanford's mucilage		50
	1 bottle gum arabic		75
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 4 reams paper, Crane's linen, @ $2.00		8 00
	2 M lithograph impressions, sam. 31, @ $3.00		6 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
Feb. 10	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1½ reams 24 lb O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c		5 52
	lithographing 3 M letter heads " 31 @ $3.00		9 00
	blocking 60 pads		1 20
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
Mar. 28	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 2,000 3x6½ white envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80		3 60
	lithographing 2 M envelopes, @ $2.50		5 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 20	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 500 sheets 17x22, No. 21, bond paper, sam. 7		9 75
	1 lb Ex. sealing wax, sam. 57		22
	1-12 gross 4262 Faber's penholders, sam. 60, @ $7.20		60
	2 lbs colored linen twine, sam. 205, @ 45c		90
	1 doz. ink and pencil erasers, sam. 99		1 75
	1-6 gross Faber's sib. pencils " 34, @ $10.00		1 66
	1 sliding pencil, No. 255, Faber's. sam 43		67
	1 box leads for same—no charge— " 44		
	1 gross 048 Esterbrook pens, " 48	$0 75	
	1 " 92 " "	55	
		$1 30	
	25 per cent off	32	
			98
	1 gross Spencerian pens, $1.00, 20 per cent off		80
	6 " 12 lb rubber bands, sam. 100	$1 25	
	2 " 32 " " " " 100	1 80	
		$3 05	
	50 per cent off	1 52	
			1 53
	Allowed June 15, 1891.		
June 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1,000 eyelets, sam. 161		50
	300 McGill's F. H. fasteners, sam. 162		75
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1,000 eyelets, sam 159	$0 90	
	200 McGill's hex. fasteners	70	
	Deduct amount already paid—leaving due		40
	Total for stationery		$76 44

*RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$9,578 99
Printing	867 09
Binding	73 03
Stationery	76 44
Total allowance to Attorney General	$10,595 55

*The accounts of prosecuting attorneys in cases before the Supreme Court and also of special counsel in State cases have heretofore been charged to the account of State of Michigan vs. State of Michigan, or to the office whose litigation required special attorneys. See account of Moses Taggart with the Land Office, page 68.

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Constitution of the State of Michigan, Article 9, Section 1.—They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their office.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
May 20	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	$0 30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer X for quarter ending September 30, 1890	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for June	4 37
	" " July	36 61
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	8 70
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	4 12
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	68 02
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	3 20
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for August	6 84
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 11
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	15 76
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	4 45
	" from Adrian	60
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for September	75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	9 12
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Superintendent Public Instruction,	
	For postage for month of October	50 00
Oct. 15	W. F. Clarke,	
	For 10 copies special school issue of "Architecture and Building"	8 50
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for October	8 68
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 18
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	13 47
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for November	1 60
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	7 66
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	1 35
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer X for quarter ending December 31, 1890	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 30	W. F. Clarke,	
	For case for medal for educational exhibit at Melbourne	1 25
	frame for diploma " " "	1 25
Mar. 31	J. Estabrook,	
	For expenses to Bay City, State Institute business:	
	railroad fare to and from Bay City	5 50
	hotel, 2 days, $4.00; hack fare, 50c	4 50
	Amount carried forward	$263 49

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$263 49
June 24	J. Estabrook,	
	For visit to University, railroad fare	5 25
	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 hack fares, 50c	4 50
July 17	railroad fare to St. Paul, national teachers' convention	25 75
	sleeping car to and from	4 00
	6 days' board, $18.00; hack fares, $1.00	19 00
25	visit to institute, Mt. Pleasant, railroad fare	7 50
	2 days' board, $4.00; 3 hack fares, 75c	4 75
Nov. 23	visit to State Normal School, railroad fare	5 54
	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 hack fares 50c	4 50
April 2	visiting institute, Detroit; railrood fare and return	5 75
	2 days' board, $5.00; hack, 50c	5 50
	telegram, 25c; telephone, 25c	50
May 17	visit to Coldwater, railroad fare and return	6 10
	2 days' board, $4.00; hack, 50c	4 50
June 4	visit to Hope college, railroad fare and return	7 50
	2 days' board, $4.00; hack, 50c	4 50
9	visit to Albion College; railroad fare and return	5 20
	2 days' board, $4.00; hack, 50c	4 50
May 31	visit to Detroit college; railroad fare and return	6 20
	2 days' board, $6.00; hack, 50c; parlor car, 50c	7 00
June 12	visit to Hillsdale college; railroad fare and return	5 40
	2 days' board, $4.00; hack, 50c	4 50
	American Express Company,	
	For express for December	3 88
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	2 85
	" " December	2 45
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages for December	2 90
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for December	85
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	W. F. Clarke,	
	For postage advanced for Superintendent of Public Instruction's office	15 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	2 54
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer X for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
	For postage for month of March	50 00
Jan. 29	American Express Co.,	
	For express from January 29 to February 18	1 66
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages	70
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
	For postage for April	40 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, February 24 to March 18	21 59
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	2 80
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for February	2 80
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for March	3 45
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express, March 20 to April 15	99
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, March 19 to April 18	15 95
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	2 65
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	4 43
	Ferris S. Fitch,	
	For postage for office for May	50 00
	Amount carried forward	$639 42

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$639 42
Feb. 10	Ferris S. Fitch,	
	For visit to German American Seminary:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	5 10
	hotel expenses	4 00
	2 hack fares, 50 c; street car, 10c	60
23	attendance on meeting of National Educational Association:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	5 10
	" " Detroit to Philadelphia, including sleeper and parlor car	27 34
	4 hack fares	1 00
	hotel expenses at Philadelphia, 3 days	12 00
	meals on way to and from Philadelphia	5 00
	telegram from Philadelphia to Lansing	98
April 12	visit to Orchard Lake Military Academy:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Orchard Lake and return	4 06
	1½ days' board, $3.00; street car, 10c	3 10
17	visit to St. Mary's Academy:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Monroe and return	6 70
	2 days' board, $4.00; street car, 10c	4 10
25	visit to Reform School:	
	2 hack fares	50
	hotel expenses	2 00
27	visit to Detroit College:	
	railroad fare	5 10
	board, $3.00; hack, 25c	3 25
	The R. D. Swisher Mf'g Co.,	
	For 1 new die for self inker	75
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Ferris F. Fitch,	
	For postage for office of Superintendent of Public Instruction for June	75 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for April	1 95
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for May	2 56
April 8	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Petoskey	59
	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer X for quarter ending June 30, 1891	1 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Superintendent of Public Instruction,	
	for postage for office for July	100 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for June	1 85
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	2 25
	Total for general allowance	$920 30

PRINTING.

	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 3,000 circulars, No. 6, 2 sides	$6 79
	600 " Coldwater, 1t	1 33
	550 " Cassopolis, 1w	1 33
	750 " Ionio, 1v	1 58
	400 " Midland, 1x	1 08
	300 " Clare, 1y	95
	650 " Owosso, 1z	1 45
	200 " Escanaba, 2a	83
	700 " Mason, 2b	1 45
	700 " Kalamazoo, 2c	1 45
	700 " Monroe, 2d	1 45
	600 " Shelby, 2e	1 33
	750 " Ann Arbor, 2f	1 58
	750 " Hastings, 2g	1 58
	275 " Frankfort, 2h	95
	Amount carried forward	$25 04

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$25 04
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 circulars, Sault Ste. Marie, 2i	95
	750 " Charlotte, 2j	1 58
	750 " Flushing, 2k	1 58
	750 " Alma, 2l	1 58
	700 " Howell, 2m	1 45
	600 " New Baltimore, 2n	1 33
	350 " Iron Mountain, 2o	1 08
	700 " Greenville, 2p	1 45
	525 " Fremont, 2q	1 33
	900 " Rochester, 2r	1 70
	700 " White Pigeon, 2s	1 45
	700 " Hartford, 2t	1 45
	800 " Adrian, 2u	1 58
	800 " Otsego, 2v	1 58
	225 " Alpena, 2w	98
	400 " Elk Rapids, 2x	1 08
	300 " West Bay City, 2y	95
	750 " Niles, 2z	1 58
	600 " St. Johns, 3a	1 33
	400 " Traverse City, 3b	1 08
	750 " Hillsdale, 3c	1 58
	300 " Lake Linden, 3d	95
	300 " Kalkaska, 3e	95
	150 " Newberry, 3f	83
	500 " Big Rapids, 3g	1 20
	250 " Lake City, 3h	95
	500 " Reed City, 3i	1 20
	800 " East Saginaw, 3j	1 58
	300 blanks, S 3, sam. 36	2 20
	10,000 " No. 13, " 36	36 15
	20,000 " " 14, " 36	71 15
	6,000 " " 15, " 49	63 00
	300 " " 16, " 49	6 00
7	200 circulars, Ishpeming	83
	200 " Mt. Pleasant	83
	100 " No. 7	70
	100 " I 7	70
	250 " No. 3 I	95
15	200 " 1 W, Isabella county	83
21	750 " Niles, 2z	1 58
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 8,000 circulars, reading, orthography, penmanship, all grades	10 58
	1,500 " geometry 1st grade	2 45
	1,500 " general history 1st "	2 45
	1,500 " arithmetic 1st and 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " algebra 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " civil government 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " English grammar 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " geography 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " natural philosophy 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " physiology and hygiene 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " theory and art of teaching 2d "	2 45
	1,500 " United States history 2d "	2 45
	6,500 " arithmetic 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " civil government 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " English grammar 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " geography 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " physiology and hygiene 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " theory and art of teaching 3d "	8 70
	6,500 " United States history 3d "	8 70
	300 complimentary slips, sam. 6	95
7	800 circulars, 2 v. Allegan county	1 58
	700 " 3 M	1 45
9	3,000 certificates of membership, sam. 9	6 55
13	100 circulars, No. 8	70
	100 postal cards, 2 sides	1 00
	100 " " 2 "	1 00
	100 circulars, No. 9	70
20	100 " " 10	70
	500 shipping tags, sam. 6	95
	Amount carried forward	$360 20

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$360 30
Aug. 20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks, I. 9 sam. 15	2 30
	100 " 12 b " 20	90
	1,000 teachers' certificate of membership, sam. 9	2 55
22	5,000 circulars, arithmetic, 3d grade	6 83
	5,000 " civil government 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " grammar 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " geography 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " orthography and penmanship, 3d grade	6 83
	5,000 " physiology and hygiene, 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " reading, 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " theory and art of teaching, 3d "	6 83
	5,000 " U. S. history, 3d "	6 83
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars, No. 11	70
18	700 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	2 80
	600 " " 2 " " 7	2 50
	600 circulars, No. 12	1 45
22	4,000 " arithmetic	5 58
	4,000 " civil government	5 58
	4,000 " grammar	5 58
	4,000 " geography	5 58
	4,000 " orthography and penmanship	5 58
	4,000 " physiology and hygiene	5 58
	4,000 " reading	5 58
	4,000 " theory and art of teaching	5 58
	4,000 " U. S. history	5 58
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 list of secretaries of county board of examiners:	
	composition, $3.21; presswork, $1.00	4 21
	10,000 blanks, 35a, sam. 16	23 28
	400 letter heads, copy ink	1 20
	5,000 manilla envelopes, sam. 6	2 25
	5,000 white " " 6	2 25
6	200 postal cards, 2 sides " 7	1 30
11	500 blanks "S 2," composition, $8.45; presswork, $2.00	10 45
25	3,500 circulars, arithmetic	4 95
	3,500 " English grammar	4 95
	3,500 " geography	4 95
	3,500 " physiology and hygiene	4 95
	3,500 " reading, penmanship and orthography	4 95
	3,500 " theory and art of teaching	4 95
	3,500 " U. S. history	4 95
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 400 circulars, No. 3 N., Mason county	1 08
18	200 recapitulation of annual report, sam. 38	8 25
21	1,500 circulars, arithmetic	2 45
	1,500 " English grammar	2 45
	1,500 " geography	2 45
	1,500 " physiology and hygiene	2 45
	1,500 " reading, penmanship and orthography	2 45
	1,500 " theory and art of teaching	2 45
	1,500 " U. S. history	2 45
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 circulars, English grammar	70
	50 " rhetoric	70
	50 " reading, penmanship and orthography	70
	50 " theory and art of teaching	70
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 circulars, arithmetic	1 20
	500 " civil government	1 20
	500 " grammar	1 20
	500 " geography	1 20
	Amount carried forward	$598 86

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$598 86
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 circulars, orthography and reading	1 20
	500 " physiology	1 20
	500 " theory and art	1 20
	500 " U. S. history	1 20
	100 blanks, No. 11, sam. 8	75
	100 " " 12, copy ink, " 8	80
	100 " " 22, " " " 13	1 05
14	300 postal cards, 2 sides, " 7	1 60
	300 circulars, No. 1	95
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 5,000 examination enrollment cards, sam. 6	7 70
3	5,000 certificates of membership, sam. 9	10 55
5	500 circulars, arithmetic	1 20
	500 " civil government	1 20
	500 " grammar	1 20
	500 " geography	1 20
	500 " orthography	1 20
	500 " physiology	1 20
	500 " theory and art	1 20
	500 " U. S. history	1 20
9	150 postal cards, 2 sides, sam. 7	1 80
11	500 No. 2	1 20
	500 circulars, arithmetic	1 20
	500 " grammar	1 20
	500 " geography	1 20
	500 " physiology and hygiene	1 20
	500 " reading, etc.	1 20
	500 " theory and art	1 20
	500 " U. S. history	1 20
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 teachers 3d grade certificates, sam. 9	10 55
	100 titles 3d grade certificates, books, sam. 6	35
	500 labels, examination questions, sam. 6	95
	1,500 circulars, list of words, grade 2	2 45
	1,500 " algebra	2 45
	1,500 " arithmetic	2 45
	1,500 " botany	2 45
	1,500 " civil government	2 45
	1,500 " grammar	2 45
	1,500 " geography	2 45
	1,500 " general history	2 45
	1,500 " geometry	2 45
	1,500 " natural philosophy	2 45
	1,500 " orthography	2 45
	1,500 " penmanship	2 45
	1,500 " physiology and hygiene	2 45
	1,500 " reading	2 45
	1,500 " theory and art	2 45
	1,500 " U. S. history	2 45
	7,000 " arithmetic, 3d grade	9 32
	7,000 " civil government, 3d "	9 32
	7,000 " geography, 3d "	9 32
	7,000 " grammar, 3d "	9 32
	7,000 " history, 3d "	9 32
	7,000 " orthography, 3d grade	9 32
	7,000 " physiology 3d "	9 32
	7,000 " theory and art 3d "	9 32
	100 list of words to be pronounced	70
	1,000 circulars, arithmetic 3d grade	1 83
	1,000 " civil government 3d "	1 83
	1,000 " geography 3d "	1 83
	1,000 " grammar 3d "	1 83
	1,000 " history 3d "	1 83
	1,000 " physiology and hygiene 3d "	1 83
	1,000 " theory and art 3d "	1 83
	1,000 list of words 3d "	1 83
	100 examination questions, sam. 6	35
	3,000 enrollment cards; paper for same, 15c, sam 6	4 85
	Amount carried forward	$793 71

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$793 71
Feb. 23	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 150 circulars, teachers' institute, Alcona county	82
	200 " " " Clare "	82
	500 " " " Sanilac "	1 20
Mar. 13	10,000 examination enrollment cards, sam. 6	15 20
	100 blanks, T 8, sam. 13	1 00
	50 circulars, list of words	70
	3,000 " arithmetic 3d grade	4 32
	3,000 " civil government 3d "	4 32
	3,000 " grammar 3d "	4 32
	3,000 " geography 3d "	4 32
	3,000 " penmanship 3d "	4 32
	3,000 " physiology and hygiene	4 32
	3,000 " theory and art	4 32
	3,000 " United States history	4 32
	650 " No. 1 d	1 45
	650 " " 1 e	1 45
	200 " " 1 f	83
	250 " " 1 g	95
	200 " I 5, copy ink	92
	alterations, etc., on report, 1½ hours, @ 30c	45
18	composition on pamphlet, Superintendent Public Instruction, pages 1 to 10: 29,289 ems, @ 30c	8 78
	presswork, 18 tokens, @ 15c	2 70
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 550 circulars, 1h	1 33
	400 " 1i	1 08
	425 " 1j	1 20
	550 " 1k	1 33
	250 " 1l	95
	4,000 2d grade certificates, blue ink, sam. 9	8 55
	200 labels for same, sam. 6	50
31	200 circulars, State teachers' institute Presque Isle county, 1l	83
	225 " " " " Lake county, 1 m	95
	450 " " " " Huron county, 1 n	1 20
	10,000 enrollment cards (1-15), sam. 6	15 20
April 6	100 list of words to be pronounced	70
	1,000 circulars, arithmetic, 3d grade	1 83
	1,000 " civil government 3d grade	1 83
	1,000 " grammar "	1 82
	1,000 " geography "	1 82
	1,000 " physiology "	1 82
	1,000 " reading, etc., "	1 83
	1,000 " theory and art "	1 82
	1,000 " U. S. history "	1 83
	200 blanks, No. 17, sam. 21	2 65
	200 " " 17, reprint, sam. 21	2 65
	100 " " 19, school inspector, sam. 21	2 50
	100 circulars, words pronounced	70
	1,500 " arithmetic	2 45
	1,500 " civil government	2 45
	1,500 " geography	2 45
15	1,500 " grammar	2 45
	1,500 " history	2 45
	1,500 " physiology and hygiene	2 45
	1,500 " reading	2 45
	1,500 " penmanship	2 45
	1,500 " theory and art	2 45
	50 " words pronounced	70
	7,000 " arithmetic, 3d grade	9 32
	7,000 " civil government, "	9 32
	7,000 " grammar, "	9 32
	7,000 " geography, "	9 33
	7,000 " orthography, "	9 33
	7,000 " penmanship, "	9 33
	7,000 " physiology, "	9 32
	7,000 " reading, "	9 33
	7,000 " theory and art, "	9 32
	7,000 " U. S. history, "	9 33
16	200 " State board of education	83
	4,000 teachers' 3d grade certificates, sam. 9	8 55
	Amount carried forward	$1,047 84

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,047 84
Apr. 30	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 labels for teachers' certificates, sam. 6	85
May 8	9,000 envelopes	4 05
	250 circulars, 1, o, Manistee county	95
19	150 " No. 1, p	83
	150 " No. 1, q	83
	150 " No. 1, r	83
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 16	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 9,000 envelopes	4 05
	1,200 blanks, No. 20, sam. 9	2 95
	250 circulars, No. 1, S	95
16	composition on 5,000 reports, from page I to VI and 1 to 32, 486,000 ems, @ 30c	145 80
	presswork, 210 tokens, @ 15c	31 50
	Total for printing	$1,240 92

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 3,000 circulars, No. 6	$0 90
	" 900 " (teachers)	27
June 9	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 2 volumes Michigan School Moderator	2 50
July 21	" 2,250 volumes reports in cloth	270 00
	" 50 " " ½ Morocco	62 50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 5	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 335 stubs of manilla paper for 3,000 books, @ 3c	10 05
12	folding and stitching 3,000 manilla covered books, @ 30c	9 00
22	furnishing 112 sheets of manilla board	3 36
	folding, stitching and covering 1,000 inst. note books, @ 30c	3 00
	binding inspectors report, Alcona to Huron county, ½ sheep, 19 quires, @ 36c	6 84
	" " " Ingham to Montcalm county, ½ sheep, 19 quires, @ 36c	6 84
	binding inspectors' report, Montmorency to Wexford county, ½ sheep, 18 quires, @ 36c	6 48
	binding recapitulation book, ½ sheep, 10 quires	3 60
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 50 strawboard covers for shipping books	3 00
	folding list of sec'ys of county board	09
	binding 100 teachers receipt books	12 50
	perforating leaves in same	3 50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 15	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding volumn 10 School Monitor, ½ roan	1 25
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 volumn report of teachers' institute, ½ roan, 10 quires, @ 20c	2 00
13	making 11 blocks, @ 1½c	17
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding with cloth back and perforating 100 teachers' 3d grade certificates, @ 12½c	12 50
Mar. 6	folding and stitching 2,000 pamphlets	2 00
17	binding 200 books, 2d grade certificates, @ 12½c	25 00
	perforating 4,000 sheets for same	3 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Apr. 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For ruling 500 copies graded blanks	1 50
16	folding 200 circulars	06
	binding 80 teachers 3d grade certificate books, @ 12½c	10 00
	perforating 4,000 sheets, same	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$464 91

Superintendent of Public Instruction vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$464 91
April 16	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 10,000 instruction blank books, @ 30c	3 00
	2¼ reams of 150 card board, making 337½, @ 8c	27 00
18	folding blanks, No. 17	06
	error in erasing from March account, the folding and stitching of 1,000 pamphlets	2 00
	Total for binding	$496 97

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 6 reams 13x16, 14lb superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c	$11 76
July 16	2 " 24x36. 60lb manilla paper, @ 8c	9 60
	10 lbs hemp twine, @ 21c	2 10
	5 lbs white linen twine, @ 55c	2 75
	2 fountain sponge cups	1 20
	1 great gross No. 14 rubber bands	1 50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
26	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 10-oz pat. mucilage stand	30
	1 caligraph copy holder	2 00
31	1 ream 22lb 8x13 T. W. paper	2 33
	1 " 22lb 8x10½ T. W. paper	1 88
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
June 9	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 10 reams 13x16, 14lb superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c	19 60
	5 M No. 6½, 36lb manilla envelopes, sam. 232, @ 90c	4 50
Sept. 15	5 M " 6½ rope manilla " @ $1.20	6 00
Oct. 7	2 gross No. 3 Dreka pens, sam. 52	1 70
Sept. 27	6 qts Sanford's mucilage, sam. 112½	3 25
	3 qts " prem. fluid, sam. 78½	1 10
	6 reams 14lb 13x16 superfine, " 20, @ 14c	11 76
	5 M No. 6½ envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80	9 00
	4 gross rubber bands	4 50
	1 doz. anti-cramp penholders	1 00
	1 box Para pencil erasers	1 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 11	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 gross No. 3 A. W. Faber red gilt pencils, sam. 32	4 40
	1 " " 3 Dreka pens, sam. 52	85
	1 " " 048 Esterbrook pens. 75c, 25 per cent off, sam. 48	56
	½ " anti-nervous penholders, n. o. c.	50
	1-12" 6 inch shears, sam. 119	49
	5 lb express sealing wax, sam. 57, @ 22c	1 10
	5,000 6½ manilla envelopes, sam. 232, @ 90c	4 50
	1 10x12 700 page letter book, " 165	1 25
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 21	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 10 reams superfine paper, 22 lb crown, sam. 20, @ 14c	30 80
	5 " " " 14 lb 18-16, " 20, @ 14c	9 80
	10 M 6½ manilla envelopes, sam. 232, @ 90c	9 00
	½ dozen Sanfords fluid, @ $4.40	2 20
	1 gross 303 Gillott's pens, @ $1.00, 25 per cent off	75
	26 reams superfine 24 lb demy, sam. 20, @ 14c	87 36
	¼ dozen indexed mem., No. 503, @ $5.00	1 25
	5 M 6½ white envelopes, sample 246, @ $1.20	6 00
	Total for stationery	$259 64

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$920 30
Printing	1,240 92
Binding	496 97
Stationery	259 64
Total allowance to Superintendent of Public Instruction	$2,927 83

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Pay roll of library for July,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk 1 month	$50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger 1 month	50 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for July	44 03
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer A for quarter ending September 30, 1890	2 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for July	34 68
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Pay roll of library for August,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 "	50 00
	State Library,	
	For postage for State Library	20 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	11 78
	United States Express Company,	
	For express for August	1 94
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Pay roll of Library for September,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	19 38
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for September	38 24
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Pay roll of State Library for October,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	State Library,	
	For postage	20 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for October	2 93
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	9 38
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Pay roll of Library for November,	
	J. W. Twaits, clerk, 1 month	50 00
	A. B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for November	1 44
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	7 96
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For P. O. box rent for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1890	2 00
	Allowed December 24, 1890.	
	Pay roll of Library for December,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	6 83
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Pay roll of library for January,	
	James W. Twaits, clerk in law department, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	State library,	
	For postage for library for January and February, 1891	15 00
	Amount carried forward	$937 59

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$937 59
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for January	42 97
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	53 13
	John Clear,	
	For freight and cartage as per voucher	71
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer A for quarter ending March 31, 1891	2 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Pay roll of library, for February,	
	J. W. Twaits, clerk, law department, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	State Library,	
	For postage for month of March	20 00
Jan. 6	U. H. Forester,	
	For 1 picture frame	60
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, January 29 to February 17	13 26
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express for February	2 04
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Pay roll, State Library, for March,	
	J. W. Twaits, clerk in law department, 1 month	50 00
	Allen B. Failing, n essenger, 1 month	50 00
	Mrs. H. A. Tenney, taking inventory, ½ month, @ $100.00	50 00
	Mrs. Margaret C. Calhoun,	
	For ¼ month, March 9 to 16, assisting to take inventory of library	25 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, February 20 to March 18	11 99
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express, March 5 to 9	29 97
1890	Library Bureau,	
Oct. 15	For 1,000 cards for catalogue	2 06
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Pay roll of Library for April,	
	J. W. Twaits, clerk, law department, 1 month	50 00
	Abram G. Soper, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	Harriet A. Tenney, inventory, 1 month,	100 00
	M. C. Spencer, extra clerical help in inventory in March and April	75 00
April 1	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express	90
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from March 20 to April 20	9 31
	State library,	
	For postage for May	15 00
	Callaghan & Co.,	
	For 100 Michigan Reports, vol. 23	100 00
	100 " " 24	100 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Pay roll of Library for May,	
	Fred S. Viets, clerk in law department, 1 month	50 00
	A. G. Soper, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express for May	27 64
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for May	16 05
	Library Bureau,	
	For catalogue cards	1 00
	postage	17
May 19	D. L. & N. Railway Co.,	
	For freight as per voucher	2 06
8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer A, for quarter ending June 30, 1891	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,045 39

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,045 39
	Pay roll of Library for June,	
	F. S. Viets, clerk in law department, 1 month	50 00
	Abram G. Soper, messenger, 1 month	50 00
	Fred L. Green, janitor, 26 days, @ $2.00	52 00
	Jas. W. Twaits, clerk, ½ month in May	25 00
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For Express, June 12 and 18	95
	American Express Co.,	
	For express May 29 to June 15	5 43
	Total for general allowance	$2,228 77
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 14	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 shipping labels, sam. 6	$0 95
	paper for same	40
	500 probate judge labels, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	40
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 blanks, "To County Clerk," sam. 6	95
	600 " receipts, " 6	1 10
	paper for above	70
	Allowed September 24, 1890,	
Sept. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 400 blanks for sales book of Michigan Reports, sam. 43	2 00
22	100 each of 554 forms of case labels, @ 15c	83 10
	232 sheets cardboard, @ 4½c	10 44
	alterations on catalogue, 23½ hours, @ 30c	7 05
20	comp. on library catalogue, pages 1 to 128, 153,680 ems, @ 30c	46 10
	presswork, 30 tokens, @ 15c	4 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For comp. on catalogue, pages 129 to 229, end, 194,021 ems, @ 30c	58 21
	presswork, 46 tokens, @ 15c	6 90
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 envelopes	45
	400 "	45
21	500 rules and receipts, sam. 9	1 55
	2,000 receipts, sam. 6	3 20
	paper for above	2 25
	for alterations on catalogue, 33 hours, @ 30c	9 90
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 5	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 shipping slips, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	40
16	composition on 3,000 copies of report, pages 1 to 64, 163,865 ems, @ 30c	49 16
	presswork, 104 tokens, @ 15c	15 60
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 receipts, sam. 13	2 80
	paper for same	65
Mar. 4	900 report State Librarian, sam. 13	2 60
9	alterations, etc., on report, 4½ hours, @ 30c	1 35
16	composition on report, pages 65 to end, 17,892 ems, @ 30c	5 37
	presswork, 13 tokens, @ 15c	1 95
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 receipts Supreme Court reports, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	50
	500 U. S. statutes, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	50
	Amount carried forward	$325 28

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$325 28
April 7	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 blank receipts for members, sam. 6	50
	400 " " sam. 6	80
	paper for above 2 jobs	75
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 book labels, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	500 address slips to county clerks, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	2,000 envelopes	90
	Total for printing	$330 63

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 18890.	
July 1	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Requiga Minerva Mexico, 1 volume ½ roan	$0 45
	" Boston Museum Report, "	45
	" Mexico in 1876, 1 " "	45
	" Bulletin Boston Public Library, 1 " "	45
	" The Atheneum, "	45
	" Our Dumb Animals, 3 volumes "	1 35
	" Cuador Geograficer, etc., 1 volume "	1 00
	" Habeas Corpus, 1 " cloth	45
	repairing Ward's Mexico, 1 " ½ roan	45
	" E. and P. Carey, 1 " "	45
	" Ben Hur, 1 " "	45
	" David Copperfield, 1 " "	45
	" Roughing It, 1 " "	45
	" Wonder Book, 1 " "	45
	" Alice Lytton, 1 " "	45
	" Com. Railroad Steel Carriage, 1 " "	45
	" Guliver's Travels, 1 " "	45
	" Alhambra, 1 " "	45
	" Smollett, 1 " "	45
	" Plymouth Colony Laws, 1 " "	45
	" Laws of Massachusetts, 1 " "	45
	" Scribner's Magazine, 1 " "	45
	binding Banker's Magazine, 1 " "	45
	" Lippincott's Magazine, vol. 45, "	45
	" Sribner's Magazine, " 7, "	45
	" Harper's " " 80, "	45
	" Eclectic " " 51, "	45
	" Tinsley's " " 37, "	45
	" " " " 38, "	45
	" " " " 39, "	45
	" North American Review Magazine, " 150, "	45
	" Contemporary Magazine, " 57, "	45
	" Andover " " 13, "	45
	" Quarterly " " 165, "	45
	" " " " 169, "	45
	" American Notes and Queries, vol. 1, ½ roan	45
	" " " " " 2 "	45
	" " " " " " 3 "	45
	" " " " " " 4 "	45
	" Ancestry Magazine, " 3 "	45
	" Meteorological Journal, " 4 "	45
	" " " " 6 "	45
	" Magazine American History, " 23 "	45
	" The Forum, " 8 "	45
	" The Dial, " 9 "	45
	" " " " 10 "	45
	" Littell's Living Age, vol. 180 "	45
	" " " " 184 "	45
	" Proceedings Am. Ph. Ass'n, " 36 "	45
	" " " " " 37 "	45
	" " " " " 35 "	45
	" Public Opinions, " 8 "	45
	" Nineteenth Century, " 13 "	45
	" " " " 14 "	45
	Amount carried forward	$25 75

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$25 75
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Nineteenth Century, vol. 15, ½ roan	45
	" " " " 16 "	45
	" United Service, " 3 "	45
	" Publishers' Weekly, " 34 "	45
	" Atlantic Monthly, " 65 "	45
	" Library Journal, " 14 "	45
	" Journal Franklin Institute, " 129 "	45
	" index to same, "	45
	" index to periodicals, " 5 "	45
	" Literary News, " 10 "	45
	" Medical and Surg'l Journal, " 117 "	45
	" " " " " " 118 "	45
	" " " " " " 120 "	45
	repairing 1 Edinburg Review	45
	" 1 Scribner's Magazine	45
	" 1 dictionary	45
16	" 1 index to periodical literature	45
	" 1 Dictionary of American Biography	45
	" 1 Reader's Hand Book	45
	" 2 Wharton digest	90
	" 1 Millers "	45
	" 1 Davis "	45
	" 1 Washburn "	45
	" 4 Howell's Annotated Statutes	1 80
	" 2 Criminal Practice	90
	" 1 Cooley's Blackstone	45
	" 3 Pinckney's report	1 35
	" 4 Mich. report, set 2	1 80
	" 4 " " " 3	1 80
	" 1 Anson on law and contracts	45
	" 1 New Hampshire report	45
	" 1 Tapping on Mandamus	45
	" 1 Woolright on waters	45
	" 1 Leak's contracts	45
	" 1 Legal Remedies	45
	" 1 Cooley on Torts	45
	" 1 Walker's chancery report	45
	" 1 Tiffany's criminal law	45
	" 1 International "	45
	" 1 Addison on Torts	45
	binding 1 vol. Boston Medical Journal, ½ roan	45
	" 1 " Blackwood's Magazine, ½ "	45
	" 1 " Littell's Living Age, ½ "	45
	" 1 " Edenburg Review, ½ "	45
	" 1 " Bankers' Magazine, ½ "	45
	" 1 " Westminister, ½ "	45
	" 1 " Publisher's Weekly ½ "	45
	" 1 " 19th Century Magazine, ½ "	45
14	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 170 vol. Michigan reports, vol. 72	3 40
26	" 170 " " " " 73	3 40
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 13	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Morrell's Bankrupt Report	45
	label for same	25
	binding Scottish Law Review	45
	" Canadian Law Times	45
	" " " Journal	45
	" " " Criminal	45
	" Green's Bench Division	45
	" Probate Division	45
	" Appeal Cases	45
	" Chancery Division, 2 vol.	90
	" American and English Railroad Cases, 3 vols.	1 35
	" " " Corporation, 3 vols.	1 35
	" Criminal Law Magazine	45
	" American Review	45
	" " Law Register	45
	" Central Law Journal, 2 vols.	90
	" Albany " "	45
	" Chancery Division Law Reports	45
	Amount carried forward	$70 65

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$70 65
Aug. 13	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Michigan Compiled School Laws	45
	" American Mining Code	45
	" Guide to Public Lands	45
	" Pennsylvania Laws, insurance	45
	" Copyrights and Patents	90
	" Husband and Wife	45
	" U. S. Naturalization Laws	45
	" The Law Times, 2 vols., ½ calf	6 00
	" Solicitors' Journal, ½ calf	3 00
	" Weekly Reporter, ½ calf	3 00
	" Law Reports, Indian Appeals, etc., ½ calf	3 00
	repairing Morrell's Bankrupt Reg. Report	45
	" Willmore Wallerton, etc	45
	" Lawyers' Reference Manual	45
	" Michigan Reports, set 2, vols. 14-17	90
	" " " " 8, " 10-14	90
	" Compiled Laws, vols. 1-7	90
	" A.s, Words and Phrases	45
	binding Vernon's Chancery Cases	45
	repairing Douglas' Reports	45
	" Townsend on Slander and Libel	45
	" Dunlap's Abridgement	45
	" Bendlors	45
	" International Law	45
	" Famous Painters and Paintings	45
	" Laws of the Road	45
	" Morgan's Legal Maxims	45
	" Hughes' Com. Precedents	45
	" Lindlay on Partnership, 2 vols	90
	" The Fatal Secret	45
	" Homestead and Exemption	45
	" Taylor's Law Glossary	45
	" Barton's Suit in Equity	45
	" Arnold's Reports	45
	" Shower's "	45
	" Luder's Election Cases	45
	" Howell's State Trials, 7 vols	3 15
	binding Argentine Republic	1 00
23	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 170 vols. Michigan Reports, on side	3 40
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding Law Journal report, ½ calf	3 00
	" " " " ½ "	3 00
	" " " " ½ "	3 00
	" " Times " ½ "	3 00
	" Albany Law Journal, vol. 41, full sheep	45
	" Trust and Trustees, " "	45
	repairing Indiana report, vol. 36	45
2	lot of labels, 69 forms, @ 15c	10 35
	75 sheets cardboard, @ 4½c	3 38
	lot of labels, 3 forms, @ 15c	45
	cardboard for same	25
11	100 labels, 59 forms each, @ 15c	8 85
	83 sheets cardboard for same	3 74
14	binding sales book, Russia ends and bands, 5 quires, at 45c	2 25
	paging same	50
21	repairing book of building leases	45
28	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 170 volumes Michigan Reports, volume 77	3 40
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 25	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 170 volumes Michigan Reports, vol. 78	3 40
7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 400 second and third supplemental catalogues, cloth	44 00
18	repairing 93 volumes, @ 45c	41 85
21	binding volume 50 Official Gazette, ½ sheep	2 00
	" 4 volumes, ½ roan, @ 45c	1 80
24	" 100 books, 2d and 3d supplement 1883-90 catalogue, ½ calf	100 00
	Amount carried forward	$349 87

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$349 87
Dec. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For ruling 7 copies index, 2 sides	70
	binding 1 law department register, Russia ends, bands and front	5 00
	ruling same, $1.00; paging, 50c	1 50
	cutting index to same	50
	binding 1 legislative register, Russia ends, bands and front	5 00
	ruling same, $1.00; paging, 50c	1 50
	cutting index to same	50
	binding Chicago Legal News, ½ calf	8 00
	" American Heraldica, ½ Morocco	8 00
	" 15 volumes books, ½ roan, cloth sides, @ 45c	6 75
	adding extra sheets to Secession in Switzerland	90
	repairing Morrill and Spanish School of Painting	45
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 receipts, sam. 6	95
	500 address slips, sam. 6	95
	paper for same, 50c and 40c	90
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 7 books, ½ roan, @ 45c	3 15
	repairing 7 books, @ 45c	3 15
	binding 1 book, Commercial and Financial Chronicle, ½ roan	45
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
18	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 vol. Eclectic Magazine	45
	" 1 " Journal Franklin Institute	45
	" 1 " American Naturalist	45
	" 1 " Littell's Living Age	45
	" 1 " Nineteenth Century	45
	" 2 " Popular Science Monthly	90
	" 6 " Manifesto	2 70
	repairing 2 vols. Howell's Statutes	90
	" 1 " Sketches of Creation	45
Mar. 10	folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of report of State Librarian, @ 30c	2 70
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 24	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding index to periodical literature	2 00
	cutting headings from old letter heads and blocking same	50
April 7	binding 1 Large Official Gazette	3 50
	" 1 Railroad Engineering Quarto	1 25
	" 1 Medical and Surgical Journal	1 25
	" 1 Literary World	1 25
	" 1 Public Opinions	1 25
	" 1 Magazine of American History	45
	" 1 Magazine of Western History	45
	" 5 Electric Magazines, @ 45c	2 25
	" 3 Knickerbocker Magazines, @ 45c	1 35
	" 1 Pub. Weekly	45
	" 1 Westminister Review	45
	" 1 Bul. Boston Public Library	45
	" 2 American Naturalist	90
	" 1 History of England	45
	" 1 Goethe's Wilhelm	45
	" 1 " Life	45
	" 1 History of Mexico	45
	" 1 Life of Sherman	45
	binding 1 Henry Esmond	45
	re-binding 1 Complete Phonograph	45
	" 1 Iron Cousin	45
13	mounting map on cloth	50
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper in strips	50
Feb. 10	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 170 vols. Michigan Reports, vol. 80, on side	3 40
April 1	" 170 " " " " 81, "	3 40
May 25	" 170 " " " " 82, "	3 40
	Amount carried forward	$430 67

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$430 67
May 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For binding 2 Mag's Western History		90
	" 2 Literary News		90
	" 1 The Critic		45
	" 1 Library Journal		45
	" 1 Widow Bedott		45
	" 1 Mrs. Gilbert's Career		45
	" 1 Wonder Book		45
June 10	repairing vol. 2, Shakespere		45
15	binding 1 vol. The Forum		45
	" 1 " Century Magazine		45
	" 1 " Popular Science Monthly		45
	" 1 " Mag. Western History		45
	" 1 " Harper's Magazine		45
	" 1 " Am. Met. Journal		45
	" 1 " Am. Phar. Association		45
	" 1 " Lit. Living Age		45
	" 1 " Index Lit. Living Age		45
	" 1 " Official Gazette		3 00
	Total for binding		$442 22
	STATIONERY.		
	Allowed July 30, 1890.		
July 17	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 6 gross ¼ in.x5 long bands, @ $5.00	$30 00	
	6 " ⅜x5 " " @ 7.50	45 00	
	6 " ¼x4½ " " @ 3.00	18 00	
	1 " No. 32 rubber "	90	
		$93 90	
	50 per cent off	46 95	
			$46 95
June 27	25 lbs heavy flax twine, @ 21c		5 25
	15 " grex " " @ 21c		3 15
	23 gross rubber bands, $23.70; 50 per cent off		11 85
	2 reams 40x48 rag wrapping paper, 500 lbs, @ 3c		15 00
	2 " 40x48 gray Manilla " 420 " @ 8c		33 60
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
Aug. 2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 ream 28 lb Parsons linen ledger, sam. 29½, @ 22c		6 16
	Allowed December 31, 1890.		
Dec. 2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 dozen quarts Sanford's premier fluid, sam. 81		4 40
	1,000 6½ white envelopes, " 275		1 80
	1,000 9 " " " 278		2 85
	1 gross Faber's Hex. pencils, " 33		6 10
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
Feb. 3	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 50 lbs treasury blotting paper, sam. 1, @ 20c		10 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Mar. 19	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 20 lbs gray flax twine, sam. 208, @ 21c		4 20
	2 reams 24x36 gray wrapping paper, sam. 3		12 96
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 23	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 gross No. 3 Gluc pens, sam, 58		1 50
	1 " " " " " "		1 50
	1 " Spencerian pens, @ $1.00, 20 % off		80
	½ doz. cork penholders, sam. 58, @ 85c		43
14	4 M No. 6½ envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80		7 20
	2 M No. 9 " " 278, @ $2.85		5 70
	10 reams 14 lb O. B. legal, sam. 16, @ 20c		28 00
	6 gross No. 18 rubber bands, sam. 100	$2 00	
	6 " " 13 " " " 100	1 38	
		$3 38	
	50 per cent off	1 69	
			1 69
	Amount carried forward		$211 09

State Library vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$211 09
May 14	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 doz. quarts Sanford's prem. fluid	4 40
	500 J. N. eyelets, sam. 160	20
	500 B. " " 161	25
	1-6 gross A. W. Faber's erasers, sam. 96, @ $5.10	85
	1 M No. 2 McGill's F. H. fastener, sam. 162	2 50
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 23	Ihling Bros & Everard,	
	For 1 ream Scotch Ledger, 18x23, 36 lb, sam. 29½	7 92
6	1 gross No. 17 DeHaan's pens, sam. 51	1 00
	1 " " 8 " " " 51	1 00
	1 " " 9 " " " 51	1 00
	250 No. 10 cloth-lined envelopes @ $24.00 M	6 00
	Total for stationery	$236 21
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$2,228 77
	Printing	330 68
	Binding	442 22
	Stationery	236 21
	Total allowance to State Library	$3,237 88

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, 4211—The necessary expenses of which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors on the certificate of the Commissioner and paid on the warrant of the Auditor General.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 3	H. W. Walker,	
	For railroad fare to Battle Creek and return	$2 70
	hotel and bus fare	1 50
19	railroad fare to Flushing and return	2 90
	hotel and bus fare	2 00
24	railroad fare to Flint and return	2 96
	hotel and bus fare	3 25
25	railroad fare to Vermontville and return	1 85
	hotel and bus at Charlotte and Vermontville	4 00
	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for month of August	50 00
June 23	Henry N. Lawrence,	
	For railroad fare to Howard City and return	4 05
	street car fare and meals	1 05
24	railroad to Kalkaska, $3.10; lodging and meals, $2.00	5 10
25	" " Howard City, $3.10; lodging and meals, $1.50	4 60
July 7	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	22
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer F, for quarter ending September 30, 1890	2 00
25	American Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	79
Jan. 11	Tribune Printing Co.,	
	For advertising German American Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 9 fol. 3 weeks	12 85
June 17	George P. Stone,	
	For serving notice on the officers of Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Gratiot and Isabella counties, per order of Commissioner of Insurance:	
	2½ days work, @ $2.00	5 00
	2 " " livery hire	6 00
	hotel bill, $2.75; railroad fare, $1.30	4 05
	C. C. Hine,	
	For Insurance Law Journal, Jan. 1, 1890 to Jan. 1, 1891	5 00
July 2	James E. Henderson,	
	For making two copies of decree of circuit court of Kalkaska in matter of H. S. Raymond vs. Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company	2 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
31	H. W. Walker,	
	For railroad fare to Charlotte and return	1 15
	hotel and hack fare	2 50
Aug. 1	railroad fare to Flint and return	2 96
	hotel and hack fare	2 50
18	railroad fare to Flint and return	2 96
	hotel and hack fare	3 00
20	railroad fare to Marshall and return	4 10
	hotel and hack fare	2 75
21	railroad fare to Battle Creek and return	2 70
	hotel and hack fare	2 50
23	railroad fare to Ithaca and return	3 50
	hotel and hack fare	2 75
July 25	H. S. Raymond,	
	For trip to Detroit in matter of a receiver for Phœnix Accident and Aid Assoc'n: railroad and car fare, $5.60; hotel bill, $3.00	8 60
Aug. 12	Henry N. Lawrence,	
	For railroad fare to Coldwater, $2.30; meals and lodging, $1.50	3 80
14	expenses 2 days waiting arrest of Hubbard	4 00
15	railroad fare to Lansing, $2.30; meals and hack, $1.25	3 55
	American Express Co.,	
	For express	45
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 25
July 11	Tribune Printing Co.,	
	For advertising German American Mutual Fire Insurance Co., 9 fl. 1a; w. 3 w.	12 85
	Amount carried forward	$193 04

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$198 04
Aug. 29	H. W. Walker,	
	For livery to Wesphalia and return	5 00
	hotel and care of team	2 00
18	Jay P. Lee,	
	For services, preparation of petition, etc., in case of Commissioner of Insurance vs. Farmers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Gratiot and Isabella counties	10 00
8	services, same case, day at Ithaca in court	25 00
	railroad fare, $4.07; transfer, 30c; hotel, 75c; telegram, 43c	5 55
Sept. 17	1 day in court at Ithaca	25 00
	railroad fare, $3.92; transfer, 30c; hotel, 50c	4 72
16	telegram	50
8	Henry S. Raymond,	
	For trip to Ithaca, case of receiver for Farmers Mutual Insurance Co.:	
	railroad and car fare, $4.66; hotel, $1.00	5 66
17	trip to Ithaca, same case: railroad and car fare, $4,66; hotel, $1.00	5 66
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	29
16	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	22
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	3 44
Aug. 22	Chase Brothers,	
	For publishing 3 insertions, petition, Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Gratiot and Isabella, 12 folios	16 80
	affidavit to same	25
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
1889.	H. W. Walker,	
Nov. 5	For hotel bill at Detroit	2 75
Dec. 12	for railroad fare from Howell and return to Lansing	4 30
13	hotel at Detroit	5 00
	livery to township of Greenfield	3 00
	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for month of November	30 00
Sept. 25	Henry S. Raymond,	
	For trip to Hastings to investigate unauthorized insurance:	
	railroad and car fare	3 42
	hotel bill	1 00
27	trip to Muskegon:	
	railroad and car fare, $6.80; hotel, $2.00	8 80
Oct. 12	trip to Sault Ste Marie and Menominee:	
	railroad and car fare to Sault	13 40
	hotel bill	6 00
	railroad and car fare to Menominee	10 20
	" " " " Lansing	19 36
	hotel Menominee and on road	6 00
Sept. 24	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages	50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	1 05
Oct. 4	Calvert Lithograph and Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 counter for seal	2 50
25	M. R. Salter,	
	For copy of order in petition of H. S. Raymond, Commissioner of Insurance, for appointment of receiver for Gratiot and Isabella Insurance Co.	1 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 14	Henry N. Lawrence,	
	For railroad fare to Marshall, $2.05; dinner, 40c	2 45
	" " " Battle Creek and return, 80c; supper, 40c	1 20
	" " " Lansing, $2.05; hack bills, $1.50	3 55
	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for month of December	30 00
3	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	25
Oct. 31	American Express Co.,	
	For express	14
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	1 10
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of postoffice drawer F for quarter ending December 31, 1890	2 00
Sept. 27	M. R. Salter,	
	For county clerks fees in matter of petition of Commissioner of Insurance vs. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Gratiot and Isabella counties	4 94
	Amount carried forward	$467 04

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$467 04
Oct. 29	E. H. Dearth,	
	For certified copy of articles of association of "The Equitable"	3 50
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 9	Henry N. Lawrence,	
	For expenses to and from Hillsdale, under act 187, laws of 1887:	
	railroad fare and hotel bill	6 30
18	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
29	"	22
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages for November and December	3 12
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 28	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for February	35 00
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express for January	36
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	1 25
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer F for quarter ending March 31, 1891	2 00
9	The R. D. Swisher Manufacturing Co.,	
	For repairing 1 hand stamp	75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 16	Henry S. Raymond,	
	For trip to Grand Rapids in the matter of the appointment of a receiver for the Manufacturer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co.:	
	railroad and car fare	4 40
	hotel bill	1 50
Oct. 4	Crotty Bros.,	
	For railroad guide	25
Dec. 27	1 diary for '91	1 00
	1 index memorandum	65
Jan. 29	American Express Co.,	
	For express from January 29 to February 14	1 65
28	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	14
Feb. 16	Taggart, Wolcott & Gansin,	
	For preparation, petition and order for appointment of receiver of Manufacturer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and obtaining order from Kent circuit court appointing receiver, and copies of papers	25 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for month of April	50 00
Mar. 11	American Express Co.,	
	For express	40
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for February	1 29
Feb. 25	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express	14
Mar. 5	Postal Telegraph and Cable Co.,	
	For 2 telegrams	64
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
23	American Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	1 04
1890.	*Allowed May 27, 1891.*	
Oct. 27	Henry S. Raymond,	
	For trip to Chicago to examine the Mutual Fire Insurance Co.:	
	railroad fare, $14.00; sleeping car, $4.00	18 00
	hotel bill	4 50
1891.	trip to East Saginaw to investigate charges of unlawful insurance, and to	
Feb. 26	make complaint for same against E. McClintock:	
	railroad and car fare	4 34
	bus, 50c; hotel bill, $3.00	3 50
Mar. 23	trip to East Saginaw, same case:	
	railroad and car fare	4 34
	hotel bill and bus	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$544 87

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$644 87
Mar. 23	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for month of June	25 00
May 15	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express to New York	32
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for May	1 07
April 1	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Chicago	27
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer "F" for quarter ending June 30, 1891	2 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Commissioner of Insurance,	
	For postage for June and July, 1891	25 00
26	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Detroit	27
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express, May 26 to June 12	22 56
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from May 23 to June 15	29 54
28	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message to Detroit	25
	Total for general allowance	$756 15
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 appointments of attorneys, sam. 36	$2 90
18	100 blanks, certif. power of attorneys, sam. 13	1 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 14	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 original certificates of authority, sam. 15	2 30
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 asst. life form, sam. 37	20 00
	200 balance sheet, " 37	24 00
	400 annual statement, sam. 37	32 00
	300 blanks, "A" copy ink, sam. 9	1 30
	200 " "B" " " " 9	1 05
	200 " "C" " " " 9	1 05
	100 " "D" " " " 9	80
	100 revocation of authority, sam. 15	1 50
	100 blanks (11,885), sample 13	1 00
17	500 working blanks, n. o. c., composition 26,400 ems	7 92
	pressework	2 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing in red ink on 400 annual statements	2 00
8	20 blanks, A to I, sam. 32	1 00
	20 " J to W, 32	1 00
	20 " foreign, 32	1 00
	100 annual statements, circulars	70
9	100 " " "	70
16	500 blanks, list of agents, sam. 21	3 10
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 25 list of mutual fire insurance companies, 3 forms	3 00
	100 blank certificates of deposit of securities, sam. 15	1 50
	100 " schedule of mortgages, " 23	1 00
	100 " " stocks, " 23	1 00
13	200 Phœnix renewals, " 15	1 70
	200 circulars	83
	Amount carried forward	$47 35

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$47 85
Jan. 13	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 150 renewals, security of commissioner, sam. 15	1 70
	150 " Westchester, " 15	1 70
14	100 " Concordia, " 16	1 50
	50 " Am. Cent. Mo., " 15	1 50
	100 " Mechanics', Milwaukee, " 15	1 50
	50 " Teutonia, " 15	1 50
	50 " Farmers' Fire, Pennsylvania, " 15	1 50
19	75 " Cooper, Ohio, " 15	1 50
	50 " Equitable Fire and Marine, " 15	1 50
	300 " Hartford, Conn., " 15	1 90
	40 " Buffalo German, " 15	1 50
21	50 " Newark Fire, " 15	1 50
	75 " Merchants', Newark, " 15	1 50
	50 " Firemans', Ohio " 15	1 50
	50 " Aurora Fire and Marine, " 15	1 50
	125 " N. W. National, " 15	1 70
22	100 " Franklin, " 15	1 50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 examination of Standard Life and Accident, sam. 15	1 50
	50 renewals Dwelling House, " 15	1 50
	50 " M. S. Fire, " 15	1 50
	75 " British American, " 15	1 50
	150 " Sun Fire, " 15	1 70
	300 " N. B. & M., " 15	1 90
	60 " St. Paul F. & M., " 15	1 50
	75 " Hamburg-Bremen, " 15	1 50
	75 " Imperial, London, " 15	1 50
	140 " Ch. Amer., N. Y. City, " 15	1 70
	200 " Ætna, Hartford, " 15	1 70
	50 " Greenwich, N. Y., " 15	1 50
	50 " Ohio, Dayton, " 15	1 50
	60 " Providence, R. I., " 15	1 50
	50 " Granite State Fire, " 15	1 50
	350 " Home, N. Y. City, " 15	2 10
	75 " New Hampshire, " 15	1 50
	50 " Transatlantic, " 15	1 50
3	150 " Western Assurance, " 15	1 70
	150 " Travelers, Chicago, " 15	1 70
	200 " Hanover Fire, " 15	1 70
	200 " Citizens, of N. Y., " 15	1 70
	50 " Queen, of Eng., " 15	1 50
	250 " L., L. & Globe, " 15	1 90
	50 " Union, Pa., " 15	1 50
	60 " Citizens, of Pittsburgh, " 15	1 50
	75 " Liberty, N. Y., " 15	1 50
	100 " Phoenix, of London, " 15	1 50
	100 " Caledonia, Scotland, " 15	1 50
	50 " City of London, " 15	1 50
	200 " Niagara Fire, " 15	1 70
	75 " Girard F. & M., Pa., " 15	1 50
8	500 " in blank, " 15	2 90
	75 " California, " 15	1 50
	150 " German, Ills., " 15	1 70
	150 " Conn. Fire, of Hartford, " 15	1 70
	300 " Firemen's Fund of California, " 15	1 90
	50 " Syndicate, Minn., " 15	1 50
	300 " State Investment, California, " 15	1 90
	100 " Boston, Mass., " 15	1 50
	150 " Lancaster, England, " 15	1 70
	50 " Ohio, " 15	1 50
	300 " Ohio Farmer, " 15	1 90
	300 " American, Pa., " 15	1 90
	150 " Orient, Conn., " 15	1 70
	250 " Commer. Union, London, " 15	1 90
	150 " Royal, Liverpool, " 15	1 70
	100 " Northern Assurance, " 15	1 50
10	60 " Amazon, Ohio, " 15	1 50
	130 " Springfield, Mass., " 15	1 70
	50 " London, " 15	1 50
	100 " Union, California, " 15	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$149 85

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$149 85
Feb. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 renewals, a-1891, sam. 15	1 50
	50 " b-1891, " 15	1 50
	50 " c-1891, " 15	1 50
	50 " d-1891, " 15	1 50
	100 " Pennsylvania Fire, " 15	1 50
	50 " Lynn's Falls, " 15	1 50
	75 " Manchester, England, " 15	1 50
	100 " Queen of Liverpool, " 15	1 50
	60 " London Assurance, " 15	1 50
	75 " Gardien F. & L., " 15	1 50
	100 " Norwich Union, " 15	1 50
	75 " London, " 15	1 50
11	100 " Eureka, Cin., " 15	1 50
	100 " Security, Cin., " 15	1 50
	300 " Blanks, " 15	1 90
	50 " German Fire, " 15	1 50
12	300 " Continental, N. Y., " 15	1 90
	50 " Agricultural, Watertown, " 15	1 50
	200 " Insurance Co., North America, " 15	1 70
	50 " Peoples' Fire, " 15	1 50
	60 " American Fire, " 15	1 50
	100 " St. Paul, sam. 15	1 50
	180 " Germania, " 15	1 70
	200 " Fire Association, " 15	1 70
	200 " National Fire, " 15	1 70
12	composition on advance summary of 2,000 copies of stock fire insurance companies, pages 1 to end, 97,734 ems, @ 30c	29 32
	presswork, 18 tokens, @ 15c	2 70
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 Phœnix Insurance, Brooklyn, sam. 15	1 70
	2,000 letter heads	2 00
	100 Commercial, London, sam. 15	1 50
	100 blanks, form A, " 15	1 50
	50 Hecla Fire, " 15	1 50
	50 State of Pennsylvania " 15	1 50
Mar. 4	50 Rochester, German, " 15	1 50
9	100 Travelers' Insurance Co., sam. 15	1 50
	100 Ætna " " " 15	1 50
12	500 table of L. C. & F. business in Michigan:	
	composition, $6.51; presswork, $1.00	7 51
	alterations, etc., on report, 9½ hours, @ 30c	2 85
18	composition on report, pages 1 to 80:	
	476,532 ems, @ 30c	142 96
	presswork, 140 tokens, @ 15c	21 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Apr. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on report of Commissioner of Insurance, pages 81 to 384, 1,804,971 ems, @ 30c	541 49
	presswork on same, 518 tokens, @ 15c	77 70
Mar. 20	100 St. Paul German, sam. 15	1 50
24	500 insurance company assessment, composition 39,312 ems, @ 30c	11 79
	presswork	1 00
	100 American Surety Co., sam. 13	1 00
	100 blank certificates of authority, sam. 15	1 50
Apr. 14	100 Fidelity and Casualty Co., sam. 15	1 50
	alterations on report, 8½ hours, @ 30c	2 55
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 covers, Mutual Fire Insurance Co. report, sam. 13	1 40
18	alterations on report, 21½ hours, @ 30c	6 45
19	composition on report of Commissioner of Insurance ($,300), title, contents and I to XCV and page 384 to end, 1,390,694 ems, @ 30c	417 20
	presswork, 308 tokens, @ 15c	46 20
	composition on 3,300 Commissioner of Insurance life report, pages 1 to 64, 417,424 ems, @ 30c	125 22
	presswork, 112 tokens, @ 15c	16 80
	Amount carried forward	$1,662 79

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,662 79
June 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 renewals, National Fire, Hartford, sam. 15	1 50
8	1,000 composition slips, sam. 6	1 70
	600 wrappers, sam. 14	1 50
16	800 errata slips, sam. 6	1 40
4	800 covers, fire insurance report, sam. 13	1 40
	alterations on report, 19 hours, @ 30c	5 70
	composition on 3,300 copies of report, pages 1 to 64 and context i to xli, 1,379,961 ems, @ 30c	413 99
	presswork, 378 tokens, @ 15c	56 70
	Total for printing	$2,146 68
	BINDING.	
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 22	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding annual statement fire insurance, A to M, '89, medium, ¾ Russia, 20 quires, @ 60c	$12 00
	binding annual statement, fire insurance, N to W, 1889, medium, ¾ Russia, 24 quires, @ 60c	14 40
	binding life and casulty insurance, ¾ Russia, 17 quires, @ 60c	10 20
	" book of coöperative life assurance, ¾ Russia, 24 quires	14 40
	" fire insurance vouchers, ¾ Russia, 18 quires, @ 35c	6 30
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 11	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 300 mailing tubes, @ 4c	12 00
	binding 4 vols. letters received, ½ roan, 105 quires, @ 10c	10 50
13	folding 500 blanks	15
18	binding books, mems. of mutual fire insurance companies, ½ board	1 50
	" 13 vols. ½ roan, @ $1.25	16 25
21	folding and stitching 400 annual statements, @ 20c	80
	binding 1 vol., "The Chronicle"	1 25
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 book mutual fire insurance companies, ¾ Russia, 11 quires, @ 35c	3 85
	" 1 " fire insurance application, ¾ Russia, 12 quires, @ 70c	8 40
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pasting 3 lists of companies on board	75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 2,000 Commissioners of Insurance	4 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 18	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 300 pamphlets, @ 52c	1 56
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 208 books, part 1, F. and M. 1891, cloth, @ 11c	22 88
June 1	" 208 " " " " "	22 88
5	" 312 " " " " "	34 32
13	" 372 " " " " "	40 92
	Total for binding	$239 31
	STATIONERY.	
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 24	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 4 reams 36 lb Med. B. W. paper, sam. 28, @ 25½c	$36 72
	10 " 18 lb superfine flat, " 20, @ 14c	25 20
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1—10x12—½ bound 700 page copy book, sam. 165	1 25
	Amount carried forward	$63 17

Commissioner of Insurance vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$63 17
Feb. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 gross No. 11 Gluci pens, sam. 53	1 50
	¼ doz. Carter's Arabian mucilage, " 112	1 13
	3 calendar pads, 1891, n. o. c.	1 05
	10 reams superfine paper, 18lb cap., sam. 20	25 20
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream 14 lb O. B. Congress, cap., sam. 15, @ 20c	2 80
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
June 4	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 4 lbs white linen twine, sam. 206, @ 35c	2 20
	2—10x12—1,000 page copy books, sam. 166, @ $2.35	4 70
	Total for stationery	$101 75
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$756 15
	Printing	2,146 68
	Binding	239 31
	Stationery	101 75
	Total allowance to Commissioner of Insurance	$3,243 89

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Public Acts, 1889. No. 212, Sec. 5.—The incidental expenses of his office, together with all actual cash outlays for railroad fares, when incurred in the service of the State, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors. He may also in the same manner as the Deputy Commissioner is appointed, appoint a Mechanical Engineer. He shall also be paid his actual traveling and personal expenses while employed in the actual service of the State, upon the the allowance of the Board of State Auditors and the certificate of the Commissioner of Railroads, that said expenses have been incurred.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 24	C. B. Conger,	
	For expenses as Mechanical Engineer for Railroad Commissioner:	
	hotel, Battle Creek, $1.00; dinner at Niles, 50c	$1 50
25	" Benton Harbor, $2.00; street car, 10c	2 10
26	" Muskegon, $2.00; dinner, Durand, 50c; street car, 10c	2 60
30	dinner, Durand	50
July 1	hotel, Owosso, $1.50; dinner, Cadillac, 50c	2 00
2	" Frankfort, $1.50; boat to Pierfort, 50c; hotel, 50c	2 50
	fare to Onekama, $1.00; supper, Cadillac, 50c	1 50
8	hotel, Grand Rapids, $1.25; hotel, Detroit, $2.50	3 75
10	" Cassopolis, $2.50; hotel, East Saginaw, $1.75; supper, 50c	4 75
12	" Grand Rapids	1 50
14	supper, Bay City, 50c; breakfast, Mackinaw, 50c; ferry, 50c	1 50
15	dinner, Marquette, 50c; sleeper, $2.00; lunch, 25c	2 75
16	stage to Bessemer, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 00
17	hotel at Watersmeet, $1.50; bus, Escanaba, 25c	1 75
18	" at Iron Mountain	2 00
19	" Marquette, $2.00; dinner, 50c; sleeper, $3.00	5 50
20	breakfast, Bay City	50
23	dinner, Bay City, 75c; street car, 20c	95
24	hotel, East Saginaw, $2.50; telegram, 47c; street car, 20c	3 17
	supper	50
28	dinner, Pontiac, 50c; supper, Jackson, 50c	1 00
	street car fares during month	35
June 26	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses:	
	hotel bill, Detroit, $3.25; street car, 25c	3 50
27	hotel, Grand Haven, $2.00; Durand, 50c	2 50
30	dinner, Durand	50
July 1	hotel at Owosso, $1.50; hack fare, 25c	1 75
	dinner, Cadillac	50
2	hotel at Manistee, $1,00; hack fare, 25c	1 25
	breakfast, Reed City, 50c; dinner, 75c; hack, 25c	1 50
7	hotel bill, Detroit, $2.75; street car fares, 25c	3 00
9	supper, Lapeer	50
10	dinner, Battle Creek. 75c; supper, Lansing, 50c; hack, 25c	1 50
11	hotel, East Saginaw, $1.50; hack and street car, 35c	1 85
	dinner Grand Blanc, 50c; supper Plymouth, 50c	1 00
12	chair car fare, 25c; dinner Grand Rapids, 75c; car, 5c	1 05
	hack fares, 50c; 2 chair car fares, 50c	1 00
14	supper Detroit	50
15	breakfast Mackinac, 50c; dinner on car, 75c	1 25
	hotel Escanaba, $2.00; telegraphing, 79c	2 79
16	" Iron Mountain, $2.00; hack fares, $1.00	3 00
19	" Marquette, $2.50; dinner St. Ignace, 50c	3 00
25	chair car, Battle Creek to Detroit	25
26	hotel bill, Detroit	3 00
	George Morgan,	
	For repairing letter press in Railroad Commissioner's office	50
June 25	Postal Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	71
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for July	51
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of postoffice drawer G for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1890	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for July	3 22
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	3 30
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	8 45
	Amount carried forward	$97 55

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$97 55
July 30	C. B. Conger,	
	For expenses as mechanical engineer for Railroad Commissioner:	
	hotel at East Saginaw, $2.50; street car, 15c	2 65
31	hotel at Manistee, $1.00; bus, 25c; hotel, Copemish, $1.00	2 25
Aug. 1	" " Grand Rapids, $1.00; hotel, Detroit, August 2, $2.00	3 00
5	supper at Battle Creek	50
6	hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.25; dinner, South Haven, 50c	1 75
7	" " 1.25; breakfast, Niles, 50c; dinner, 50c	2 25
8	fare on Vansalia line, 65c; hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.25; car, 15c	2 05
11	dinner, Detroit, 50c; tape line, 75c	1 25
13	hotel, E. Saginaw, $1.25; dinner, Bay City, 75c; car, 20c	2 20
14	" " $3.00; street car and bus, 30c	3 30
15	" Manistee, $1.00; bus, 25c	1 25
	dinner and supper at Thompsonville	1 00
16	hotel at Grand Rapids	1 25
19	" " " " $1.50; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	2 50
20	" " Holland, $1.00; dinner, Grand Rapids, 75c	1 75
21	" " Detroit, $1.00; dinner, Fayette, 50c; bus, 25c	1 75
22	" " " 1.50; dinner, White Pigeon, 50c; supper, 50c	2 50
	street car fare during month	45
July 31	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses:	
	dinner, East Saginaw, 75c; hack fare, 25c	1 00
Aug. 1	hotel, Detroit, $1.50; telegraph, 50c; supper, 50c	2 50
2	" "	3 00
7	" Kalamazoo, $3.00; supper, Detroit, 50c	3 50
12	" Port Huron, $2.00; telephoning, 35c	2 35
15	telephoning	60
19	hotel, Grand Rapids, $2.25; chair car, 50c	2 75
20	dinner and supper, en route	1 25
23	hotel, Detroit	75
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	1 74
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	1 15
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	7 19
	Edward Thompson,	
	For vol. 41 American and English railroad cases	4 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
23	Clinton B. Conger,	
	For expenses as Mechanical Engineer for Commissioner of Railroads:	
	supper at Durand, 50c; hotel at Detroit, $1.50	2 00
25	street car tickets, 25c; supper, 50c	75
29	supper at Reed City, 50c; hotel at Traverse City, $1.00	1 50
30	bus, 25c; dinner at Baldwin, 50c; supper, East Saginaw, 50c	1 25
Sept. 1	supper at Durand, 50c; hotel, East Saginaw, $1.25	1 75
2	dinner, West Bay City, 50c; street car, 15c; chair car, 25c	90
3	hotel, Alpena, $2.00; chair car, 25c; dinner, Alger, 50c	2 75
	supper, Durand, 50c; hotel, Howell, $1.50	2 00
10	hotel, Detroit, $2.50; supper, Battle Creek, 50c	3 00
11	hotel at Niles, $1.00; dinner " " 50c; street car, 10c	1 60
12	supper, Durand, 50c; hotel at Alma, $1.25	1 75
13	dinner, Bay City, 50c; supper, East Saginaw, 50c	1 00
14	sleeper to Marquette, $3.00; breakfast, 50c	3 50
16	hotel, Marquette, $2.00; dinner, Michigamme, 50c	2 50
17	" Houghton, $1.50; dinner, Calumet, 50c	2 00
18	" " $1.50; " at Sidnaw, 50c	2 00
19	" Ontonagon, $1.50; " " " 50c	2 00
	sleeper to Chicago, $2.00; fare Milwaukee to Chicago, $2.55	4 55
20	hotel, Chicago, $1.25; supper on C. & G. T. R. R., 75c	2 00
	street car fares during month	35
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For postage for Office of Railroad Commissioner for 3 months	30 00
2	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses:	
	dinner Bay City, 50c; chair car, 50c	1 00
3	hotel, Alpena, $2.00; hack, 25c	2 25
	dinner at Alger	50
4	hotel, East Saginaw, $2.25; car fare, 10c	2 35
	Amount carried forward	$240 73

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$240 73
Sept. 9	John T. Rich,	
	For hotel, Detroit, $2.25; car fare, 25c	2 50
11	" Jackson, 75c; hack, 25c	1 00
12	" Detroit	2 25
13	" East Saginaw, $1.25; hack, $1.25	2 50
15	" Chicago	2 25
	railroad fare, Chicago to Milwaukee, $2.55; sleeper, $2.35	4 90
16	hotel, Champion, and hack, $1.00; dinner, Michigamme, 50c	1 50
17	" Houghton	3 50
18	" Marquette, 50c; ferry, 50c; supper, 50c	1 50
19	" Lapeer, 50c; hack, 25c; street car, 5c	80
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for September	2 41
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	5 55
6	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	3 98
	Republican Company,	
	For 2 copies joint rate case for office of railroad commissioner	1 00
	H. V. & H. W. Poor,	
	For 1 copy of Directory of Railway Officials for 1890	2 00
June 28	Atkinson, Brooke & Haigh,	
	For preparation of second brief and re-argument, case of Wellman vs. Grand Trunk Railway Co., in Supreme Court	500 00
	Paid J. F. Eby & Co., for brief, as per voucher	43 20
	expenses of 2 trips to Lansing	22 00
	stenographer at Lansing	8 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 24	Clinton B. Conger,	
	For expenses as mechanical engineer:	
	hotel East Saginaw, $1.25; dinner Bay City, 75c	2 00
25	" " " 2.00; dinner 50c; supper, 50c	3 00
29	street car tickets, 25c; hotel Grand Rapids, $1.75	2 00
Oct. 1	dinner at Owosso, 50c; supper Reed City, 50c	1 00
2	hotel Traverse City, $1.00; dinner 50c; supper, 50c	2 00
7	chair car, 25c; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 25
9	hotel East Saginaw, $1.00; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	2 00
11	dinner Detroit, 50c; street car tickets, 25c	75
13	dinner Niles, 50c; livery, $2.00; supper, 50c; chair car, 25c	3 25
14	hotel Detroit, $2.50; chair car, 25c	2 75
21	dinner at Albion	50
22	hotel Detroit, $1.50; dinner Jackson, 50c	2 00
23	" Grand Rapids, $1.50; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	2 50
24	" " "	2 50
25	hotel at Wasepi, $1.00; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	2 00
	street car fares during month	45
Sept. 29	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses:	
	dinner Detroit, 50c; supper Jackson, 50c	1 00
30	hotel bill Detroit	2 00
Oct. 7	" " "	2 75
	hack fare, Detroit	1 00
10	hotel and hack at Lexington	2 00
	dinner and supper, Port Austin and Otter Lake	1 00
13	dinner Niles, 50c; livery, $1.00	1 50
	hack at Battle Creek, 25c; at Kalamazoo, 25c	50
14	hotel bill Kalamazoo	2 00
	" Battle Creek, 50c; hack, 25c	75
15	" Jackson	1 75
16	" Detroit, $1.00; car fare, 15c	1 15
22	" Grand Rapids, $1.25; hack, 25c	1 50
25	" East Saginaw	1 00
14	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	5 13
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	2 64
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	2 60
	Amount carried forward	$912 74

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$912 74
Oct. 6	Edward Thompson Co.,	
	For vol. 42, American and English Railroad Cases, reports	4 50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
28	C. B. Conger,	
	For expenses as mechanical engineer:	
	supper, Durand, 50c; hotel at Alma, $1.25; dinner, 50c	2 25
30	hotel at Toledo, $2.00; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	2 75
31	" Battle Creek	1 50
Nov. 1	" East Saginaw, $2.00; dinner, Bay City, 75c; supper, 50c	3 25
3	dinner at Detroit, 50c; street car tickets, 25c	75
7	supper at Battle Creek	50
8	hotel at Jackson, $1.50; hotel, Battle Creek, $1.00	2 50
10	" Grand Rapids, $1.25; hotel, Detroit, $2.50	3 75
11	2 telegrams, 50c; street car tickets, Lansing, 25c	75
14	supper, East Saginaw, 50c; sleeper to Marquette, $2.75	3 25
15	breakfast, Mackinaw, 50c; ferry, 50c; dinner, Seney, 50c	1 50
17	hotel, Marquette, $4.00; dinner at Champion, 50c	4 50
18	" Negaunee, $1.50; dinner, Marquette, 50c; chair car, 50c	2 50
	ferry, 50c; supper, 50c; sleeper to Cadillac, $1.50	2 50
19	hotel at Cadillac, $1.50; supper at Durand, 50c	2 00
1	W. C. Ransom,	
	For expenses while traveling on official business:	
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
11	" Detroit	50
17	" and supper at Saginaw	1 25
18	" " " Grand Rapids	1 25
	street car fares	80
Oct. 29	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses:	
	hotel bill, Detroit, $1.00; car fare, 15c; chair car, 25c	1 40
30	" " Grand Rapids	2 25
31	chair car fare	25
Nov. 10	" " "	25
12	hotel bill, Detroit, $3.75; street car, 25c	4 00
	" " Albion, 50c; at Jackson, 50c	1 00
14	" " Hillsdale, 50c; railroad, Hillsdale to Toledo, $2.00	2 50
	" " Toledo, 50c; chair car, 25c	75
15	" " Bay City, $2.25; hack fares, 50c	2 75
20	" " Detroit	2 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	1 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	3 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	9 21
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer G, for quarter ending December 31, 1890	1 00
	Wood's Railway Guide,	
	For 3 copies of Michigan Railway Guide for 1890	2 50
Dec. 4	Atkinson, Carpenter, Brooke & Haigh,	
	For services in preparing opinion as to the legal status of certain railways in this State, as per agreement with Hon. John T. Rich, Commis'r of Railroads	500 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 25	C. B. Conger,	
	For expenses as mechanical engineer for Railroad Commissioner:	
	supper at Charlotte	50
26	hotel at Hastings, $1.50; supper, Jackson, 50c; street car, 25c	2 25
28	dinner at Battle Creek, 50c; supper at Niles, 50c	1 00
29	hotel, Berrien Springs, $1.00; at Buchanan, $1.00	2 00
30	" Jackson, $1.50; telephone, 25c	1 75
Dec. 2	" Ann Arbor, $4.50; street car 15	4 65
4	" East Saginaw, $1.25; street car, 15c	1 40
10	" Grand Rapids, $1.00; chair car, 25c	1 25
13	" Detroit	1 50
28	" East Saginaw, $1.25; dinner, Bay City, 50c	1 75
	supper at East Saginaw	50
30	hotel, Grand Rapids, $1.00; bus, 10c	1 10
	dinner, Lowell, 50c; supper, Grand Rapids, 50c	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	1 00
	Amount carried forward	1,511 55

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,511 55
Dec. 30	W. C. Ransom,	
	For postage for office of Railroad Commissioner, 1st quarter of 1891	25 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for December	3 25
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for November and December	12 94
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	C. B. Conger,	
	For expenses as mechanical engineer for Railroad Commissioner:	
	hotel at Bad Axe	50
10	" " Detroit, 75c; street car, 10c	85
20	cab fare at East Saginaw, 25c; street car tickets, 25c	50
21	hotel at " "	1 25
	fare to Ludington, $4.10; hotel, $1.00	5 10
22	hotel at Stetson	1 00
	railroad fare, Reed City, Cadillac and Grand Rapids	3 80
	hotel at Reed City, 50c; supper at Cadillac, 50c	1 00
23	" " Grand Rapids	1 50
Nov. 26	John T. Rich,	
	For official traveling expenses, as follows:	
	hotel at Detroit, $3.00; chair car, 25c	3 25
Dec. 12	" " "	2 00
16	hack at Jackson, to inspect crossings	1 50
Jan. 1	telegraphing, Detroit, 2 messages	50
2	chair car, Flint to Detroit and return	50
	hack, Detroit, 25c; dinner, 75c; supper, 50c	1 50
Dec. 8	W. C. Ransom,	
	For expenses incurred on official business for Commissioner of Railroads:	
	hack at Kalamazoo to and from depot	50
13	dinner and supper, Detroit, $1.50; hack, Lansing, 25c	1 75
Jan. 17	railroad fare to Howell Junction, $1.00; dinner and supper, $1.00	2 00
	hack at Lansing	25
1890	W. H. Porter,	
May 6	For livery from Lansing to College, for mechanical engineer, analysis of oil for lighting cars	2 00
Jan. 19	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express on annual reports	34 09
	Postal Telegraph & Cable Co.,	
	For messages for December	74
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for December	2 85
Dec. 31	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message to Kalamazoo	25
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	3 08
	" " January	67 99
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer G for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
	John T. Rich,	
	For 1 Windsor folding bed	60 00
	1 hair mattress, 35 lbs., as per bill attached	18 00
16	Edward Thompson Co.,	
	For vol. 43 American and English railroad cases	4 50
31	Benjamin Douglas,	
	For services rendered as mechanical expert in inspecting the Toledo, Ann Arbor & North Michigan railway bridge at Ann Arbor	25 00
Jan.	The Railway Review,	
	For 1 year subscription to Review, to July 11, 1891	3 00
	The Engineering News Co.,	
	For 14 numbers of News to complete vol. 24	1 40
	Railway and Engineering Journal,	
	For subscription from January, 1891 to January, 1892	3 00
	J. M. W. Jones & Co.,	
	For 1 self inking rubber stamp	2 50
	1 authograph, $1.75; 1 line, 25c	2 00
	1 electrotype of authograph	50
Dec. 31	A. McNab,	
	For services and expenses incurred in inspecting the Toledo, A. A. & N. M. Ry. bridge at Ann Arbor:	
	2 day's services, @ $10.00 per day	20 00
	railroad fare from Howell to Ann Arbor and return	1 80
	hotel bill, 2 days	4 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,839 64

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$1,839 64
Jan. 14	Chas. R. Whitman,		
	For official traveling expenses, as follows:		
	supper at Jackson		50
20	" " "		50
27	hotel bill Detroit, supper, lodging and breakfast		2 50
29	supper at Jackson		50
	telegraph and telephone messages		75
Feb. 2	hotel bill Jackson, $1.50; hack fares, 50c		2 00
10	" " Detroit, dinner and supper		1 50
11	" " Jackson, $1.00; hack, 50c		1 50
12	" " Detroit, dinner and supper, $1.50; hack, 50c		2 00
13	" " Kalamazoo, dinner and supper, $1.00; hack, 50c		1 50
16	" " Battle Creek, " " " $1.00; " 50c		1 50
	telephone messages		25
18	hotel bill Detroit		3 00
	telephone, 50c; telegram, 25c		75
19	telegrams		50
9	Robt. Laughlin,		
	For official traveling expenses:		
	railroad fare Lansing to Jackson		1 20
	supper, Lansing, 50c; street car, 10c		60
Jan. 27	Clinton B. Conger,		
	For expenses as mechanical engineer:		
	hotel, Jackson, $1.00; fare to Jackson, $1.10		2 10
28	telegram to Adrian, 37c; hotel at Adrian, $1.00		1 37
	fare, Jackson to Adrian and return		2 70
29	hotel at Jackson, $1.00; fare to Lansing, $1.10		2 10
Feb. 2	fare, Detroit and to Lansing, $4.20; hotel, Detroit, $1.00		5 20
4	fare to Jackson, $1.10; hotel, Jackson, $1.00		2 10
5	dinner and supper, $1.00; fare to Raisin Center and return, $2.40		3 40
6	fare to Elmdale, $1.30; dinner, 50c; telegram, 25c		2 05
	fare back to Lansing, $1.60; supper, 50c; telephone, 35c		2 45
11	hotel, Battle Creek, $1.50; supper, 50c		2 00
17	fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids, $1.95; street car, 15c		2 10
18	hotel, Grand Rapids, $2.50; fare to Lansing, $1.95		4 45
19	hotel at Detroit		2 50
23	fare to Detroit, $1 52; hotel, Detroit, $1.50		3 02
	street car fare during month		45
Jan.	American Express Co.,		
	For express from January 29 to February 18		12 41
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for January		3 90
Feb. 4	U. S. Express Co.,		
	For express		17
Jan. 21	Western Union Telegraph Co.,		
	For messages for January		3 40
Feb. 5	Railway Review,		
	For subscription from July 11, 1890 to July 11, 1891	$4 00	
	credit by cash	3 00	
			1 00
12	J. M. W. Jones Co.,		
	For 1 wood cut		1 00
	1 " "		1 25
	1 auto. hand stamp		40
	1 " " "		25
	1 3-line " "		35
	1 complimentary 5 line and border		65
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Mar. 1	Chas. R. Whitman,		
	For official traveling expenses to and from Washington, in attendance at convention of State railroad commissioners:		
	telegram, 25c; hack, 25c; sleeper to Rochester, $1.75		2 25
	breakfast, $1.00; dinner and waiter, $1.50; fare Buffalo to Rochester, $1.43		3 93
	porter, 50c; supper, $1.10; fare Rochester to Canandaigua, 63c		2 23
	sleeping car to Washington, $4.00; fare Canandaigua to Washington, $10.00		14 00
2	breakfast, $1.00; porter, 50c; cab. 25c; porter at hotel, 50c		2 25
3	cabs		1 00
4	hotel, $29.00; porter at hotel, 50c		29 50
	supper, $1.00; fare to Buffalo, $11.20; sleeper to Rochester, $4.00		16 20
5	breakfast, $1.00; sleeping car, $1.75 from Rochester		2 75
	dinner, $1.00; supper, $1.00; porter, 50c; hack, 25c; telegraphing, $1.75		4 50
	inspecting crossings at Charlotte:		
	Amount carried forward		$2,002 07

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,002 07
Mar. 10	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For hack, Lansing, 25c; hack, Charlotte, 25c	50
11	hotel, Charlotte	1 75
	carriage inspecting crossings	1 50
	dinner, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	inspecting crossings at Lansing:	
	carriage	1 00
2	John H. Desmond,	
	For actual traveling and personal expenses while traveling under directions of the Commissioner of Railroads, act 212, session laws of 1889:	
	railroad fare Port Huron to Detroit	1 84
	dinner and supper, Detroit	1 00
	sleeping car, Detroit to Mackinaw	2 00
3	breakfast, Mackinaw, 50c; transfer, St. Ignace, 50c	1 00
	dinner, Marquette, 50c; supper and lodging, Hancock, $1.00	1 50
4	hotel bill, Hancock, one day	2 00
5	breakfast, " 50c; dinner, Marquette, 50c	1 00
	transfer, St. Ignace, 50c; supper, Mackinaw, 50c	1 00
	sleeping car Mackinaw to Detroit	2 00
6	breakfast, Bay City, 75c; dinner and supper, $1.00	1 75
9	dinner and supper, Detroit	1 00
10	railroad fare, Lansing to Saginaw	1 85
11	hotel, East Saginaw, lodging and breakfast	1 00
	dinner, Ludington, 50c; supper and lodging, Saginaw, $1.00	1 50
12	breakfast, Saginaw, 50c; railroad, Saginaw to Lansing, $1.85	2 35
	telegram to C. R. Whitman, 27c; lodging, Jackson, 50c	77
13	breakfast and dinner, Jackson	1 00
14	dinner and supper, Detroit	1 00
17	supper and lodging, Kalamazoo	1 00
18	breakfast, supper and lodging, Buchanan	1 50
	dinner at Berrien Springs	50
	railroad, Berrien Springs to Buchanan	35
	breakfast and dinner, Buchanan	1 00
19	supper and lodging, Dowagiac	1 00
20	breakfast at Dowagiac	50
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
Feb. 24	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For actual traveling expenses incurred while traveling under directions of the Commissioner of Railroads:	
	street car fare, Lansing, 5c; hack fare, 25c	30
	supper at Battle Creek	50
24	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Kalamazoo	70
	hack fare, Kalamazoo	25
25	lodging and breakfast, Kalamazoo	1 50
	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Dowagiac	1 10
	" " Dowagiac to Kalamazoo	1 10
	hack at Kalamazoo, 25c: dinner and supper, $1.50	1 75
26	hotel bill, Grand Rapids, $4.50; hack, 25c	4 75
	street car	05
Mar. 1	chair car, Saginaw to Detroit	25
2	hotel bill, Detroit, $3.00; street car fares, 20c	3 20
	sleeping car, Detroit to Mackinaw	2 00
3	breakfast, Mackinaw, 50c; transfer, 50c	1 00
	dinner, Marquette	50
4	hotel, Hancock, $3.50; hack, 25c; telegraph, 65c;	4 40
5	dinner, Marquette, 50c; transfer, 50c	1 00
	supper, Mackinaw, 50c; sleeper to Detroit, $2.00	2 50
6	breakfast, Bay City, 75c; dinner and supper, Detroit, $1.50	2 25
	street car, Detroit, 10c; chair car, Saginaw, 25c; street car, 5c	40
13	hack fare, Lansing, 25c; supper, 50c	75
14	" " Saginaw, 25c; hotel, Saginaw, $2.00	2 25
	street car fares	15
	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For postage for office of Commissioner of Railroads for 2d quarter of 1891	25 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, February 19 to March 18	4 92
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	3 50
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for February	12 11
Feb. 14	Clinton B. Conger,	
	For fare to Kalamazoo, $1.60; supper at Battle Creek, 50c	2 10
25	hotel at " 2.00; " " " 50c	2 50
	fare	1 60
	Amount carried forward	$2,123 86

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,123 86
Mar. 5	Edward Thompson Co.,	
	For 1 volume American and English railroad cases, volume 44	4 50
Feb. 5	Sadler Publishing Co.,	
	For 1 year's subscription to United States Postal Guide	2 00
Mar. 20	Engineering News Publishing Co.,	
	For 1 year's subscription to 27 March, 1892	5 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	J. H. Desmond,	
	For actual traveling and personal expenses while traveling under the direction of the Commissioner of Railroads, act 212, laws of 1889:	
	supper at Battle Creek	50
	lodging at Kalamazoo	50
25	breakfast and dinner at Kalamazoo	1 00
	supper and lodging at Battle Creek	1 00
30	dinner at Alma	50
	supper at Durand	50
April 8	supper and lodging at Saginaw	1 00
9	breakfast, dinner, supper and lodging at Saginaw	2 00
10	breakfast at Saginaw	50
	dinner at Mt. Morris	50
	supper at Flint	50
13	" and lodging at Kalamazoo	1 00
14	breakfast and dinner at "	1 00
	supper at Battle Creek	50
27	dinner, supper and lodging at Flint	1 50
28	breakfast at Flint	50
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express for April	75
	American Express Co.,	
	For express March 20 to April 20	7 17
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	2 85
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for March	5 82
8	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For official traveling expenses to South Lyons:	
	hack to depot, 25c; chair car, 25c	50
10	hotel at South Lyons	5 25
	livery " " $6.00; street car fare, Lansing, 5c	6 05
18	official traveling expenses to Detroit:	
	street car fare, Lansing, 5c; chair car to Detroit, 25c	30
	hotel, Wayne, $2.50; street car fare, Lansing, 5c	2 55
Mar. 25	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For official traveling expenses, as follows:	
	telegrams, Ann Arbor to Detroit	2 07
26	dinner, Detroit, $1.00; supper, 50c; street car, 10c	1 60
28	telegram to Toledo, 41c; to South Lyons, 29c; to Lansing, 29c	99
30	" " South Lyons, Mr. Just	78
31	" Mr. Speed, 25c; Mr. Spicer, 25c	50
	dinner, Detroit, $1.00; street car, 20c; hack, 50c	1 70
Apr. 2	street car, Detroit, 20c; carriage hire, $2.00; supper, 50c	2 70
3	telegrams to Detroit	50
6	telephoning to Lansing	25
8	" " "	25
9	telegrams to Detroit	39
10	" " " relative to railroad crossings	1 14
11	dinner, Detroit, $1.00; supper, 75c; street car, 20c; hack, 50c	2 45
15	telegraphing, 50c; to Durand, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 25
25	" to Lansing	66
	R. D. Swisher Mf'g Co.,	
	For 1 pallett	25
	1 ounce violet ink	25
	1 die of model	1 00
	1 atlas dater	1 00
	L. K. Strouse & Co.,	
	For subscription to Ry. and Corporation Law Journal, from January 1, 1891, to January 1, 1892	10 00
	J. M. W. Jones Co.,	
	For 1 wood cut for Chas. R. Whitman	1 00
	1 auto. hand stamp	25
	Amount carried forward	$2,210 53

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,210 53
May 7	John H. Desmond,	
	For actual traveling and personal expenses while traveling under direction of the Commissioner of Railroads, as mechanical engineer:	
	dinner at Ann Arbor	50
	supper and lodging at Durand	1 00
	telegram to Mr. Spicer	27
8	breakfast at Durand	50
	dinner, supper and lodging, Saginaw, $1.50; car, 5c	1 55
9	breakfast at Saginaw	50
	dinner and supper at Bay City	1 00
11	dinner at Saginaw	50
	telegram to Mr. Butters of M. & O. Railway	25
	supper and lodging, Ludington	1 00
12	Breakfast at Ludington, 50c; telegram to Mr. Whitman, 25c	75
	dinner at Wiley's on M. & O. railway	50
	supper and lodging at Ludington	1 00
	ferry from Ludington to Buttersville and return	20
	telegram to Mr. Bishop, city clerk, Cadillac	68
13	breakfast at Ludington	50
	dinner and supper at Cadillac	1 00
	hack at Grand Rapids, 25c; lodging 50c	75
14	breakfast at Grand Rapids	50
	dinner at St. Joseph	50
	supper at New Buffalo	50
	hack, Grand Rapids, 25c; lodging, 50c	75
15	breakfast and dinner, Grand Rapids	1 00
23	dinner, Detroit, 50c; supper, Port Huron, 50c	1 00
7	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For official expenses, as follows:	
	chair car, Lansing to Detroit	25
	street car, 10c; dinner and supper, $1.00	1 10
	chair car, Detroit to Lansing	25
24	dinner and supper, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
April 28	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For official expenses as follows:	
	hire of carriage to inspect crossing 3 miles from Lansing	2 00
May 2	telegrams to Detroit, 80c; dinner, Detroit, $1.00	1 80
	carriage to inspect street crossing, Detroit	2 00
6	telegram to Lansing	25
8	" " "	25
21	" " Saginaw	25
25	" " Lansing	25
April 2	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages to April 28	2 45
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from April 24 to May 19	2 01
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for April	7 29
	Michael Seery,	
	For certified copy of deed, The Toledo, A. A. & N. M. Ry. Co. to South Lyons & Northern Ry. Co.	3 00
	National Railway Pub. Co.,	
	For 1 year's subscription to "Official R. R. Guide," to April, 1892	5 00
	Evening News Association,	
	For publishing 7 lines, 5 days for R. R. Commissioner's office	2 58
May 11	Chicago & West Mich. Ry. Co.,	
	For 1 day's labor by A. McNab	10 00
	expenses	2 00
	fare from Howell Junction to Ann Arbor and return	1 70
June 1	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 whisperphone	2 25
5	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer G for quarter ending June 30, 1891	1 00
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.	
	For 1 Mich. State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	1 80
	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For postage for use in office of Railroad Commissioner for 3d quarter of 1891	25 00
	Edward Thompson,	
	For 1 American and English Railroad cases, vol. 45	4 50
	Amount carried forward	$2,312 41

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,312 41
May 8	Railroad Gazette,	
	For subscription for 1 year, to May 24, 1892	4 20
June 2	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For official traveling expenses, as follows:	
	dinner at Howell, 50c; 2 hack fares, 50c	1 00
	telephoning from Lansing to Howell	25
3	supper, Jackson, 50c; 2 hack fares, 50c; telegram, 25c	1 25
9	telegram	65
15	" to Detroit	25
16	hotel bill, Detroit, $3.50; carriage, 50c; street car, 10c	4 10
17	supper, Jackson	50
18	telegram	25
May 26	John H. Desmond,	
	For actual traveling and personal expenses while traveling under directions of the Commissioner of Railroads:	
	supper, Durand	50
27	breakfast and dinner, Port Huron	1 00
	supper and lodging, Detroit	1 00
28	breakfast and dinner, Detroit	1 00
	supper, Brighton	50
	lodging, Grand Rapids	50
29	breakfast, Grand Rapids	50
	dinner and supper, Cadillac	1 00
	lodging, Grand Rapids	50
30	breakfast and dinner, Grand Rapids	1 00
June 11	supper and lodging, Saginaw	1 00
12	breakfast, Saginaw, 50c; dinner, supper and lodging, Bay City	2 00
13	breakfast, Bay City, 50c; dinner, Saginaw, 50c	1 00
	supper, Durand	50
17	supper and lodging, Detroit	1 00
18	breakfast, Detroit, 50c; dinner, Monroe, 50c	1 00
	supper and lodging, Adrian	1 00
19	breakfast, Adrian, 50c; dinner, Monroe, 50c	1 00
	supper and lodging, Detroit	1 00
20	breakfast, Detroit, 50c; dinner, Jackson, 50c	1 00
13	Robt. Langhlin,	
	For livery at Lansing	2 00
22	hack to depot	25
23	hotel at Grand Rapids	1 75
	dinner at Muskegon	50
24	hotel at Grand Rapids	1 75
	street car at Lansing	05
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May 26 to June 15	2 13
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for May	11 55
	Total for general allowance	$2,362 84

PRINTING.

	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars "To General Managers"	$0 70
	100 " " "	70
25	100 " " "	70
28	200 " " "	83
29	composition on Railroad Commissioner's report from page 497 to page 624, 412,325 ems, @ 30c	123 70
	presswork, 288 tokens, @ 15c	43 20
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept.	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 5½ hours, @ 30c	1 65
22	composition on report, pages 624 to 705, end, 852,768 ems, @ 30c	255 83
	presswork, 198 tokens, @ 15c	29 70
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 interlocker reports, sam. 38	14 75
	Amount carried forward	$471 76

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$471 76
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 new track report, copy ink, sam. 9	1 80
14	100 circulars, automatic coupler	70
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 accident reports, copy ink, sam. 15	3 80
	500 supplemental reports, copy ink, " 15	2 55
	500 coroner and jury certificates, copy ink, sam. 15	2 55
	1,000 reports of earnings, sam. 12	5 30
15	1,500 envelopes	90
24	alterations on report, 9 hours	2 70
27	500 covers for 18th annual report, sam. 13	1 80
30	composition on context, pages 1 to 12 and i to lxxvii, 317,967 ems, @ 30c	95 39
	presswork, 162 tokens, @ 15c	24 39
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 statements, sam. 32	1 00
19	200 blanks to railroad superintendents, sam. 10	1 55
	100 circulars, No. 1	70
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 blanks for annual report, sam. 58	43 00
5	100 circulars	70
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 letter circulars, passes for deputy	70
Mar. 9	100 circulars	70
24	making over 5 forms of report	5 00
	presswork, 30 tokens, @ 15c	4 50
	paper furnished for above	11 50
	covers to pamphlet report, sam. 13	1 80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars	70
31	100 blanks, copy ink	75
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars	70
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 16	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations, etc., on report, 3½ hours, @ 30c	1 05
	composition on railroad report (5,000 copies) from pages 1 to 48—330,316 ems, @ 30c	99 09
	presswork, 86 tokens, @ 15c	12 90
	Total for printing	$808 38

BINDING.

	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting manilla paper	$0 50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For perforating 500 new track reports	25
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 500 copies of Commissioner of R. R. report	1 50
27	binding 1,180 reports, 1890, in cloth, @ 13c	153 40
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 200 copies annual report, 1890, extra large size and heavy manilla paper, @ 2c	4 00
6	furnishing board and cutting 40 pc. 9¾ x12 inch	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$161 65

Commissioner of Railroads vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$161 65
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For lettering 3 pass books	1 50
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching, trimming and covering 500 copies report	1 50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 20 vols. reports, full sheep, @ 45c	9 00
	Total for binding	$173 65
	STATIONERY.	
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
April 17	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 fountain sponge cup	$0 60
	½ doz. sponges	60
Aug. 20	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 200 manuscript covers	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
July 31	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 atlas of Kalamazoo county	16 00
Aug. 30	2 No. 8½ Mark Twain's scrap books, @ $1.50	3 00
	1 fountain sponge cup	60
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1, 4 copy brush	50
	1, 8½ Mark Twain's scrap book	1 50
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 12	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 500 large envelopes to order, 7x9½x2	25 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Dec. 2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 5 reams 17x22 O. B. paper, 24-lb., sam. 23, @ 16c	19 20
	5 reams 19x24 " " 28-lb., " " "	22 40
Oct. 30	¾ doz. N. M. 82½ memorandum books	4 75
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 3 pass covers	6 00
5	1 ream 24 lb O. B. folio, @ 16c, sam. 23	3 84
	10 reams Cranes linen, @ 27c, " 24	2 70
	lithographing 3 M letter heads, " 31	9 00
	blocking blotter tablets, 1 M	50
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 23	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For ½ dozen fountain sponge glasses, n. o. c., 60c each	2 40
	½ " sponges, " @ 60c	30
	1-6 " extra large sponges "	1 20
	1 box 2-16 novelty staples, "	25
	¼ dozen purple copy caligraph ribbon, n. o. c.	4 00
	2 " 8x12 purple semi-carbon paper, "	80
	1 type brush	10
	1 bottle type writer oil	15
	4 envelope moisteners	1 40
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
May 28	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream (480 sheets) ruled reporter paper	2 00
	Total for stationery	$129 79
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$2,362 84
	Printing	808 28
	Binding	173 65
	Stationery	129 79
	Total allowance to Attorney General	$3,474 66

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Chas. C. Hopkins,	
	* For postage for Supreme Court for 6 months to June 30	$20 00
July 2	W. D. Fuller,	
	For postage on proof of reports from Grand Rapids	2 66
11	express on copy to Lansing	2 05
	" " records, briefs, etc., to Grand Rapids	1 50
19	telephone to Lansing	1 00
	printing wrappers for sending proof	1 00
	ink	40
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer S for quarter ending September 30, 1890	1 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express	4 70
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May and June	4 10
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
28	W. D. Fuller,	
	For postage on proof from Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 10
Aug. 24	express on copy for reports	1 60
	telephoning on official business	2 00
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for August	2 65
July 28	*A. C. Bishop,	
	For 1 No. 2 typewriter	95 00
	1 rubber cover	1 00
	1 set Jayne's attachments	2 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Aug. 28	W. D. Fuller,	
	For express on copy, etc., to Lansing	1 65
Sept. 12	" " copies of 77th Michigan to the judges	75
	postage on proof matter, etc.	1 25
	expenses to Lansing on business of reporter:	
	railroad fare, $1.95; dinner, 50c	2 45
23	telephone and telegraph to Lansing	2 18
16	repairs on typewriter, $2.00; mucilage, 30c	2 30
	American Express Co.,	
	For express	2 30
9	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	25
Jan. 17	Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co.,	
	For book 5, Lawyers' Reports, annotated (L. R. A.)	5 00
Mar. 8	" " 6, " " " "	5 00
May 8	" " 7, " " " "	5 00
Aug. 15	" " 8, " " " "	5 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	W. D. Fuller,	
	For postage account	3 11
	express "	1 50
	telephone charges, $1.00; wrapping paper, 75c	1 75
	Amount carried forward	$184 75

*STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, June 25, 1883.

To the Hon. State Board of Auditors:

I certify that I have examined the postage account hereto annexed and referred to me by the Board of State Auditors, and while I have no knowledge as to the amounts expended by the clerk of the Supreme Court, yet I am of the opinion that whatever sums were paid by such clerk for postage, in the performance of his official duties, in all matters in which the State was a party or interested, and in the performance of his general duties as such clerk, should be audited and allowed by the said Board of State Auditors. In all civil matters in which the State was not a party in interest the clerk's taxable costs should cover his postage.

(Signed.) J. J. VAN RIPER,
Attorney General.

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$184 75
Sept. 29	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	70
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	4 15
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July, August and September	3 00
Oct.	W. D. Fuller,	
	For amount paid for corrections on Michigan Report, as per voucher	19 90
28	*Callaghan & Co.,	
	For amount paid for alterations in following Michigan Supreme Court Reports, as per vouchers:	
	volume No. 60	54 00
	" " 61	60 30
	" " 62	60 75
	" " 63	75 00
	" " 64	24 20
	" " 65	6 00
	" " 66	5 20
	" " 67	4 00
	" " 68	2 80
	" " 69	2 80
	" " 70	2 40
	" " 71	2 80
	" " 72	4 40
	" " 73	5 70
	" " 74	5 05
	" " 75	2 80
	" " 76	80
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	W. D. Fuller,	
	For postage from November 1 to November 25	1 10
	express " October 29 " " 25	1 70
	telegraph, $1.00: carbon paper, 25c	1 25
	typewriter wheel	5 00
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for November	2 10
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	7 35
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1890	1 00
Aug. 4	A. C. Bishop,	
	For 1 dozen carbon	50
3	1 " "	50
Nov. 5	package paper	1 00
	2 dozen carbon	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Chas. C. Hopkins,	
	For postage for Supreme Court for 6 months ending December, 1890	20 00
	W. D. Fuller,	
	For expenses of State Reporter for December:	
	telephoning to printer at Lansing	1 00
	postage on proof and copy	2 15
	express on matter sent to Lansing and returned	3 65
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for December	4 90
	Amount carried forward	$565 70

*STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, July 26, 1883.

To the Hon. Board of State Auditors:

I have examined the contract of your board with Callaghan & Co. for the publication of reports of the Supreme Court, and am of the opinion that they are entitled to compensation for all corrections made by the Judges of said court in the text of any decision to be printed in the reports after the matter has been arranged for printing, and requiring additions to or re-arrangement of the text as furnished by the Reporter. The amount of compensation for this class of extra work is not fixed in the contract, and it is therefore a matter for the board to fix the compensation.

Yours truly,

(Signed) J. J. VAN RIPER,
Attorney General.

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$565 70
Nov. 5	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for October, November and December		5 00
Dec. 3	Western Union Telegraph Co.,		
	For message		27
12	A. C. Bishop,		
	For 6 typewriter ribbons		4 50
	1 package carbon paper		2 00
	1 bottle oil		20
30	West Publishing Co.,		
	For subscriptions to North Western Reporter, vols. 45 and 46		8 00
	Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co.,		
	For book 9, Lawyers' Reports		5 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.		
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For expenses, as State reporter, for January,		
	postage on proof and copy, Grand Rapids to Lansing		3 25
	P. O. rent at Lansing		50
	telephoning to Lansing on official business		75
	express on copy and records for printer		1 85
	typewriter ribbon		1 00
	paper for preparing copy for printer, $1.00; ink, 80c		1 80
	mucilage		60
1890	H. H. Larned,		
Sept. 30	For ½ dozen cut glass tumblers, @ $4.50		2 25
	½ " common tumblers, @ 80c		40
Jan. 5	2 cuspidors, @ 90c		1 80
	American Express Co.,		
	For express for January		9 25
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,		
	For rent of P. O. drawer S for quarter ending March 31, 1891		1 00
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For help procured during seven months, ending January 31, 1891, as follows:		
	E. S. Fuller, 7 months, at $83.34 per month	$583 38	
	John A. Brooks, 3½ " " " " "	291 69	
	W. R. Taylor, 1½ " " " " "	125 01	
		$1,000 08	
	By received from State	$350 00	
	" for copies, opinion Attorney General	21 00	
	" " report of court proceedings	10 00	
		381 00	
	balance above all receipts		619 08
12	T. J. Marcellus,		
	For 5½ reams 54 R. I. L., @ $3.00		15 60
	4 1-6 " " @ $2.75		11 45
	1 M envelopes		9 00
	stamping 6,000 impressions, @ $8.00		48 00
	Callaghan & Co.,		
	For corrections to Michigan Supreme Court reports, from October 8, 1890 to January 22, 1891, as per voucher		32 40
	1 J. & C's. Mich. Digest., 2 vol., for Judge McGrath		13 00
	1 " " " " " " Champlin		13 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For expenses, as State Reporter, for February:		
	postage on proof from Grand Rapids to Lansing		1 10
	express on copy " " " " "		1 75
	telephone to Lansing on official business		1 00
	1 bottle mucilage		40
	paper for pasting copy on for printers		1 00
	American Express Co.,		
	For express for February		1 80
	United States Express Co.,		
	For express, December 26 and February 9		55
Feb. 6	Callaghan & Co.,		
	For Harrington, 1 vol.		
	Walker, "		
	Douglas, "		
	Michigan, 1 to 22, 20 vols.		78 00
	" vols. 38 and 41, 2 vols.		1 40
	Amount carried forward		$1,463 65

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$1,463 65
Feb. 6	Callahan & Co.,		
	For J. & C. Michigan Digest., 2 vols.		13 00
Jan. 30	" " " vol. 2, 1 vol.		6 50
	express pre-paid		40
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Feb. 17	W. D. Fuller,		
	For express on records, copy, etc., from Grand Rapids to Lansing and postage on proof		4 00
Mar. 19	telephoning		2 00
	to Lansing on official business		1 68
	mucilage		65
	American Express Co.,		
	For express, February 28 to March 16		3 55
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	United States Express Co.,		
	For express, March 16 to April 6		1 85
	American Express Co.,		
	For Express, March 19 to April 21		7 00
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For expenses from March 19 to April 26, 1891:		
	paid express charges on records, briefs and opinions from Lansing to Grand Rapids		3 10
	Grand Rapids to Lansing, paper for pasting copy		88
	telephoning to Lansing		1 00
	P. O. box rent " 50c; postage at Lansing, $1.00		1 50
	postage at Grand Rapids on copy and proofs		1 75
	one record ribbon (typewriter)		1 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For actual and necessary expense, clerk assistance during the months of February, March and April, and until May 6, 1891, as follows:		
	E. S. Fuller, 3⅙ months, @ $83.34	$263 91	
	John A. Brooks, 3⅙ months, @ $83.34	263 91	
		$527 82	
	By received from State, $50 per month	$158 83	
	" " Reporter of Court proceedings	10 00	
		168 83	358 99
	This is for the time intervening between the allowance of the last bill when they were required to seek payment by act of Legislature, and the passage of the law allowing them compensation.		
	"I hereby certify that the work of the clerks charged for in the within account was necessary and has been performed, and the price charged therefor is reasonable and worth the money. JOHN W. CHAMPLIN, *Chief Justice.*		
	May 22, 1891.		
	W. D. Fuller,		
	For expense account from April 21 to May 20, 1891:		
	express charges on records, briefs and opinions from Lansing to Grand Rapids		1 20
	postage on proofs, etc.		1 85
	paper for pasting copy for printer		1 00
May 12	U. S. Express Co.,		
	For express		25
	American Express Co.,		
	For express for April		1 50
	" " May		9 75
	Lawyers' Coöperative Publishing Co.,		
	For books 10 and 11, L. R. A., pts.		10 00
5	West Publishing Co.,		
	For subscription to N. W. Reporter, vols. 47 and 48		8 00
14	A. C. Bishop,		
	For ½ doz. ribbons		4 50
	2 reams paper, No. 3 legal, plain		3 00
	100 sheets purple carbon		4 00
June 1	W. G. Hazelrigg,		
	For 1 whisperphone		2 25
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,		
	For 1 Mich. State Gazetteer for 1891-2		5 00
June 5	Seymour Foster, P. M.,		
	For rent of P. O. drawer 8 for quarter ending June 30, 1891		1 00
	Amount carried forward		$1,925 80

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,925 30
June 5	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May 25 to June 15	3 40
	Callaghan & Co.,	
	For corrections on Mich. Report, vol. 83	6 00
	" " " " " 82, 15 hours	6 00
	On this account there was a charge of map engraving of $7.75, which was stricken out, as the Attorney General, after examination of contract, indorsed: "Contract does not provide for extras because book contains maps.—A. A. Ellis."	
May 23	W. D. Fuller,	
	For postage on proof from Grand Rapids to Lansing	1 50
June 17	" at Lansing office	50
	express on copy from Grand Rapids to Lansing	1 60
	printing 300 proof wrappers, $1.00; mucilage, 35c	1 35
	1 caligraph ribbon	1 00
	repairs on caligraph	2 50
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	1 25
	" " April	6 00
	Total for general allowance	$1,956 40
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 circulars	$1 20
	paper for same	50
15	1,500 labels, records June term	90
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 postal cards, sam. 6	50
	1,000 proof of service of writ, sam. 18	2 80
	1,000 " " " " " 2 sides, sam. 15	3 30
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For vol. 73 Michigan reports, 2 extra proofs of text, 674 pages	6 74
	" 74 " " 2 " " " " 786 "	7 36
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 96 forms of labels, @ 15c	14 40
	1,000 writ of error, sam. 15	3 30
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 Supreme Court calendars	50 00
	50 extra Supreme Court calendars	25 00
11	50 dockets, as re-arranged	2 00
	150 " " "	2 00
13	200 postal cards, copy ink, sam. 6	60
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For 2 extra proofs of text of report, vol. 78, 702 pages	7 02
	postage on same	2 50
	2 extra proofs of text of report, vol. 77, 700 pages	7 00
	postage on same	3 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Aug. 11	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For 63 file box labels, 63 changes	6 30
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 40 blanks (e), sam. 15	1 50
18	75 mandamus, Call., sam. 15	1 50
	75 " Schehr " 15	1 50
	75 " Muir " 15	1 50
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 blank court orders, sam. 15	1 50
15	300 " " " " 15	1 90
	300 " " " " 15	1 90
16	labels for records and briefs, 15 forms	2 25
	Amount carried forward	$159 97

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$159 97
Dec. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 blank court orders, sam. 15	1 90
	200 " " " " 15	1 70
	100 " " " " 15	1 50
	50 " " " " 15	1 50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 calendars for 1891	50 00
	200 postal cards, copy ink, sam. 6	60
	740 note heads	1 00
	600 blanks, No. 12, sam. 86	3 25
	100 dockets as re-arranged, sam. 8	75
	paper for same	25
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 11	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For filing blanks, sam. 8	1 55
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing 200 postal cards, sam. 6	50
	" 1,000 blanks for bill of costs, sam. 15	3 30
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 Supreme Court dockets	50 00
15	100 " " " as re-arranged	75
	paper for same	25
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 blank orders, Howard vs. Board of Commissioners, sam. 15	1 50
June 1	300 Supreme Court Dockets	50 00
2	printing 200 postal cards, blue ink, 1 side, sam. 6	60
8	" 70 forms file cards, @ 5c	3 50
	" 12 label forms for records and briefs @ 5c	60
	" 100 dockets, as re-arranged, sam. 8	75
	paper for same	25
	Total for printing	$335 97
	BINDING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 16	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 6 vols. records and briefs, @ $1.25	$7 50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 vol. opinions ¾ Russia, 48 quires, @ 35c	16 80
	" 1 " " " 47 " 35c	16 45
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 7 vols. reports, paper cover, vol. 73	1 75
	" 7 " " " " " 74	1 75
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding opinions, vol. 73, ¾ Russia, 47 quires, @ 35c	16 45
	" " 74, " 51 " 35c	17 85
	" " 77, " 47 " 35c	16 45
14	cutting paper	50
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 7 vols. reports, vol 78, paper cover	1 75
	" 7 " 77, " "	1 75
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
May 31	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For 1,000 memorial books of Judge Campbell bound in leather, 40 copies full Morocco, gilt edge, 48 pages brevier	190 00
Sept. 30	additional stamping above with gold leaf	20 00
Nov. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 vol. opinions, ¾ Russia, 48 quires, @ 35c	16 80
	Amount carried forward	$325 80

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$325 80
Dec. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For binding 15 vol. records and briefs, ½ sheep, @ $1.50		22 50
29	" 1 short book, ¾ Russia, 6 quires, @ 45c		2 70
	furnishing 140 sheets paper for same		1 50
	ruling same, $1.00; paging, 50c		1 50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.		
Jan. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For cutting and folding paper, note size		75
	making 15 blocks		22
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
Feb. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For binding 1 book records and briefs for F. & P. M. R'y Co., full sheep		2 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
25	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For binding 1 book records and briefs, C. B. Grant		1 50
	" 1 " " " " J. W. McGrath		1 50
	" 1 " " " " A. B. Morse		1 50
Mar. 10	" 1 vol. opinions No. 79, ¾ Russia, 50 quires, @ 35c		17 50
	" 1 " " " 80, " 51 " "		17 85
	" 1 " " " 81, " 51 " "		17 85
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
30	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For binding 13 volumes records and briefs, @ $1.50		19 50
31	1,300 labels, " " " @ 15c		1 95
Apr. 7	binding 1 volume " " " full sheep		1 50
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
May 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,		
	For cutting blotting paper		50
11	making 10 blocks bill heads, @ 1½c		15
	6 large pads		25
28	making 24 blocks, letter size, @ 2c		48
	cutting paper for same		25
June 1	binding 12 volumes records and briefs		18 00
	Total for binding		$457 25

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 dozen Sanford's Universal mucilage		$3 00
Dec. 17	Theo. L. Backus,		
	For 4 reams 28 ℔ Riverside 17x28, @ 27c	$30 24	
	By cash, January 18	16 24	
			14 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.		
Oct. 28	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 9 gross Esterbrook's pens, $5.85; 25 per cent off		4 39
	1 " Spencerian " $1.00; 20 " " "		80
	2 " Leon Isaac's "		3 00
	½ dozen quarts Stafford's commercial ink, sam. 81		2 20
	½ " pints Carter's black " " 87		67
	½ " Rogers' black handle erasers, " 110		2 13
	2 quarts Sanford's mucilage, sam. 112½		1 08
31	2 M 6½ linen envelopes		9 50
Nov. 22	1,500 No. 6½ XXX white envelopes, sam. 275		2 70
	printing same, 2 forms		90
	750 No. 9 XXX white envelopes, sam. 278		2 14
	printing same, 2 forms		90
18	Theo. L. Backus,		
	For 6 motion dockets to order, with index		21 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.		
Dec. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 dozen Faber's tip blue pencils, sam. 35		63
	1 " " " red " " 36		67
	1 ℔ No. 5 bank pins, " 199		75
	Amount carried forward		$70 46

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.			Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.			
	Amount brought forward			$70 46
Dec. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 1 dozen automatic pencils, sam. 45			1 75
	1 " box leads, " 46			1 25
	1 " No. 1 rubber pencils, " 41			3 25
	1 " box leads, " 42			50
	1-12 gross Dixon's red cab. pencils, " 39			30
	1 dozen 104 Faber's erasers, n. o. c.			1 20
	1-6 " 8 Seymour bankers' shears, sam. 122			1 25
	extra for nickle plating			30
	⅙ dozen 9 inch Seymour bankers' shears, sam. 123, @ $8.25			1 37
	extra for nickle plating			40
	⅓ dozen 12 inch Seymour bankers' shears, sam. 124, @ $15.00			5 00
	extra for nickle plating			1 20
	Allowed January 28, 1891.			
Jan. 21	Theo. L. Backus,			
	For ½ dozen ivory folders, sam. 115			2 25
5	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 2 M No. 10 XXX white envelopes, sam. 279, @ $3.35			6 70
	2,500 No. 6 linen " " 294, @ $4.25			10 62
	printing 3 M " @ 45c			1 35
	Allowed February 25, 1891.			
Feb. 10	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 5 boxes 3-16 novelty staples, @ 20c			1 00
17	2 M No. 6 linen envelopes, sam. 294, @ $4.25			8 50
	lithographing 2 M No. 6 envelopes, @ $2.50			5 00
	4 gross Clothier's pens, @ $1.50			6 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.			
Apr. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 14 lb gray flax twine, sam. 208		$2 94	
	1 gross pencils, sam. 39		2 50	
	¼ dozen Sanfords superior mucilage		1 62	
	¼ " qts. Staffords fluid		2 20	
	2 gross 30 rubber bands	$1 40		
	6 " 00¼ rubber bands	7 50		
		$8 90		
	50 per cent off	4 45		
			4 45	
	14 lb linen paper 8½x13¼, sam. 24		3 78	
	9 lb " " 9¾x13¾, folded, sam. 24		2 43	
	1 dozen spool No. 21 red tape, sam. 183		3 00	
	¼ " rubber copy sheets, 9x12		30	
			$23 22	
	Over charges on weight of blotting paper, by error,			
	January 1890, 13 lb,			
	November 1890, 3 "			
	December 1890, 15 "			
	February 1891, 6½ " = 37½ lb at 20c, deducted by order of board		7 50	
				15 72
	Allowed May 27, 1891.			
May 12	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 6 reams all linen type writer paper 8½x13½, @ $2.25			13 50
	10 " linen paper, cut 8½x13½, 50 lb, sam. 24, @ 27c			13 50
	2 " O. B. note paper, 12 lb, sam. 15, @ 20c			2 40
	6 10 inch ivory folders, extra, sam. 115, @ $6.75			3 38
Feb. 14	2 reams 16 lb Cranes folio, sam. 24, @ 27c			8 64
	lithographing 4 M letter heads, sam. 31, @ $3.00			12 00
	blocking same, 80 pads, @ 2c			1 60
	Allowed June 24, 1891.			
June 12	Ihling Bros. & Everard,			
	For 1 doz. No. 1 rubber pencils, sam. 41			3 25
	1 doz. boxes leads, sam. 42			50
6	6 gross 126 Esterbrook pens, sam. 48, @ 75c		$4 50	
	3 " 048 " " " " "		2 25	
			$6 75	
	25 per cent off		1 69	
				5 06
	Amount carried forward			$209 20

Supreme Court vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$209 20
June 6	Ihling Aros. & Everard,	
	For 10 reams linen paper, cut 8½x13¼, 50-lb, @ 27c	13 50
	4 " note " 32-lb, @ 27c	8 64
	4 " O. B. note paper, 48-lb, @ 20c	9 60
	Total for stationery	$240 94
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$1,956 40
	Printing	335 97
	Binding	457 25
	Stationery	240 94
	Total allowance to Supreme Court	$2,990 56

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 3208 D 5.—All actual and necessary traveling expenses of said commissioner, deputy or clerks, incurred in the discharge of their duties under this act shall be fully itemized upon proper vouchers and certified in the order indicated for the salaries, and presented to the Board of State Auditors.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 26	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For carriage, 25c; railroad to Fenton, $1.72; hotel, $1.00	$2 97
27	railroad to St. Johns	1 50
29	hotel, St. Johns, $2.00; railroad, Owosso, 55c; supper, 50c	3 05
	railroad to Lansing, 80c; street car, 5c	85
July 4	carriage, 25c; railroad, Petoskey, $6.95; dinner, 50c	7 70
	supper, 50c; sleeper, $1.50	2 00
5	breakfast, Petoskey, 75c; boat, Charlevoix, 50c	1 25
14	hotel, Charlevoix, $18.00; boat, Petoskey, 50c	18 50
15	" Petoskey, $1.75; railroad, Marquette, $7.60; dinner, 75c; railroad, 60c	10 70
16	" Ishpeming, $2.50; railroad, Houghton, $3.30	5 80
17	" Houghton, $1.50 dinner, 50c; railroad, Calumet, 50c	2 50
18	" Calumet, $2.00; railroad, Houghton, 55c	2 55
19	" Houghton, $1.50; railroad, Ishpeming, $3.20	4 70
	dinner, 75c; railroad fare, $2.55; bus, 25c	3 55
21	hotel, Escanaba, $3.50; bus, 25c	3 75
	railroad, Manistique, $2.45; bus, 25c	2 70
22	hotel, Manistique, $2.00; bus, 25c; railroad, Mackinaw, $4.20	6 45
	railroad to Petoskey, $1.05; dinner, 50c	1 55
23	" Lansing, $6.95; sleeper, $1.50	8 45
	breakfast, 50c; street car, 5c	55
June 25	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
27	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $3.00	3 65
	to Plymouth	65
July 3	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $3.25	3 90
	to Plymouth	65
5	Plymouth to Grand Rapids, $3.80; chair car, 25c	4 05
6	expenses, Grand Rapids, $3.00; to Petoskey, $5.25	8 25
	sleeper, $1.50; expenses, Petoskey and Charlevoix, $29.70	31 20
18	team to Charlevoix, $4.00; to Grand Rapids, $5.75; sleeper, $1.50	11 25
	expenses, Grand Rapids, $3.25; to Plymouth, $3.80	7 05
	chair car, 25c; Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $3.50	4 40
26	Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c; to Plymouth, $1.90	4 70
	chair car, 25c; Plymouth to Detroit, 65c	90
28	expenses, Detroit, $1.00; to Plymouth, 65c	1 65
	3 telephones, 65c; 7 telegrams, $3.13; postage, $20.00	23 78
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 464 for quarter ending September 30, 1890	75
June 9	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
30	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	87
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 30	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For fare, Plymouth to Flint and return, $3.00; expenses, 50c	3 50
Aug. 1	" " Detroit, 65c, expenses at Detroit, $3.25	3 90
4	" Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c; to Detroit, $2.55	5 35
	chair car, 25c; expenses, Detroit, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c	3 90
7	fare, Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $3.50	4 15
8	" Detroit to Sault Ste. Marie, $3.00; expenses, $18.00	26 00
	" Sault St. Marie to Detroit, $8.00; expenses, Detroit, $3.50	11 50
18	" Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
19	" Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; to Grand Rapids, $3.80	5 70
20	expenses, Grand Rapids, $3.00; to Petoskey, $5.70	8 70
21	sleeping car, $1.50; to Charlevoix, 50c; expenses, $7.25	9 25
22	fare, Charlevoix to Plymouth, $10.00; sleeping car, $2.00	12 00
	3 telegrams, 85c; 2 telephones, 50c	1 35
	postage	5 00
July 28	E. A Sunderlin,	
	For street car, 5c; railroad to Hillsdale, $1.90; bus, 25c	2 20
30	hotel, Hillsdale, $4.50; to Reading and return, $1.10	5 60
	Amount carried forward	$312 07

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$312 07
July 30	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For bus, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $1.00; bus, 25c	1 50
Aug. 2	hotel, Adrian, $5.00; bus, 25c; to Lansing, $2.90; dinner and bus, 75c	8 90
6	street car, 5c; railroad to Holland, $2.85; dinner, 50c	3 40
7	hotel, Holland, $4.00; railroad, Benton Harbor, $1.80	5 80
9	hotel, Benton Harbor, $4.00; street car, 5c	4 05
11	hotel, St Joseph, $4.00; railroad, Bangor, 75c	4 75
12	" Bangor, $1.50; livery, $2.00; hotel, $1.00; railroad, $1.00; bus, 25c	5 75
13	" Paw Paw, $2.00; railroad, Kalamazoo, 65c; bus, 25c	2 90
14	" Kalamazoo, $1.00; railroad, White Pigeon, $1.00	2 00
	dinner, 50c; railroad and bus, $1.25	1 75
	railroad, Jackson, $2.00; bus, 25c	2 25
15	hotel, Jackson, $2.00; railroad, 90c; dinner, 50c; railroad, $1.10; car, 5c	4 55
19	street car, 5c; railroad, Ann Arbor, $1.90; bus, 25c	2 20
21	hotel, Ann Arbor, $3.50; railroad, Ypsilanti, 25c	3 75
22	" Ypsilanti, $2.50; railroad, Lansing, $2.50; street car, 5c	5 05
July 24	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	35
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for July	2 53
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Aug. 24	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; Lansing to Detroit, $2.55	4 45
	chair car, 25c; expenses at Detroit, $16.25	16 50
30	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; Plymouth to Detroit, 65c	1 30
Sept. 6	expenses, Detroit, $14.50; to Plymouth, 65c	15 15
8	Plymouth to Saginaw, $2.50; to Midland, 60c	3 10
9	dinner at Midland, 35c; to Saginaw, 60c	95
11	expenses at East Saginaw, $5.00; to Plymouth, $2.50	7 50
13	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $1.00	1 65
	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; to Detroit, 65c	1 30
18	expenses, Detroit, $3.50; to Lansing, $2.55	6 05
	chair car, 25c; Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90	2 15
	3 telegrams, $1.00; 5 telephones, $1.30	2 30
Aug. 25	L. M. Sherwood,	
	For street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 85
	" "	05
Sept. 5	hotel expenses, $31.50; street car fares, 40c	31 90
	railroad, Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c; street car, 5c	2 85
	paid express charges, 25c; postage, $10.00	10 25
Aug. 25	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For street car fare, 5c; railroad, Detroit (parlor car), $2.80; street car, 5c	2 90
30	hotel, Detroit, $14.50; bus, 25c; railroad, Lansing, $2.55	17 30
Sept. 1	street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; bus, 25c	2 85
5	hotel, $12.75; street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing, $2.80; street car, 5c	15 65
8	street car, 5c; railroad, Saginaw, $1.85; bus, 25c	2 15
9	street car, 5c; railroad, Midland and return, $1.10; street car, 5c; dinner, 35	1 55
12	hotel, Saginaw, $6.00; bus, 25c; railroad, Lansing, $1.85; street car, 5c	8 15
15	street car, 5c; railroad, Plymouth, $1.90; to Milford, 55c	2 50
	dinner, 50c; telegram, 25c; railroad, Plymouth and return, $1.10	1 85
16	hotel, Milford, $2.00; railroad, Flint, 95c	2 95
17	" Flint, $1.50; railroad, Imlay City, 95c	2 45
18	" Imlay City, $2.00; railroad, North Branch, 45c	2 45
	" North Branch, $1.00; railroad to Oxford, $1.05	2 05
19	" Oxford, $1.50; railroad, Lansing, $2.58; street car, 5c	4 13
22	street car, 5c; railroad, Grand Rapids, $1.95; bus, 25c	2 25
	dinner, 50; railroad, Big Rapids, $1.70	2 20
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	60
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for August	1 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
27	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; dinner, $1.00; to Plymouth, 65c	2 30
29	" " Grand Rapids, $3.90; chair car, 25c	4 15
30	Grand Rapids to Whitehall, $1.65; dinner, 50c; to Grand Rapids, $1.65	3 80
Oct. 4	expenses at Grand Rapids, $15.50; to Plymouth, $3.90	19 40
	chair car, 25c; to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $3.50	4 40
7	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; to Bay City, $2.80	3 45
11	expenses, Bay City, $11.75; to Plymouth, $2.80	14 55
13	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $17.75	18 40
18	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; to Jackson, $2.00	2 65
22	expenses at Jackson, $6.75; hack, 50c; to Battle Creek, $1.35	8 60
	Amount carried forward	$631 03

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$631 03
Oct. 23	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For expenses to Battle Creek, $2.00; to Decatur, $1.40	3 40
	dinner, 50c; to Detroit, $5.05; expenses, Detroit, $3.00	8 55
24	hack, 50c; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; to Detroit, 65c	1 80
25	dinner, 75c; to Plymouth, 65c; to Saginaw, $2.50	3 90
29	expenses, Saginaw, $4.50; hack, 50c; to Lansing, $1.85	6 85
	telegram, $1.60; telephones, 75c	2 35
	postage	15 00
Sept. 23	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For bus, 25c; hotel, Big Rapids, $2.50; railroad, Reed City, 45c	3 20
	supper, Reed City, 50c; to Ludington, $1.45; bus, 25c	2 20
24	hotel, Ludington, $1.50; bus, 25c; railroad, Grand Rapids, $3.50	5 25
25	" $1.50; bus, 25c; railroad, Lansing, $1.95; chair car, 25c	3 95
29	street car, 5c; railroad, Grand Rapids, $2.20; bus 25c	2 50
Oct. 3	hotel, $12.50; railroad, Lansing, $2.20; street car, 5c	14 75
6	bus, 25c; railroad, Bay City, $2.45; dinner, 75c	3 45
	" 50c; railroad, Oscoda, $3.15; bus, 25c	3 90
8	hotel, Oscoda, $3.50; bus, 25c; railroad, Bay City, $3.15; dinner and bus, 75c	7 65
11	" Bay City, $9.75; bus, 25c; railroad, Lansing, $2.45; street car 35c	12 80
13	street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.80; street car, 5c	2 90
15	bus, 25c; railroad, Milan, $1.10; bus, 25c; railroad, Detroit, $1.10; bus, 25c	2 95
18	hotel, Detroit, $15.50; railroad, Lansing, $2.80; carriage, 25	18 55
20	street car, 5c; railroad, Jackson, $1.05; bus, 25c	1 35
22	hotel, Jackson, $6.75; railroad, Battle Creek, $1.35; bus, 25c	8 35
24	" Battle Creek, $4.00; railroad, Lansing, $1.35; street car, 5c	5 40
27	street car, 5c; railroad, Saginaw, $1.85; bus, 25c	2 15
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 86
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 05
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
31	L. M. Sherwood,	
	For railroad fare, Lansing to Mason and return	70
30	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For bus, 25c; hotel, East Saginaw, $7.50; railroad, Detroit, $3.90; street car, 5c	11 70
31	hotel, Detroit, $3.75; street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing, $2.80; " " 5c	6 65
Nov. 5	street car, 5; railroad, Jackson, $1.05; dinner, 50c; railroad, Manchester, 60c	2 20
	buss, 35c; supper, 50c: railroad, Jackson, 60c; bus, 25c	1 70
6	hotel, Jackson, $1.25; railroad, Chelsea and return, $1.30; hotel, $1.00	3 55
7	" " $1.25; railroad, Grass Lake and return, 70c; hotel, $1.00; railroad, $1.05	4 00
10	street car, 5c; railroad, Saginaw, $1.85; bus, 25c	2 15
12	hotel, Saginaw, $5.75; bus, 25c; railroad, Flint, $1.00	7 00
13	" Flint, $2.50; railroad, Detroit, $1.95; street car, 5c	4 50
15	" Detroit, $6.75; street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing, $2.80; street car, 5c	9 65
Oct. 29	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
31	expenses at Detroit, $8.50; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	9 15
Nov. 3	Plymouth to Holly, 95c; Holly to Plymouth, 95c	1 90
7	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses at Detroit, $3.50	4 15
8	Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90	4 45
	chair car, 25c; Plymouth to Bay City; $2.80; chair car, $25c	3 30
10	dinner, 75c; Bay City to Saginaw, 30c; expenses, $5.75	6 80
12	Saginaw to Flint, $1.00; expenses, $1.50; to Detroit, $1.95	4 45
13	chair car, 25c; expenses, Detroit, $7.50; to Plymouth, 65c	8 40
17	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses at Detroit, $3.50	4 15
18	Detroit to Battle Creek, $3.65; expenses at Battle Creek, $6.50	10 15
20	Battle Creek to Lansing, $1.36; to Detroit, $2.55	3 91
21	chair car, 25; expenses at Detroit, $3.75	4 00
22	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; to Detroit, 65c	1 30
26	expenses at Detroit, $3.00; to Lansing, $2.55	5 55
	5 telegrams, 85c; 6 telephones, $1.35	2 20
	postage	20 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	75
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for October	1 00
	Seymour Forster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 464 for quarter ending December 31, 1890	75
	Amount carried forward	$929 95

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$929 95
Nov. 26	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; chair, 25c; to Grand Rapids, $3.80	5 95
29	chair car, 25c; expenses, Grand Rapids, $6.25; hack, 50c	7 00
	Grand Rapids to Plymouth, $3.80; chair car, 25c	4 05
Dec. 1	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, $13.50	14 15
4	Detroit to Coldwater, $3.25; expenses, $2.00	5 25
5	Coldwater to Detroit, $3.25; expenses, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c	6 90
8	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	4 70
10	expenses at Detroit, $7.50; to Jackson, $2.30; " " 25c	10 05
12	" " Jackson, $6.50; to Detroit, $2.30; " " 25c	9 05
13	" " Detroit, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c	3 65
15	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	4 70
	hack, 50c; expenses, Detroit, $3.00; to Saginaw, $2.95	6 45
17	chair car, 25c; expenses, Saginaw, $5.50; hack, 50c; to Plymouth, $2.50	8 75
22	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c; to Detroit, $2.55	4 70
	chair car, 25c; expenses, Detroit, $3.75; to Plymouth, 65c	4 65
26	Plymouth to Ypsilanti, 60c; expenses, $3.50	4 10
27	Ypsilanti to Plymouth, 60c; to Detroit, 65c	1 25
29	expenses at Detroit, $2.00; to Plymouth, 65c	2 65
30	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
	6 telegrams, $1.68; 7 telephones, $1.55	3 23
	paid to Mrs. L. M. Sherwood for attendance at office	40 00
	paid Miss Nettie L. Bohaman, typewriting	10 00
	paid R. D. Swisher Manufacturing Co., for rubber stamp	60
1	L. M. Sherwood,	
	For hack, 25c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c; street car, 5c	3 10
5	street car, 5c; railroad to Wyandotte and return, 46c; bus, 25c; street car, 5c	81
	hotel, Detroit, $12.75; street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing, $2.55	15 35
	chair car, 25c; street car, 5c	30
	postage	15 00
1	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For street car, 5c; railroad to Detroit, $2.55; parlor car, 25c; street car 5c	2 90
5	" " 5c; railroad to Wyandotte and return, 46c; bus, 25c; street car, 5c	81
	hotel, Detroit, $12.75; street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing, $2.80; telegraph, 30c	15 90
8	street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; parlor car, 25c; street car, 5c	2 90
11	hotel, Detroit, $9.00; street car, 5c; railroad, Milford, $1.20; dinner, 50c; railroad, $2.45	13 20
12	carriage, 25c; railroad to Plymouth and return, $3.80; street car, 5c	4 10
23	street car, 5c; railroad to Grand Rapids, $2.20; street car, 5c	2 30
24	hotel, $3.00; railroad to Lansing, $2.20; street car, 5c	5 25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	25
	" " December	70
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for December	1 00
1890	*Allowed January 28, 1891.*	
Dec. 31	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For bank examination expenses:	
	Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
1891		
Jan. 1	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c; to Detroit, $2.55	4 70
	chair car, 25c; expenses, Detroit, $3.00; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	3 90
5	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses at Detroit, $3.50	4 15
	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; Plymouth to Lansnig, $1.90	2 55
	chair car, 25c; expenses, Lansing, $2.00; to Detroit, $2.55	4 80
	" 25c, " at Detroit, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c	3 90
12	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; dinner, Howell, 50c; hack, 25c	2 65
13	Lansing to Owosso, 80c; dinner and hack, $1.00; to Lansing, 80c	2 60
14	expenses at Lansing, $3.00; to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	5 80
15	" Detroit, $6.75; to Lansing, $2.55; to Plymouth, 65c	9 55
16	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; expenses, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c	6 20
19	Plymouth to Grand Rapids, $3.80; chair car, 25c; expenses 75c	4 80
	Grand Rapids to Petoskey, $5.70; sleeper, $1.50; breakfast, 50c	7 70
20	to Charlevoix, $1.00; expenses, $2.00; to Petoskey, $1.00	4 00
	supper, 50c; to Grand Rapids, $5.70; sleeping car, $1.50	7 70
22	breakfast, Grand Rapids, 75c; hack, 50c; to Lowell, 55c	1 80
	expenses at Lowell, $1.00; bus, 30c	1 30
	to Lansing, $1.60; expenses, $2.00	4 90
23	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c; expenses, $3.00	5 80
	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90	2 55
25	telephone, 25c; 6th, telephone, 25c; telegram, 75c	1 25
	postage	10 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,282 56

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,282 56
Jan. 19	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For bank examination:	
	street car, 5c; railroad, Grand Rapids, $1.95; hotel, 75c	2 75
	railroad to Petoskey, $5.70; sleeping car, $1.50	7 20
20	breakfast at Petoskey, 50c; stage to Charlevoix, $1.00	1 50
21	hotel, Charlevoix, $2.00; stage, Petoskey, $1.00; supper, 50c	3 50
	railroad, Grand Rapids, $5.70; sleeper, $1.50	7 20
22	breakfast, 75c; railroad, Lansing, $1.95; street car, 5c	2 75
3	American Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 464 for quarter ending March 31, 1891	75
	Approved February 25, 1891.	
28	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c; expenses, $5.50	8 30
30	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; Feb. 2, Plymouth to Detroit, 65c	1 30
Feb. 3	expenses, Detroit, $3.00; to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	5 80
6	" Lansing, $6.00; Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	8 80
7	" Detroit, $3.00; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	3 65
10	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
	Lansing to Plymouth	1 90
11	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; expenses, Lansing, $1.50	3 40
12	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c; expenses, $6.00	8 80
14	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; 17th Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90	2 55
	chair car	25
19	expenses at Lansing, $3.50; Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	6 30
11	" " Detroit, $4.50; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	5 15
	3 telephones, 75c; 3 telegrams, 61c	1 36
21	postage for office of banking department	40 00
1890	Crotty Bros.,	
Feb. 11	For stamping ink	25
April 3	cards	15
Aug. 13	legal cap paper	25
Jan.	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for January	1 55
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for January	1 25
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 25	State Banking Department,	
	For postage	10 00
Feb. 23	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; 24th, hotel expenses, $3.00	3 65
24	Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
25	Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
Mar. 2	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
4	hotel expenses, $4.00; Detroit to Bay City, $3.20	7 20
	chair car	25
5	expenses at Bay City: Hotel, $3.75; hack, 50c	4 25
	Bay City to East Tawas	2 25
	chair car, 25c; 6th, hotel expenses, $2.00	2 25
	East Tawas to Detroit	5 45
6	supper at Bay City, 50c; hack, 25c; chair car, 50c	1 25
7	hotel at Detroit, $3.00; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	3 65
9	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
10	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; 11th, hotel expenses, $3.00	5 55
	Detroit to Plymouth	65
12	telephone to Detroit, 20c; telephone to Lansing, 25c	45
13	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; 14th, expenses, Detroit, $3 50	4 15
14	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; 16th, Plymouth to Detroit, 65c	1 30
16	dinner, $1.00; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	1 65
19	Plymouth to Lansing, $1.90; chair car, 25c	2 15
	Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; " " 25c	2 15
20	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; 21st, hotel expenses, $3.50	4 15
21	hack, 50c; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	1 15
	telegram, East Tawas, 25c; telephone, Lansing, 25c	50
Feb. 12	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For street car, 5c; railroad fare to Middleville, $1.52; dinner, 50c	2 07
	railroad fare to Lansing, $1.52; street car, 5c (Organization of State bank of Middleville)	1 57
	street car, 5c; railroad fare to St. Johns, $1.35	1 40
	Amount carried forward	$1,492 56

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,492 56
Feb. 24	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For hotel, $2.50; railroad fare to Lansing, $1.35; street car, 5c (Examination of State bank, St. Johns)	8 90
Mar. 10	street car, 5c; railroad fare to Detroit, $2.55	2 60
	parlor car, 25c; street car, 5c	30
14	hotel, Detroit, $12.00; railroad, Lansing, $2.55; street car, 5c (Detroit Savings Bank)	14 60
16	street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; street car, 5c	2 65
21	hotel, Detroit, $15.00; street car, 5c	15 05
	railroad, Lansing, $2.55; street car, 5c (Detroit Savings Bank)	2 60
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	5 40
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 28	Banking Department,	
	For postage	20 00
Mar. 23	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; street car, 5c	2 65
27	hotel, Detroit, $12.75; street car, 5c	12 80
	railroad, Lansing, $2.55; parlor car, 25c; street car, 5c (Peoples' Savings Bank, Detroit)	2 55
31	street car, 5c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; street car, 5c	2 65
April 4	hotel, Detroit, $12.75; street car, 5c	12 80
	railroad, Lansing, $2.55; street car, 5c (Wayne County Savings Bank)	2 60
6	street car, 5c; railroad to Lowell, $1.55	1 60
7	hotel, Lowell, $2.00; railroad, Detroit, $4.20; street car, 5c (Lowell State Bank)	6 25
10	hotel, Detroit, $10.50; street car, 5c	10 55
	railroad, Lansing, $2.55; street car, 5c (Wayne County Savings Bank)	2 60
13	street car, 5c; railroad, Flint, 99c	1 04
17	hotel, Flint, $7.50; railroad, Milford, 95c (Genesee County Savings Bank, Milford State Bank)	8 45
	hotel, Milford, $1.00; railroad, Lansing, $2.45; street car, 5c	3 50
22	railroad, Hastings	55
24	hotel, Hastings, $4.00; railroad, Nashville, 40c (Hastings City Bank)	4 40
	hotel, Nashville, 50c; railroad, Lansing, $1.55 (Farmers & Mechanics' Bank, Nashville)	2 05
Mar. 23	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; hotel, Detroit, $6.75	7 40
25	bus, 25c; Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; hack, 25c	3 05
	Lansing to Jackson	1 10
26	hotel, Jackson, 2.75; Jackson to Jonesville, 75c	3 50
	dinner	50
	Jonesville to Detroit, $3.05; hotel, Detroit, $7.00	10 05
28	Detroit to Plymouth	65
31	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; hotel, Detroit, $16.75	17 40
Apr. 4	Detroit to Plymouth, 65c; 7th, Plymouth to Detroit, 65c	1 30
10	hotel, Detroit, $14.50; Detroit to Plymouth, 65c	15 15
15	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	chair car, 25c; Lansing to Bay City, $2.15	2 40
16	hotel at Bay City	2 50
	Bay City to Saginaw	30
17	hotel, Saginaw, $3.50; hack, 50c	4 00
	Saginaw to Plymouth, $2.50; chair car, 25c	2 75
20	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; hotel, Detroit, $3.50	4 15
21	Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
	Lansing to Plymouth	1 90
24	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; hotel, Detroit, $3.50	4 15
25	Detroit to Plymouth	65
27	Plymouth to Detroit	65
28	hotel, Detroit, $3.00; Detroit to Lansing, $2.55	5 55
Mar. 26	telegram to Jonesville, 25c; Lansing, 25c	50
Apr. 16	" " Bay City, 25c; to Lansing, 29c	54
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for April	1 40
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	1 20
	Western Union Telegraph Company,	
	For messages for March	1 52
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
29	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For expenses as bank examiner:	
	street car, 10c; railroad to Detroit, $2.55 (Central Savings Bank)	2 65
	Amount carried forward	$1,738 01

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,738 01
April 30	E. A. Sunderlin.	
	hotel, Detroit, $9.00; street car, 5c; railroad, Holly, $1.40	10 45
	" $1.00; railroad, Fenton, 15c	1 15
May 1	" Fenton, $2.00; railroad, Lansing, $1.20; street car, 5c (State Bank)	3 25
4	street car, 5c; railroad, Belding, $1.60 (Savings Bank)	1 65
6	hotel, Belding, $3.50; railroad, Ionia, 45c	3 95
7	" Ionia, $3.00; railroad, Lansing, $1.15; street car, 5c; telephone, 25c	4 45
8	railroad, Eaton Rapids, 50c; bus, 25c (State Bank)	75
9	hotel, Eaton Rapids, $2.50; railroad, Lansing, 50c	3 00
11	street car, 5c; railroad, Leslie, 65c; hotel, $1.00; railroad, Mason, 30c	2 00
12	hotel, Mason, $1.50; railroad, Lansing, 35c; street car, 5c	1 90
18	street car, 10c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55 (Home Savings Bank)	2 65
23	hotel, Detroit, $17.25; street car, 15c	17 40
	railroad, Lansing, $2.55; street car, 5c	2 60
April 28	T. C. Sherwood.	
	For Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
29	hotel, Detroit, $8.50; Detroit to Manistee, $7.80; chair car, 50c	11 30
	supper, Saginaw, 50c; hotel, Manistee, $2.50; to Detroit, $7.30	10 30
	chair car, 50c; supper, Saginaw, 50c	1 00
May 1	hotel, Detroit, $3.00; to Plymouth, 65c; to Detroit, 65c	4 30
5	hotel, Detroit, $3.50; to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	6 30
6	Lansing to Plymouth, $1.90; chair car, 25c; to Bay City, $2.80	4 95
7	expenses Bay City, $2.50; hack, 50c; to Oscoda, $2.65	5 65
8	" at Oscoda, $3.00; bus, 50c; to B y City, $2.65	6 15
	dinner, East Tawas, 50c; expenses, Bay City, $3.00	3 50
9	Bay City to Lapeer, $1.45; expenses, Lapeer, 75c; to Detroit, $1.80	4 00
	supper, Detroit, 50c; to Plymouth, 65c; to Lansing, $1.90	3 05
13	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; expenses, Detroit, $3.50	6 05
	to Plymouth	65
18	Plymouth to Detroit, 65c; expenses, Detroit, $7.75	8 40
	to Lansing	2 55
	chair car, 25c; to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	3 05
22	expenses, Detroit, $9.75; hack, 50c; to Plymouth, 65c	10 90
26	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	2 telephones, 45c; 3 telegrams, 81c	1 26
May 26	Banking Department,	
	For postage	15 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	2 35
April 14	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	50
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazetteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
June 5	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. box 464 for quarter ending June 30, 1891	75
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
11	American Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for May	1 25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	1 65
May 25	E. A. Sunderlin.	
	For street car 5c; railroad to Alma, $2.00	2 05
26	hotel, Alma, $3.00; raiload to Mt. Pleasant, 55c (Gratiot County Savings Bank)	3 55
28	hotel, Mt. Pleasant, $3.50; railroad, St. Louis, 65c; bus, 25c (Savings Bank)	4 40
29	hotel, St. Louis, $2.00; bus, 25c	2 25
	railroad, Lansing, $2.00; supper, Owosso, 50c; street car, 5c	2 55
June 1	street car, 5c; railroad, Lake Odessa, $1.00; hotel, $1.00	2 05
	railroad, Lansing, $1.00; street car, 5c (Lake Odessa savings bank)	1 05
3	street car, 5c; railroad, Kalamazoo, $3.00; bus, 25c	3 30
6	hotel, $7.50; bus, 25c; railroad, Lansing, $3.00; street car, 5c (Kalamazoo savings bank)	10 80
9	carriage, 25c; railroad, Lapeer, $1.38; breakfast, Durand, 50c	2 13
	dinner, Lapeer, 50c; railroad, Oxford, 50c	1 00
10	hotel, $1.50; railroad, North Branch, $1.05; dinner and supper, $1.00	3 55
	railroad, Imlay City (Pioneer bank North Branch and Oxford savings bank)	45
	Amount carried forward	$1,957 20

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,957 20
June 11	E. A. Sunderlin,	
	For hotel, Imlay City, $1.50; railroad, Lansing, $1.62	3 12
	street car, 5c; supper, Durand, 50c (Lapeer Co. bank, Imlay City)	55
12	street car, 5c; railroad, Howell, $1.00; dinner and supper, $1.00	2 05
	railroad, Lansing, $1.00; street car, 5c; bus, 25c (First State savings bank, Howell)	1 30
16	street car, 5c; railroad, Mason, 35c (Farmers' bank)	40
17	hotel, Mason, $2.50; railroad, Lansing, 35c	2 85
18	railroad, Williamston, 45c; dinner, 50c	95
	railroad to Lansing	45
May 26	T. C. Sherwood,	
	For Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; 28th, expenses, Detroit, $6.50	9 05
28	Detroit to Plymouth	65
June 2	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	Lansing to Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
4	expenses at Detroit	7 50
	Detroit to Plymouth	65
8	Plymouth to Detroit	65
9	expenses at "	3 50
	Detroit to Lansing, $2.55; chair car, 25c	2 80
	Lansing to Bay City	2 15
10	expenses at Bay City, $3.00; Bay City to Saginaw, 30c	3 30
11	" " Saginaw	3 25
	Saginaw to Detroit, $2.90; chair car, 25c	3 15
12	expenses at "	8 50
	Detroit to Plymouth	65
16	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	Lansing to Saginaw, $1.85; expenses at Saginaw, $2.00; hack, 50c	4 35
17	Saginaw to Clare, $1.50; hack, 25c; dinner, 50c	2 25
	Clare to Detroit, $4.40; chair car, 25c	4 65
18	expenses at Detroit	3 00
	Detroit to Plymouth	65
28	Plymouth to Lansing	1 90
	2 telegrams, 60c; 3 telephones, 65c	1 25
22	Banking Department,	
	For postage	20 00
	Total for general allowance	$2,273 51

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on sample form by-laws, 9,072 ems, @ 30c	$2 72
	presswork, 3 tokens, @ 15c	45
	500 covers, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for book	2 50
	" " covers	1 00
21	200 abstract of report, sam. 18	1 40
	paper for same	30
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 blank letters, sam. 13	1 20
	paper for same	45
	500 oath of directors, sam. 15	2 30
	500 " director, " 15	2 30
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 bank statements, sam. 13	1 40
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 circulars	1 20
	paper for same	50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 3,300 copies report, pages 1 to 64: 518,467 ems, @ 30c	155 54
	presswork, 112 tokens, @ 15c	16 80
	Amount carried forward	$191 86

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$191 86
Mar. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations, etc., on report, 1 hour	30
16	composition on Bank Commissioner report, pages 65 to end, 883,374 ems, @ 30c	265 01
	presswork, 196 tokens, @ 15c	29 40
	composition on general banking law, pages 1 to 20, 46,398 ems, @ 25c	11 60
	presswork, 63 tokens, @ 15c	9 45
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 State bank reports, sam. 21	3 85
	paper for same	2 75
	500 complimentary slips, sam. 6	95
	400 covers for report, sam. 13	1 60
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 abstracts, Michigan State banks, sam. 8	1 15
	300 " Detroit " " " 8	1 15
	paper for above 2 jobs	60
	Total for printing	$519 67

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 5	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 500 copies by-laws	$1 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 400 copies report	2 08
	" " 5,000 copies General Banking Law	10 00
28	binding 800 banking department reports, cloth, @ 11c	88 00
April 1	" 5 " " " "	55
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
May 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 9 reports, full roan, name on side and flexible covers, @ $1.00	9 00
	lettering 8 cloth books, @ 25c	2 00
	Total for binding	$112 63

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 5	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 500 manilla envelopes, 8½x10½, special	$6 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 14	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 dozen Sib. pencils, sam. 34	83
1889	Theo. L. Backus,	
Dec. 23	For 1 inkstand, selected	3 50
	2 " "	2 00
	¼ dozen 3½ bankers sponge cups, @ $1.25	31
	¼ " office sponges, @ $1.20	30
	¼ " 2½ cut glass paper weights, @ $8.40	2 10
	1 ruling pen	1 00
	2 envelope openers	50
	1-12 dozen flex. rubber rulers	84
	1 " blue pencils	50
	½ " rubber penholders	1 50
	1 " " "	75
	1 " Federation penholders	50
	3 desk pads	3 00
	¼ dozen steel erasers	1 34
	3 pieces rubber	50
	3 gross rubber bands	1 20
	¼ ream 120 lb blotting	6 30
	1 gross Russia M pens	1 00
	1 10x12 1,000 page imp. book	2 50
	Amount carried forward	$35 97

State Banking Department vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$35 97
Dec. 23	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For ¼ gross Siberian pencils	2 50
	1 4½ oak press stand	11 25
	2 diaries, selected	1 90
	1 No. 19 dictionary holder	4 00
	1 indexed dictionary	9 00
	1 box stub pens	40
	½ dozen horseshoe clips	90
	2 portfolios, selected	8 00
	1 cal. pad and stand, $1.00; 2 gaz. letter pads, 75c	1 75
	¼ M 763 6½ government envelopes, @ $1.80	45
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 7	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 International dictionary, indexed, n. o. c.	10 75
	1 No. 19 dictionary holder	5 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 25	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1,000 portfolio envelopes, 7¾ x10½, sam. 247	9 50
	500 3x6 white envelopes, " 274	85
	¼ gross Faber's Sib. pencils, " 34	2 50
	1-12 dozen quarts Sanford's mucilage, sam. 112½	54
	1 gross each 4-7-8 and 12 Leon Isaac pens, @ $1.50	6 00
	1 " 12 rubber bands, sam. 100	11
	Total for stationery	$111 37

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$2,273 51
Printing	519 67
Binding	112 63
Stationery	111 37
Total allowance to State Banking Department	$3,017 18

Bureau of Labor vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Public acts of 1889, No. 156, section 4.—All necessary expenses, including the employment and paying expenses of such assistance as are provided for in section one of this act shall be audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other State officers: *Provided*, That in addition to the above allowances for expenses, all printing, binding, blanks or map work shall be done under any contract which the State now has or shall have for similar work, with any party or parties, and the expenses thereof shall be audited and paid for in the same manner as other State printing.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 30	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	$0 66
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer P for quarter ending September 30, 1890	1 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	A. H. Heath,	
	For postage for labor bureau	100 00
Aug. 6	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	30
1	T. M. Sheriff,	
	For 1 vol. "Thirty Years of Labor,"	2 25
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
7	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for September	1 70
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	A. H. Heath,	
	For postage for office of Commissioner of Labor	100 00
Oct. 2	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	2 80
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for October	6 33
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	United States Express Co.,	
	For express for November	3 45
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	5 60
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	35
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer P for quarter ending December 31, 1890	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	American Express Company,	
	For express for December	1 50
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	50
Dec. 16	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	45
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 14	United States Express Company,	
	For express	11 50
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for January	35 00
	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer P for quarter ending March 31, 1891	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 7	American Express Co.,	
	For express	22 56
14	United States Express Co.,	
	For express to Hillsdale	30
	Commissioner of Labor,	
	For postage for March	20 00
	Amount carried forward	$319 00

Bureau of Labor vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$319 00
March	Commissioner of Labor,	
	For postage for month of April	30 00
	C. & G. T. R. R. Co.,	
	For freight on books to Grand Rapids	52
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for March	67
Feb. 4	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
Mar. 12	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	36
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For Express, March 23 to April 21	4 71
April 1	J. F. W. Dorman,	
	For 3 No. 2 gem stamps, one common	1 75
	American Express Co.,	
	For express from March 18 to April 21	4 12
Mar. 18	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
April 24	Milo E. Marsh,	
	For one thousand mile ticket on D. L. & N. Ry.	20 00
	" " " " " Michigan Central Ry.	20 00
Mar. 2	Henry A. Robinson,	
	For trip from Lansing to Detroit and return	4 60
14	" " " " "	4 60
20	" " Grand Rapids " "	3 90
	hotel bill	2 25
April 8	Lansing to Detroit and return to Grand Rapids	7 10
	hotel, Grand Rapids	2 00
	Grand Rapids to Lansing	1 95
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 6	Henry A. Robinson,	
	For 6 sheets tracing paper, 60c; 1 pencil, 5c	65
	cardboard	50
	1 scale	1 50
21	Bureau of Labor,	
	For postage for May	20 00
2	Milo E. Marsh,	
	For street car, 10c; hotel, Grand Rapids, $1.25	1 35
3	hotel, Grand Rapids	1 50
4	railroad, Grand Rapids to Muskegon	1 20
	street car, 10c; telegram to Lansing, 25c	35
	hotel at Muskegon	50
5	hotel, Grand Rapids	1 50
23	hotel, Saginaw, 75c; bus, 25c; street car, 15c	1 15
	railroad fare, Saginaw to Bay City	80
	hotel, Bay City, 75c; bus, 10c; street car, 15c	1 00
24	Owosso, hotel, $2.00; bus, 10c	2 10
25	" "	50
14	D., L. & N. Railway Co.,	
	For freight on box reports to Detroit	38
	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express for April	59
	" " May	2 16
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, from April 23 to May 18	8 45
8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Mich. State Gazetteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
June 5	Seymour Foster, P. M.,	
	For rent of P. O. drawer P for quarter ending June 30, 1891	1 00
	Allowed June 15, 1891.	
May 18	Henry A. Robinson,	
	For trip to annual convention, census bureau at Washington, etc.:	
	railroad fare Lansing to Detroit	2 55
	" " Detroit to Philadelphia	16 50
	Philadelphia to Washington	4 00
	Washington to New York	6 50
	New York to Lansing, via. Detroit	22 55
	hotel 9 days	27 00
	Amount carried forward	$558 81

Bureau of Labor vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$558 81
May 18	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express from May 23 to June 18	11 59
June	Henry A. Robinson,	
	For 1,000 mile ticket on D., L. & N. R. R.	20 00
	1,000 " " " M. C. R. R.	20 00
	Bureau of Labor,	
	For postage	50 00
19	Milo E. Marsh,	
	For hotel at Grand Rapids	2 25
	street car	10
	American Express Co.,	
	For express, May 25 to June 17	11 21
	Total for general allowance	$673 96
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars, No. 2	$0 70
22	100 blanks, No. 6, n. o. c.	4 00
25	making 16 blocks	24
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 4,000 blank receipts for report of 1891, sam. 8	8 55
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on report, pages 1 to 160, 1,643,868 ems, @ 30c	493 16
	presswork, 588 tokens, @ 15c	88 20
	alterations on report, 15½ hours	4 65
	150 postal cards	50
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 24¼ hours	7 28
	composition on 6,500 copies of report, pages 161 to end, 2,854,673 ems, @ 30c	856 40
	presswork, 1,008 tokens, @ 15c	151 20
	composition on context, from i to xxiii, 55,135 ems, @ 30c	16 54
	presswork, 74 tokens, @ 15c	11 10
	2,000 covers for report of Commissioner of Labor, sam. 13	4 80
8	2,000 wrappers, sam. 14	4 30
9	100 circulars	70
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 600 advance summary:	
	composition, $5.91; presswork, $1.00	6 91
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 2,880 wrappers, sam. 6	4 55
	100 circulars	70
13	2,640 "	3 95
	15,000 canvassers' question blanks, 2 sides	31 99
	paper for same, being 7 2-5 reams of 24lb folio, @ 12½c	22 20
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 32 lbs paper, @ 14c	4 48
	ruling same	1 50
	1,000 letter heads	1 00
	paper for same, 12 lbs, @ 14c	1 68
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
Apr. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 circulars	70
	composition on 1,000 laws, creating, etc., 9,720 ems, @ 30c	2 92
	presswork	1 25
	1,000 covers, sam. 13	2 80
	Total for printing	$1,738 95

Bureau of Labor vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1,000 Eighth Annual Report of Bureau of Labor, cloth, @ 11c	$110 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1,400 Report Labor Statistics, cloth, @ 11c	154 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 10 Reports Bureau of Labor	5 00
Mar. 4	making 300 blocks of L. and I. statistics, @ 2c	6 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
May 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,000 Industrial Statistics	3 00
	Total for binding	$278 00

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed January 29, 1891.		
Jan. 16	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 15 lbs gray flax twine, sam. 208, @ 21c		$3 15
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Mar. 20	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 500 sheets 17x22 No. 21 bond paper, sam. 7		9 75
	500 " 19x24 " " " " 8		10 87
Feb. 20	1 ream 36x40 Manilla, 80 lbs, @ 8c, " 3		6 40
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
Mar. 11	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 500 tinted envelopes, sam. 283, @ $3.65		1 83
	½ doz. 5 oz. pat. res. mucilage pots, " 155		1 00
	1 ream 14 lb O. B. legal, " 16, @ 20c		2 80
	1 " 36x40 Manilla, 81 lbs, " 3 c, @ 8c		6 48
	5 lbs colored linen twine, " 205, @ 45c		2 25
	½ doz. indexed mem. books		3 00
	3½ lbs white blotting paper, @ 20c		70
	1 Wirt fountain pen, No. 2		2 25
	1 gross 048 Esterbrook's pens, sam. 48	$0 75	
	1 " 14 " " " 48	60	
		$1 35	
	25 per cent off	34	
			1 01
30	1 ream 24 lb O. B. ledger, sam. 23, @ 16c		3 84
	lithographing 2 M letter heads, " 31, @ $3.00		6 00
	blocking same, @ 40c		80
April 17	½ dozen cork tip penholders, sam. 58, @ 85c		28
	½ " cedar " " 59, @ 75c		25
	½ " 4262 " " 60, @ 60c		20
	1 " Dixon's red cab. pencils, sam. 39		28
	½ " No. 417 mem. books		1 50
	1 " 2 in. cut glass ink stands, sam. 141		2 75
	1-6 " 6 in. dividers, " 191, @ $2.50		42
	½ " camel hair brushes, in quills		25
	½ " quarts Arnold's fluid, sam. 77, @ $4.40		2 20
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 ream paper, 19x24 44 lb, sam. 29½, @ 22c		9 68
	2 reams " 19x34, " 29½		27 72
May 4	1 ream 24 lb O. B. folio, wove, sam. 23, @ 16c		3 84
	lithographing 2 M letter heads, " 31, @ $3.00		6 00
	blocking 2 M " " @ 40c		80
	1 dozen No. 470 memo. books		2 00
	Allowed June 15, 1891.		
28	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 4 ounce bottle violet rubber stamp ink		60
	1 42 inch I square		1 15
	1-6 dozen steel erasers, sam. 108, @ $3.00		50
	1-6 " 5½ inch ruling pens, sam. 180, @ $4.25		70
	Total for stationery		$123 25

Bureau of Labor vs. The State of Michigan.

RECAPITULATION.

		Amount.
	General allowance	$673 96
	Printing	1,738 95
	Binding	278 00
	Stationery	123 25
	Total allowance to Bureau of Labor	$2,814 16

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
May 28	T. M. Wilson,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Auditors for July	$133 66
	postage for office " " " " " August	30 00
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	1 25
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For salary as clerk of Board of Auditors for August	133 33
	postage for office " " " " " September	20 00
	Mich, Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for July	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For expenses on business of the Board of Auditors:	
	railroad fare to Detroit and return	5 10
	hotel, Detroit	3 00
	railroad fare to Chicago and return	7 50
	hotel Chicago	5 00
	salary as clerk of Board for September	133 33
	postage for office of Board for October	45 00
Sept. 17	American Express Co.,	
	For express	30
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for August	75
June 6	Callaghan & Co.,	
	For 4 J. & C. Mich. Digest, vol. 2, @ $6.50	26 00
Sept. 3	3 " " " " 1, @ $6.50	19 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Auditors for October	133 33
	expenses on business of the board:	
	railroad fare to Detroit and return	5 10
	hotel	3 00
	railroad fare to Bellevue, $1.90; hotel, $1.00	2 90
	postage for office of Board of Auditors for November	5 00
26	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	25
Oct. 21	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for September	1 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For expenses on business of board, purchasing Legislative stationery:	
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return	4 10
	hotel at Jackson	1 00
	" Kalamazoo	3 50
	services as clerk of Board for November	133 33
	postage for office of Board for December	5 00
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for October	1 50
	Allowed December 24, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For salary as clerk of Board of State Auditors for December	133 37
	expenses of 2 trips to Detroit on business of board:	
	2 railroad fares, $10.20; hotel bills, $7.00	17 20
	expenses of trip to Washington to investigate war claims:	
	railroad fare Lansing to Washington and return	37 00
	sleeping cars	6 00
	hotel, 8 days	32 00
	expenses en route	8 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For extra services rendered, by order of the Board of Auditors, in 1890, in the matter of examination of soldiers' bounties	100 00
	postage for office of Board of Auditors for January	5 00
Dec. 4	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
	Amount carried forward	$1,203 40

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,203 40
Dec. 4	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for November	1 80
	" " December	50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For services as clerk of Board State Auditors, for month of January, 1891	133 33
	T. M. Wilson,	
	For services as clerk for Board State Auditors, for month of January, 1891	133 33
	expenses on business of the board:	
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return	4 10
	hotel	2 50
	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage for office of the board for February	10 00
Jan. 22	A. M. Emery,	
	For 1 journal, 6 quires, @ 30c	1 80
21	American Express Co.,	
	For express	1 75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 6	Zabriskie & Bennett,	
	For hand stamp and pad, and postage on same	1 50
	Lizzie Watson,	
	For services as clerk in office of Board of State Auditors, on bounty claims, 20 days, at $900 per year	53 93
	Anna E. Harty,	
	For ½ month's services as clerk on State bounties, in office of Board of State Auditors, at $75.00	37 50
	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage for office of Board for March, including 1,500 postal cards, required on State bounties	20 00
25	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For services as clerk of Board of State Auditors for February	133 33
	T. M. Wilson,	
	*For 1 month's salary, for February	133 33
1890.	Crotty Bros.,	
Dec. 8	For 1 index, by Mr. Wilson	90
Jan.	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for January	1 05
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 25	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For salary as clerk of Board of Auditors for March	133 33
	Lizzie Watson,	
	For 1 month's salary writing on bounty claims	83 33
	Anna Harty,	
	For 1 month's salary, work on bounty claims, and 1890 report	83 33
	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage for use of office for April	6 00
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for February	50
Feb. 14	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For message	27
	Allowed April 7, 1891.	
April	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage for sending reports	10 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Board of State Auditors,	
	For to repay postage borrowed of the office of Secretary of State, to send out annual reports of 1889 to members of boards, as per manual of 1889, at 13c each	11 00
	postage required for office for May	6 00
29	Anna Harty,	
	For 1 month's services on report of 1890	83 34
29	Lizzie Watson,	
	For 1 month's services on bounty claims	83 34
	Amount carried forward	$2,374 49

*Mr. Wilson was relieved February 14, 1891, but given two weeks leave of absence, or pay for the entire month. His shortages in collecting rent being discovered, payment upon this voucher was stopped, but the voucher was retained by Mr. Wilson after presentation at the Treasury and refusal to pay.

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,374 49
April 29	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Auditors for April	133 34
9	American Express Co.,	
	For express	25
29	R. L. Gage,	
	For expenses of notary commission, for use in office of Board State Auditors	1 75
14	O. E. Johnson,	
	For 3 hour's work, sorting ruled blanks, @ 50c	1 50
16	3 " " " " " @ 50c	1 50
18	3 " " " " " @ 50c	1 50
25	1 " " " " "	50
1	H. S. Osborn,	
	For American dater (received)	4 50
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 27	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For salary as clerk of Board of Auditors for May	133 33
	Anna Harty,	
	For salary as clerk on bounty claims, and 1890 report of Board of State Auditors	83 33
	Lizzie Watson,	
	For salary as clerk on bounty claims, and 1890 report of Board of Auditors, and typewriting	83 33
	*R. L. Gage,	
	For services during May, on annual reports	83 34
19	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage on 200 reports of 1890, sent to county agents and members of State boards, at 13c each, borrowed of Secretary of State	26 00
	100 postal cards for bounty answers, borrowed of Secretary of State	1 00
25	200 1 cent stamps, borrowed of Secretary of State	2 00
	500 postal cards, " " "	5 00
	4,000 1 cent stamps, " " "	40 00
26	1,500 1 cent stamps, " " "	15 00
	All for bounty answers and mailing bounty circular No. 4.	
27	500 postal cards, for bounty answers for June	5 00
	postage for June, 250 2 cent stamps	5 00
	" " 100 1 "	1 00
25	Anna Harty,	
	For 1 hour on bounty jackets, 5 P. M. to 6 P. M.	50
	taking testimony and typewriting over time, 4½ hours, on Lake claim	2 25
26	3 hours on bounty claims, 4:30 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 8:30 P. M.	1 50
25	Lizzie Watson,	
	For 4 hours indorsing bounty jackets, 4:30 to 6 P. M., and 7 to 9:30 P. M.	2 00
26	3½ " " " " " " " " 9 "	1 75
17	R. L. Gage,	
	For 3 hours reading proof, extra time	1 50
25	5½ hours on bounty circulars, 5:45 to 11 P. M.	2 63
26	7 " " " 4:30 to 5 and 6 to 12:30	3 50
	C. B. Watson,	
	For 6 hours on bounty blanks, 6 to 12 P. M.	3 00
25	7 " " " 5 to 6 and 6:30 to 12:30	3 50
	Geo. M. Kilmer,	
	For 6 hours folding bounty blanks, 6 to 12 P. M.	3 00
26	4½ " " " " 6 to 10:15 P. M.	2 13
6	R. H. Wood,	
	For 3 hours sorting blanks	1 50
25	5½ " addressing bounty blanks, 4:05 to 5:25 and 6 to 10:10 P. M.	2 75
26	4 " " " " 5 to 6 and 8 to 11 P. M.	2 00
25	Geo. Rorebeck,	
	For 5½ hours addressing bounty blanks, 6:30 to 12 P. M.	2 75
	6¾ " " " " 5 to 6 and 6:45 to 12:30	3 38
25	W. W. Clark,	
	For 5½ hours addressing bounty blanks, 6:30 to 12 P. M.	2 75
26	6¾ " " " " 5 to 6 and 6:45 to 12:30	3 38
	R. A. Lutz,	
	For 6 hours on bounty work, 4:30 to 6 and 7 to 11:30 P. M.	3 00
	W. T. S. Shaffer,	
	For 5½ hours on bounty work, 5:10 to 6:15 and 7 to 11:30 P. M.	2 75
	Frank Potter,	
	For 6¾ hours on bounty work, 4:30 to 6 and 6:15 to 11:30 P. M.	3 38
	Amount carried forward	$3,057 56

* Mr. R. L. Gage had been acting as book-keeper for over four years in the office of the Board of State Auditors, but was detailed from the office of the Secretary of State, and paid previous to this from the pay roll of the Secretary of State's office.

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,057 56
May 26	Bertha Bordean,	
	For 3 hours addressing bounty envelopes, 4:30 to 6 and 7 to 8:30 P. M.	1 50
25	Grace Smith,	
	For 3 hours writing bounty letters, 7 to 10 P. M.	1 50
26	6½ " " " " 4:30 to 11 P. M.	3 25
	Allowed June 15, 1891.	
June 11	Board of Auditors,	
	For 50 10c stamps borrowed of Secretary of State to send reports	5 00
13	50 1c " " " " " " " " circulars	50
15	107 1c " " " " " " " " "	1 07
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
17	W. H. S. Wood,	
	For salary, as clerk of Board of Auditors for June	133 33
	Lizzie Watson,	
	For salary for June, on bounty claims	83 33
	Anna Harty,	
	For salary for June, working as book-keeper and on bounty claims	83 33
	R. L. Gage,	
	For salary for June, working on annual report of 1891	83 33
18	Grace Smith,	
	For 2 hours work on bounty blanks	1 00
19	3½ " " " " claims	1 75
20	1 days " " " "	3 20
	2 hours " " " "	1 00
18	George Crocker,	
	For 1½ hours stamping bounty letters	75
19	1½ " " and folding circulars	75
20	3 " " " " "	1 50
17	R. H. Wood,	
	For 4 hours work on bounty claims	2 00
18	3½ " " " " "	1 75
19	4½ " " " " "	2 25
20	3½ " " " " "	1 75
	R. L. Gage,	
	For 60 hours extra time on report of 1891 of Board of State Auditors, done evenings	30 00
17	Lizzie Watson,	
	For 3 hours extra time on bounty claims	1 50
18	2½ " " " " " "	1 25
19	3 " " " " " "	1 50
20	2½ " " " " " "	1 25
17	Anna Harty,	
	For 1½ hours extra time, on bounty claims	75
18	1½ " " " " " "	75
19	3 " " " " " "	1 50
20	1½ " " " " " "	75
17	Geo. Rorebeck,	
	For 4 hours extra time, on bounty claims	2 00
18	5¼ " " " " " "	2 63
19	4 " " " " " "	2 00
20	3½ " " " " " "	1 75
	C. B. Watson,	
	For 4½ hours on bounty claims	2 25
	Board of State Auditors,	
	For postage for office of board for July	6 00
17	W. W. Clark,	
	For 4 hours extra time, on bounty claims	2 00
18	5¼ " " " " " "	2 63
19	4 " " " " " "	2 00
20	3½ " " " " " "	1 75
17	Board of State Auditors,	
	For 50 1c stamps, borrowed of Secretary of State	50
18	1,000 1c " " " " " "	10 00
19	1,000 1c " " " " " "	10 00
20	50 1c " " " " " "	50
	This postage was used to send bounty circulars No. 4 and 11.	
	Total for general allowance	$3,556 66

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing 900 envelopes	$0 45
24	" 1,000 blank applications, sam. 6	1 70
	" 1,000 bounty claims, " 13	2 80
	" 4,000 envelopes	1 80
28	" 1,000 blank letters, sam. 6	1 70
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 23	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 1,500 copies State bounty law:	
	42,655 ems, @ 30c	12 80
	presswork, 7 tokens, @ 15c	1 05
13	1,500 letter heads	2 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 2	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 envelopes	45
9	1,000 "	45
15	5,000 "	2 25
18	50 classified expenses	
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 blanks, Michigan in the war, sam. 15	1 70
Aug. 6	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For printing 10,000 extras from paper for soldiers	10 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 21	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 circulars	1 83
24	1,500 covers for State Bounties to Volunteers	3 80
	composition on report of 1889, pages 1 to 64, 190,848 ems, @ 30c	57 26
	presswork, 80 tokens, @ 15c	12 00
	Allowed Dec. 31, 1890.	
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 2,500 copies report of Board of Auditors for 1889, from pages 65 to 413, 1,037,726 ems, @ 30c	311 32
	presswork, 484 tokens, @ 15c	72 60
	error in number of tokens charged for presswork on this job from pages 1 to 64, for November, 8 tokens, @ 15c	1 20
	Allowed Jan. 28, 1891.	
Jan. 14	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 2,880 note heads, copy ink	4 45
	480 letter " " "	1 25
	cutting 1 ream report paper	50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 400 covers for report, sam. 13	1 60
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 circulars	95
	paper for same	30
Mar. 12	500 postal cards, "Not credited to town," sam. 6	95
	500 " " "You were drafted," " 6	95
	500 " " " " a substitute," " 6	95
	750 envelopes	45
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 420 blank affidavits, sam. 13	1 80
Apr. 16	9,500 jackets, sam. 13	19 80
20	composition on report of Board of Auditors for 1890, pages 1 to 64, 190,848 ems, @ 30c	57 25
	presswork, 80 tokens, @ 15c	12 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 160 blanks, No. 219, sam. 21	2 63
May 16	alterations, etc., on report, 31½ hours, @ 30c	9 45
	Amount carried forward	$614 46

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$614 46
May 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 2,600 report Board State Auditors for 1890, context i to xvi, and pages 65 to 473, 1,377,884 ems, @ 30c	413 36
	Presswork, 594 tokens, @ 15c	89 10
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 law relative to letting of contracts, composition 6,800 ems, $2.04; presswork, $1.00	3 04
	2,000 notice on note heads, copy ink, sam. 8	5 55
8	7,200 law and decision relative to bounties, circular No. 4, composition, 12,150 ems, @ $2.64; presswork, $9.00	12 64
	2,000 envelopes	90
	Total for printing	$1,139 05

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 13	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 1,500 pamphlets, State bounties	$4 50
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1 record, medium Russia ends and bands, 8 quires	6 40
	ruling same, $1.25; paging, 50c	1 75
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For making 100 blocks, @ 2c	2 00
	cutting paper for same	50
	" blotting paper	75
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 400 reports, @ 1c	4 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 53 blocks letter size, @ 2c	1 06
	" 90 " note " 1½c	1 35
	" 44 " 4¼x5½ 1½c	66
Mar. 5	ruling 300 circulars	1 00
13	binding book of contract prices, cloth and lettered	50
17	binding 6 vols. reports, 1866 to 1889, full sheep, $1.50	9 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For perforating 420 sheets, affidavit blanks	1 25
April 16	folding and pasting 10,000 jackets	15 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For lettering 3 letter books	1 50
11	binding vol. 62 record of plats, for keeping samples	10 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 100 "Boughner bill"	03
28	binding 15 reports, 1890, cloth, @ 11c	1 65
	lettering name on side of each, @ 25c	3 75
	binding 1 report, full sheep	40
June 15	folding and pasting 500 sheets, circular No. 6, @ 7c	35
	" " 500 " " 7, 7c	35
	" " 1,200 " bid 9, 7c	84
17	" " 300 " circular, 8, 7c	21
	making 20 blocks, letter heads, @ 2c	40
18	folding and pasting 500 sheets, circular No. 10, @ 7c	35
	re-binding rent book	1 00
	binding in paper 480 reports, of board, 1890, @ 1c	4 80
	Total for binding	$75 85

Board of State Auditors vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 5 M 6½ white XXX envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80	$9 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Aug. 4	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 10 M 6½ XXX white envelopes, @ $1.80	18 00
Sept. 15	2 reams 25 lb Southworth's bankers linen, @ 21½c	10 75
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 13	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 M No. 9 XXX white envelopes, sam. 278, @ $2.85	5 70
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
July 1	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 1 M 1,500-2 O. E. catalogue envelopes	4 00
	1 M 1,360-3 " "	4 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 10	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 3 quart Fabers French copying ink	3 00
23	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 roll 54 German drawing paper, for book of samples, sam. 212	8 50
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 10x12 1,000 page letter books, sam. 166, @ $2.35	4 70
	1 ream 24 lb O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c	3 84
	1 gross 182 Esterbrook pens, @ 75c., 25 per cent off	56
	4 " 21 rubber bands, @ $3.20, 50 per cent off	1 60
12	2 reams 36 lb medium Scotch ledger, sam 29½, @ 22c	15 78
26	3,850 6½ XXX white envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80	6 85
	Total for stationery	$96 23

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$3,556 66
Printing	1,139 05
Binding	75 85
Stationery	96 23
Total allowance to Board of State Auditors	$4,867 29

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Sec. 4979.—The members of the Board shall receive no per diem compensation for their services, but shall be paid their traveling and other expenses while employed on the business of the Board. *Section 5012 C.*—Board of State Auditors shall upon the approval of the State Board of Agriculture audit the accounts for printing, stationery and postage incurred in the publishing and disseminating of said bulletins, and the same shall be paid out of the general fund.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 9	John Clear,	
	For freight and cartage on envelopes, as per voucher	$11 93
July 8	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and return, attending meeting	7 76
	hotel bill, $1.50; meals, $1.25	2 75
9	O. Palmer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare, Grayling to Lansing	4 90
	hotel bill	4 00
	livery to college	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Grayling	4 90
June 18	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	fare from Paw Paw and return and board at South Haven	3 00
July 7	to Lansing, meeting of Board	2 70
	board two days	4 00
9	fare to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
June 9	Horace Spencer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare to and from Lansing	2 66
19	hotel, Lansing, $3.00; street car, 5c; bus, 25c	2 30
July 7	railroad fare to and from Lansing	2 66
	livery to college	1 50
8	livery for Board to college	3 00
	hotel, Lansing, $2.00; bus, 25c; street car, 5c	2 30
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 25	Reform School,	
	For revising mailing list for bulletins	6 00
	postage on same	12
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
June 9	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	dinner, 50c; street car, 10c	60
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	3 50
	hotel, $2.50; bus, 25c	2 75
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Holland and return	1 45
	telegram, 25c; postage, 25c	50
Aug. 15	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	3 50
	livery to college	1 00
	bus and street car, 35c; hotel, $1.50	1 85
Sept. 12	railroad fare to Lansing and return	1 95
	dinner, 50c; bus, 25c; express, 25c	1 00
	hotel	1 50
Aug. 18	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and return	7 75
	meals on way	1 00
	meals at college	1 00
	hotel	2 50
Sept. 11	railroad fare	3 38
	hotel, $2.50; carriage, $2.00	4 50
Aug. 18	Franklin Wells,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, 50c	4 00
19	hotel bill, Lansing	2 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Jackson, $1.10; supper, 50c	1 60
	Jackson to Kalamazoo	2 00
	bus fare, Kalamazoo	25
	Amount carried forward	$120 26

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$120 26
Aug. 20	Franklin Wells,	
	For hotel, Kalamazoo	1 25
	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Constantine	95
10	O. Palmer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare, Grayling to Lansing	4 90
	sleeper to Bay City	1 50
	hotel bill	3 50
12	railroad fare to Grayling	4 90
Aug. 18	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	fare from Paw Paw to Lansing	2 70
20	board at Lansing	3 50
18	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
20	" "	50
	fare from Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
19	team to College for members	3 00
	Allowed October 29, 1891.	
Sept. 11	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	fare Paw Paw to Lansing, $2.70; dinner, Kalamazoo, 50c	3 20
	board at Lansing	2 50
13	fare, Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
	Telegram	80
16	fare, Paw Paw to Kalamazoo, 65c; dinner, 50c	1 15
	Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids	1 45
	Grand Rapids to Baldwin	2 20
17	Baldwin to Reed City, 55c; meals, $1.00	1 55
	Reed City to Walton, $1.50; to Elmira, $1.40	2 90
18	board	1 25
	fare, Elmira to Grayling, $1.00; to Gaylord, 80c	1 80
	board, Grayling	1 50
19	Grayling to Paw Pow, $7.60; meals, $1.00	8 60
Oct. 5	Paw Paw to Lansing	2 70
	hotel at Lawton	50
6	breakfast at Jackson	50
	board at Lansing	4 00
7	Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
Sept. 30	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	telegram, 25c; livery, $1; 2 meals, $1	2 25
Oct. 6	dinner	50
	ticket, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	3 50
	board at Hudson House, $3.50; livery, $3	6 50
7	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and return	7 75
	hotel and meals	4 00
6	O. Palmer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and sleeper to Lansing	6 40
	hotel bill at Bay City	50
	" " Lansing	3 50
7	railroad fare, Lansing to Grayling	4 90
8	H. C. Spencer,	
	For expenses as membr of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad to and from Flint	2 85
	hotel bill, $3; hack fare, 50c	3 50
	December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 26	Reform School,	
	For 67 hours correcting bulletin mailing list	6 70
Dec. 12	A. Zeese & Co.,	
	For amount of bill attached	4 70
Oct. 15	" " " cuts to illustrate report	14 04
24	4 zinc engravings and postage for report	2 08
Nov. 1	Hatch Engraving Co.,	
	For 2 drawings and 2 zinc etchings	15 51
18	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	3 50
	Amount carried forward	$285 34

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$285 34
Nov. 18	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For hotel, one day	2 00
	lodging, 50c; street car, 10c	60
Dec. 8	railroad and expenses, Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	4 00
	hotel, one day	2 00
	telephone message to President Clute	25
Nov. 18	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and return	7 75
	hotel, $2.00; meal 50c	2 50
1	railroad fare from Port Huron and return	7 75
	livery, $1.25; meals, $1.50	2 75
Dec. 9	railroad fare to Lansing and return	7 75
	3 meals, $1.00; hotel, $2.00	3 00
Sept. 11	Franklin Wells,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, 50c	4 00
	hotel bill, Lansing	3 00
12	railroad fare, Lansing to Constantine	3 50
	dinner, 50c; 2 fares to Hillsdale, 30c	80
Dec. 8	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, en route, 50c	4 00
9	hack and hotel bill, Lansing	2 25
	railroad fare to Jackson, $1.10; supper, 50c	1 60
	hack at Kalamazoo	25
	railroad fare, Jackson to Kalamazoo	2 00
10	hotel bill at Kalamazoo	1 75
	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Constantine	95
Nov. 16	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	hotel room	50
17	fare from Lawton to Lansing	2 70
	meal at Jackson	50
18	board at Lansing	4 00
19	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
	fare, Lansing to Lawton	2 70
10	telegram to Davenport	25
15	single team 17th and double team 18th	4 50
Dec. 8	fare from Paw Paw to Lansing	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
9	board at Lansing	3 00
10	fare, Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
	Wood's Railway Guide	1 00
Nov. 18	O. Palmer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad expenses, Grayling to Lansing and return	11 80
	hotel at Bay City	1 00
	" Lansing	1 50
17	Franklin Wells,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad from Constantine to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, 50c	4 00
19	hotel bill at Lansing	3 50
	railroad from Lansing to Constantine	3 50
	dinner	50
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
1890.	Franklin Wells,	
Dec. 26	For expenses as member of board of agriculture:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, 50c	4 00
27	hotel bill, Lansing	1 50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Constantine	3 50
	dinner	50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	American Society Mechanical Engineers,	
	For electros used in bulletin 63	5 50
26	O. Palmer,	
	For expenses as member of board of agriculture:	
	railroad fare, Grayling to Lansing	4 90
	hotel bill at Bay City	50
	" " Lansing	3 00
	railroad fare on return, and sleeper	6 90
Jan. 28	" " Grayling to Lansing	4 90
	Amount carried forward	$436 84

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$436 84
Jan. 23	O. Palmer,	
	For hotel bill, Bay City	50
	" Lansing	3 00
	railroad fare, return	4 90
25	A. C. Glidden,	
	For arranging for State Institutes as special committee of State Board of Agriculture:	
	Paw Paw to Kalamazoo	65
26	over night at Kalamazoo	1 50
	fare to Wasepi, 80c., dinner, 50c	1 30
27	" Union City, 60c., board, $2.00	2 60
28	" Concord, 85c., board, $1.50	2 35
	" Jackson	45
	double team to Napoleon for three persons	5 00
29	board at Napoleon	1 50
	fare to Adrian	1 10
30	board at Adrian	2 00
	fare to Sturgis, $2.35; dinner, 50c	2 85
	" Sturgis to Kalamazoo	1 10
31	over night at Kalamazoo	1 50
	fare to Paw Paw	65
Dec. 22	expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	arranging for Farmers' Institutes:	
	fare, Paw Paw to Kalamazoo	65
23	over night at Kalamazoo	1 50
	Kalamazoo to Wasepi	80
	dinner at Wasepi	50
	Wasepi to Union City	60
24	board, Union City	1 50
	Union City to Concord, 85c; board, 50c	1 35
	Concord to Jackson	45
25	Jackson to Napoleon, single team	3 00
	board at Napoleon	2 00
	Napoleon to Adrian	1 10
26	board at Adrian	1 50
	Adrian to Lansing, $2.35; board, $2.00	4 35
27	Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
29	arranging program for Farmers' Institutes:	
	Paw Paw to Albion	2 05
	dinner at Marshall, 50c; Albion to Eaton Rapids, 60c	1 10
30	board, Eaton Rapids, $1.50; bus fare, 25c	1 75
	fare to Hastings, $1.15; board, $1.00	2 15
	fare to Grand Rapids	95
31	board, $1.00; fare to Alpine, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 75
	fare to Sparta, 25c; board, $1.50	1 75
1891 Jan. 1	Sparta to Cedar Springs	25
	board at " "	1 00
	fare to Grand Rapids	65
	board over night at Grand Rapids	1 50
2	fare to Kalamazoo, $1.45; dinner, 50c	1 95
	" Paw Paw	65
1890. Dec. 26	Ira H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare and return, board meeting	6 75
	hotel, $1.50; hack, 25c	1 75
1891. Jan. 23	railroad fare and return	6 75
	hotel and meal	2 50
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 26	Reform School,	
	For 100 hours' labor correcting mailing list for bulletins @ 10c	10 00
	postage on same	13
Jan. 21	Edwin Phelps,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	telegram from Sec'y Reynolds, delivered	1 00
22	" Mr. Chamberlain	25
	railroad fare, Lansing and return	4 00
	meal at Pontiac	35
	team	1 00
23	hotel bill, Lansing, $2; street car, 10c	2 10
	Amount carried forward	$546 87

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$546 37
Jan. 23	Edwin Phelps,	
	For supper, Durand, 50c; team from Pontiac, $1	1 50
Mar. 9	team to Pontiac	1 00
	fare to Lansing and return	3 55
Jan. 1	Ira H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses to arrange for institute at Marlette:	
	railroad fare, $2.45; hotel ½ day, $1	3 45
8	expenses to arrange for institute at Mt. Clemens:	
	railroad fare, $2; hotel, $1	3 00
Feb. 2	expenses attending institute at Mt. Clemens:	
	railroad fare (reduced rate), $1.60; hotel, 75c	2 35
Mar. 9	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	Paw Paw to Lansing	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
11	board at Lansing	2 00
	Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
Feb. 9	Paw Paw to Eaton Rapids	2 65
	dinner at Marshall	50
	Eaton Rapids telephone service	60
10	" " board	3 00
11	fare to Hastings, $1.15: board, $1.00	2 15
	fare to Grand Rapids	95
12	board at Grand Rapids	1 00
	fare to Alpine	25
13	" " Cedar Springs	50
	board, Cedar Springs	1 00
	fare to Paw Paw	2 75
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
	postage and envelopes locating 20 institutes	3 00
Feb. 14	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	on committee at college, railroad fare and return	4 60
	hotel two days	4 00
Mar. 9	two meals en route	1 00
	expenses attending Board meeting:	
10	railroad fare and return	4 60
Jan. 8	hotel 1¾ days	3 50
	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 50
	chair car, 25c; stamps, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 75
22	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 50
	hotel Sunday, $2.00; livery, $1.00	3 00
Feb. 16	fare to Howell, Byron, Ovid and Lansing	7 30
	bus, 25c; street car, 10c; chair car, 25c	60
17	hotel Howell, $2.50; at Byron, 50c; at Ovid, 75c; at Lansing, $1.00	4 75
	livery, $1.00; railway guide, 10c; telephone, 25c; breakfast, 35c	1 70
19	two meals	1 00
Mar. 9	dinner, 50c; street car, 10c; stamps, 10c	70
	Grand Rapids to Lansing and return	8 50
10	telephone, 25c; hotel, 2 days, $4.00	4 25
	livery, taking Board to college	4 00
Jan. 21	Henry Chamberlain,	
	For telegram to Butterfield and Phelps	80
22	fare, Three Oaks to Lansing and return	8 20
23	hotel, Lansing	3 50
	meals en route	1 50
July 12	fare, Three Oaks to Lansing and return	8 20
13	teams for Board and committee to college	7 00
14	" " " " " " "	11 00
16	" " Governor and self to college	2 50
17	hotel, Lansing	11 50
	meals en route	1 50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 9	Reform School,	
	For correcting mailing list for bulletin, 45 hours, @ 10c	4 50
17	postage	23
	A. Zeese & Co.,	
	For 3 electros, @ 20c	60
	3 zinc cuts, @ 50c	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$708 75

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		*$708 75
April 7	A. Zeese & Co.,		
	For electros used in illustrating bulletin No. 73:		
	3 electros, @ 30c	$0 90	
	3 " @ 25c	75	
	2 " @ 20c	40	
		$2 05	
	25% discount	51	
			1 54
	For 8 zinc cuts		4 00
Mar. 12	I. H. Butterfield,		
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:		
	railroad fare to Lansing		2 30
	hack		25
13	hotel one day		2 00
	hack		25
	railroad fare returning		2 30
23	Chas. W. Garfield,		
	For railroad fare Grand Rapids to Lansing		1 95
	street car, 5c; livery to college, $1.00; hotel, 50c		1 55
24	" " 5c; hotel, $1.00; return fare, $1.95		3 00
	1 meal		50
26	telephone, 25c; freight on beet seed, 25c		50
	telegram and delivery from Mr. Chamberlain		2 00
	railroad ticket Grand Rapids to Lansing		1 95
	street car, 10c; telephone, 25c		35
	livery for members of board		1 50
27	hotel 1¼ days		2 50
	return ticket to Grand Rapids		1 95
April 3	railroad fare to South Haven		1 98
4	dinner, 40c; return ticket, $1.98		2 38
7	railroad fare Grand Rapids to Lansing		1 95
	street car, 5c; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c		1 05
8	livery to college for board		3 00
	hotel, one day		2 00
	telephone, 25c; return ticket to Grand Rapids, $1.95		2 20
7	A. C. Glidden,		
	For railroad fare, Paw Paw to Lansing		2 70
	dinner, Lansing		50
9	board, "		3 00
	Lansing to Paw Paw		2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo		50
Mar. 9	Henry Chamberlain,		
	For fare, Three Oaks to Lansing, $3.70; hack, 25c		3 95
12	telephone to Mr. Butterfield		35
	" " Chamberlain		35
13	hotel, Lansing		8 75
	hack, 25c; fare, Three Oaks to Lansing, $4.05		4 30
	2 meals, en route		1 50
24	telephone to Mr. Wells		29
	fare, Three Oaks to Lansing, $3.70; transfer, 25c		3 95
26	telephone to Mr. Garfield		30
	" " Butterfield		30
28	hotel, Lansing		6 00
	Lansing to Three Oaks, $3.70; transfer, 25c		3 95
	2 meals, en route		1 50
April 7	Franklin Wells,		
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:		
	railroad fare, Constantine to Lansing		3 50
	dinner		50
9	hotel bill at Lansing		3 50
	railroad fare from Lansing to Constantine		3 50
	dinner		50
Mar. 9	railroad fare, Constantine to Lansing		3 50
	dinner		50
10	" at college club room		25
11	hotel bill, Lansing		3 50
	railroad fare to Constantine, $3.50; dinner, 50c		4 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
April 6	I. H. Butterfield,		
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:		
	attending board meeting:		
	dinner, 50c: railroad fare, $2.30		2 80
	Amount carried forward		$824 64

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$824 64
April 7	I. H. Butterfield,	
	For hotel, 1 day	2 00
8	hotel, 1 day	2 00
	hack, 25c; railroad fare, $2.30; supper, 50c	3 05
30	expenses on committee:	
	railroad fare and return	4 60
	dinner and supper, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
7	Henry Chamberlain,	
	For expenses as member Board of Agriculture:	
	fare, Three Oaks to Lansing	4 80
10	hotel, Lansing	6 00
	meals, en route	1 50
	hack and care fare	30
	fare, Lansing to Three Oaks	4 80
May 5	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Lansing	3 65
7	hotel Lansing, $3.75; meals, en route, $1.25	5 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Three Oaks	4 65
	100 stamped envelopes, used January 17 to May 5	2 20
	express charges on seeds to Hinds, 60c; Miller, 50c; Co. House, 35c; Miller, 35c; Phelps, 40c	2 20
*Apr. 30	Franklin Wells,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	dray on box beet seed	25
	postage on beet seed sent S. C. Wood, Niles	15
May 5	" " " " " Johnson Hodgson, Niles	15
	" " " " " Wm. P. Martin, Bertram	15
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.50; dinner, 50c	4 00
7	hotel bill, Lansing	3 75
	railroad fare, Lansing to Constantine	3 50
	dinner	50
April 16	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	Paw Paw to Kalamazoo, 65c; dinner, 50c	1 15
	Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids	1 45
	Grand Rapids to Reed City	2 10
17	over night and board, Reed City	1 50
	Reed City to Walton	1 50
	dinner at Cadillac	50
	return from Walton to Reed City	1 50
	supper, Reed City	50
	fare to Baldwin	55
18	board, Baldwin	1 00
	Baldwin to Reed City	55
	dinner and supper	1 00
	fare to Paw Paw	4 20
May 5	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing	1 95
	street car	10
6	hotel, Lansing	2 75
	fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
	street car, 10c; postage, 65c	75
5	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	Paw Paw to Lansing, board meeting	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
7	board at Lansing	3 00
	fare to Paw Paw	2 70
	dinner at Kalamazoo	50
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
May 5	Ira H. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	Board meeting, railroad fare	2 30
	dinner	50
6	hotel, 1 day	2 00
7	" ½ "	1 00
	breakfast at Durand, 50c; street car, 10c	60
	railroad fare	2 30
13	expenses to Lansing, committee work:	
	railroad fare from Port Huron and return	4 60
	dinner and supper	1 00
June 1	A. C. Glidden,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	Paw Paw to Lansing	2 65
	Amount carried forward	$936 29

*$12.45 was refunded by Franklin Wells on August 19, 1891, through Secretary Reynolds, as by error part of this account was duplicated and allowed July 29, 1891.

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date,	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$936 29
June 1	A. C. Glidden,	
	For dinner at Kalamazoo	50
3	board at Lansing	3 00
	fare to Paw Paw	2 65
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
June 1	Chas. W. Garfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	telephone	25
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing	1 95
	parlor car	25
	livery to college	1 00
2	" " " for Board	3 00
	hotel, Lansing, 1 day	2 00
	dinner at college	25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
May 6	Edwin Phelps,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Agriculture:	
	telegram home	27
	hotel, Lansing, $3.00; time home, $1.00	4 00
June 1	time from home	1 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $3.55; 2 meals, $1.00	4 55
	street car and porter	15
	Total for general allowance	$963 56

PRINTING.

Date,	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 4,000 covers for catalogue, sam. 13	$8 80
8	electrotypes of buildings	3 00
29	composition on bulletin No. 63, 88,678 ems, @ 30c	26 60
	presswork on same, 100 tokens, @ 15c	15 00
	composition on bulletin No. 64, 81,380 ems, @ 30c.	24 41
	presswork, 50 tokens, @ 15c.	7 50
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For Agricultural Report index, page 257 to 370:	
	composition, 900,144 ems, @ 29c	261 05
	presswork, 630 tokens, @ 18c	113 40
	alterations, 23 hours, @ 25c	5 75
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 6,000 copies of bulletin No. 65, 14,508 ems, @ 30c	4 35
	presswork, 25 tokens, @ 15c	3 75
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 28	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 6,000 copies of bulletin, 16,429 ems, @ 30c	4 93
	presswork, 25 tokens, @ 15c	3 75
	composition on Report of Board of Agriculture, pages 1 to 64, 216,132 ems, @ 30 c	64 84
	presswork, 84 tokens, @ 15c	57 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on Agricultural Report, 49½ hours	14 85
	" " bulletin No. 67, 5 hours	1 50
	setting over heads, etc., bulletin No. 67, 27 hours	8 10
	alterations on bulletin No. 69, 2½ hours	75
	Agricultural Report, 8½ hours	2 55
	composition on Agricultural Report, page 65 to 240, 890,279 ems @ 30c	267 08
	presswork, 1,056 ems @ 15c	158 40
	composition on bulletin No. 67, 145,160 ems, @ 30c	43 55
	presswork, 100 tokens, @ 15c	15 00
	composition on bulletin No. 68, 76,713 ems, @ 30c	23 01
	presswork, 75 tokens, @ 15c	11 25
	composition on bulletin No. 69, 144,495 ems, @ 30c	43 35
	presswork, 75 tokens @ 15c	11 25
	Amount carried forward	$1,205 87

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,205 37
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 32 hours	9 60
30	composition on 11,500 copies Report of Board Agriculture, page 241 to 432, 651,470 ems, @ 30c	198 44
	presswork, 1,152 tokens, @ 15c	172 80
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on pages 1 to end of 200 copies of third Annual Report of Experiment Station, 1,408,197 ems, @ 30c	422 46
	presswork, 38 tokens, @ 15c	5 70
	composition on 11,500 copies of Report of Board of Agriculture, page 432 to 512, 153,680 ems, @ 30c	46 10
	presswork, 480 tokens, @ 15c	72 00
	printing 2,000 covers, Education at M. A. C.	4 80
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report 4½ hours, @ 30c	1 35
12	composition on 11,500 copies report, page 513 to end, 371,916 ems, @ 30c	111 57
	presswork, 288 tokens, @ 15c	43 20
	composition on 6,000 copies of bulletin, page 1 to end, 226,141 ems, @ 30c	67 84
	presswork, 150 tokens, @ 15c	22 50
	making diagram No. 70, 15 hours	4 50
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 6,500 seed sheet for bulletin No. 71, same as circular	8 70
	paper for same	13 75
	6,500 seed sheet for bulletin No. 72, sam. 6	9 95
	75 full sheet pasteboard for same, @ 7c	5 25
Mar. 9	alterations, etc., on bulletin No. 72. 1½ hours, @ 30c	45
18	composition on bulletin 71, page 1 to end, 20,271 ems, @ 30c	6 08
	presswork, 64 tokens, @ 15c	9 60
	composition on bulletin 72, page 1 to end, 12,587 ems, @ 30c	3 78
	presswork, 56 tokens, @ 15c	8 40
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 5,000 slips in red ink, acknowledge this bulletin	7 70
	paper for same	1 25
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on bulletins, Nos. 73 and 74, 11 hours, @ 30c	3 30
	" " pamphlet laws, 6½ hours, @ 30c	1 95
	" " college index laws, 2 hours, @ 30c	60
19	composition on 7,000 copies of bulletin No. 73, 34,079 ems, @ 30c	10 22
	presswork, 60 tokens, @ 15c	9 00
	Total for printing	$2,488 21

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 29	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 2,500 reports in cloth	$350 00
	cutting leaves and pasting in 57,500 plates in 11,500 vols., 5 plates to vol.	115 00
22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 6,000 bulletins No. 63	12 00
29	" " " 6,000 " " 64	12 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 6,000 bulletins No. 65	12 00
Aug. 23	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 500 vol. index to reports, cloth	60 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 23	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 3,000 agricultural reports in cloth, @ 14c	420 00
	Amount carried forward	$981 00

State Board of Agriculture vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$961 00
Sept. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 6,000 bulletins No. 66, @ 20c	12 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 6,000 bulletin No. 67, @ 20c	12 00
11	" " " 6,000 " " 68, "	12 00
21	" " " 6,000 " " 69, "	12 00
	" " putting tables in " " 69, "	6 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 2,000 pamphlets on education (reprint of 13 pages of report)	6 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 1,300 reports Board of Agriculture, cloth @ 11c	143 00
Mar. 4	folding and stitching 7,500 bulletins No. 71, @ 20c	15 00
5	binding 1,000 books, Board of Agriculture, cloth, @ 11c	110 00
6	" 1,000 " " " " " "	110 00
	" 1,000 " " " " " "	110 00
10	folding and stitching 6,500 bulletins No. 72, @ 20	13 00
	pasting 6,500 strips with numbers in same, @ 15c	9 75
	" 6,500 " without " " " "	9 75
	" 6,500 plates in same, @ 15c	9 75
14	binding 2,000 books, Board Agriculture, cloth, @ 11c	220 00
16	" 1,000 " " " " "	110 00
17	folding 7,000 tables for report, @ 3c	2 10
	pasting 7,000 same in report, @ 15c	10 50
	" 7,000 currant borer plates in same, @ 15c	10 50
Feb. 19	folding and stitching 6,000 bulletin No. 70, @ 20c	12 00
Mar. 3	2 diagrams for bulletin No. 71	8 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
25	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pasting into Agricultural report 4,500 plates of currant borer, @ 15c	6 75
	folding 4,500 table 1, @ 3c	1 35
	pasting 4,500 same, @ 15c	6 75
April 11	binding 4,200 reports 1890, cloth, @ 11c	462 00
13	pasting plate of currant borer into 200 reprint of report	30
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 7,000 bulletins No. 73, @ 20c	14 00
May 4	" " " 6,500 " " 74, "	13 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 200 books for experiment Station, cloth, @ 11c	22 00
	Total for binding	$2,470 50

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$963 56
Printing	2,488 21
Binding	2,470 50
Total allowance to State Board of Agriculture	$5,922 27

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 4976 N.—The members of the State Board of Education shall receive $3 per day for their actual services, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the general funds in the manner already provided by law for the payment of the accounts of Boards of State Institutions.

STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

Howell's Statutes, Vol. III, Section 4378.—The visitors, acting under the provisions of this section, shall each be entitled to receive their necessary expenses while so engaged, which amount shall be certified by the State Board of Education to the Board of State Auditors, who shall authorize a warrant therefor, to be drawn upon the State Treasurer, and the same shall be paid out of the general fund.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 14	Isabella G. French,	
	For expenses in visiting Albion College, 1889 and 1890:	
	railroad fare, $2.55; hotel bill, $1.50	$4 05
12	Perry F. Powers,	
	For railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return from Cadillac	8 50
13	" " Albion to Kalamazoo and return	2 55
	hotel at Albion	2 00
	" " Grand Rapids	3 00
	chair car, back and restaurant	2 45
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Jan. 8	S. S. Babcock,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	express on copies of Course of Study to Ballou and Sill	50
19	telephone to Prof. Sill	25
Feb. 1	two days' board meeting at Ypsilanti, $6.00; railroad fare, $1.65	7 65
	meals, $2.00; drawing room car, 50c; hack, 25c; street car, 10c	2 85
6	telephone to Prof. Sill	25
Mar. 25	three days' board and committee meeting at Ypsilanti	9 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; hotel, $5.00; hack, 25c; drawing room car, 50c	7 40
April 3	telephone to clerk, 25c; to Prof. Sill, 25c	50
18	one day at Ypsilanti, committee meeting	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; drawing room car, 50c; hack, 25c	2 40
	meals, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
25	1 day, board meeting, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	2 meals, $1.00; hack, 25c; drawing car, 25c; street car, 10c	1 60
May 6	1 day at Ypsilanti, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	1 meal, 50c; drawing car, 50c; hack, 25c; street car, 10c	1 35
17	1 day examining Daily at office by order of Board	3 00
22	2 days' board meeting, $6.00; railroad fare, $1.65	7 65
	drawing car, 25c; meals, $2.50; hack, 25c; telegram, 25c; street car, 10c	3 35
June 3	telephone to Prof. Sill	25
23	3 days at Ypsilanti, committee meeting	9 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; drawing car, 25c; hotel and meals, $4.75	6 65
	hack, 50c; street car, 10c; express, 25c; messenger, 10c; telephone, 25c	1 20
26	express on voucher to Auditor General	25
Aug. 1	postage to date	2 40
July 18	1 day at Ypsilanti, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	2 meals, $1.00; hack, 25c; drawing car, 25c; street car, 10c	1 60
Aug. 6	paid for copying questions for examination	3 00
	1 day preparing questions " "	3 00
16	6 days State examination	18 00
	fare from Detroit to Bay View and return	16 50
	sleeper, $2.00; telegram, 45c	2 45
	hotel, $5.00; meals, $2.50	10 50
	drawing room car	1 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
May 24	J. M. Ballou,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare to Hudson and Ypsilanti and return	9 65
	hotel bill	5 00
26	one days' service	3 00
June 26	four " "	12 00
	hotel bill, $7.50; railroad to Ypsilanti and return, $7.00	14 50
July 11	three days' service	9 00
	Amount carried forward	$226 80

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$226 80
July 11	J. M. Ballou,	
	For railroad fare to Ypsilanti and return, $7.25; hotel, $3.50	10 75
15	two days' services	6 00
	printing questions for State examination	2 00
Aug. 15	six days' State examination of teachers	18 00
	railroad fare to Bay View and return	13 00
	hotel bill	10 00
27	three days' services	9 00
	railroad fare to Ypsilanti and return	7 00
	hotel bill	5 00
Sept. 6	one day's service	3 00
May 29	Calvert Lith. & Engr. Co.,	
	For engraving and lettering State certificates	20 00
	100 copies State certificates—parchment	75 00
	20 " " " "	15 00
June 18	E. A. Strong,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare to and from Detroit	1 65
	hack, 50c; street car, 15c; dinner, 40c	1 05
10	J. C. Bontecou,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Petoskey to Orchard Lake and return	22 60
	hotel and meals	3 00
10	Miss Ruth Hoppin,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Ann Arbor to Hillsdale and return	4 20
	hack fare, $1.00; hotel, $2.00	3 00
14	E. L. Walter,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Ann Arbor to Detroit and return	2 10
	lunch	25
	Miss Mary C. Gelston,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Alma to Kalamazoo and return	7 50
	lunch, 25c; cab, 50c	75
	W. C. Hewitt,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Union City to Adrian and return	6 20
	hotel, $1.00; hack, $1.50	2 50
	W. H. French,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Litchfield to Adrian and return	2 60
	livery to Raisin Valley Seminary	1 00
	hotel, $3.00; hack fare, 50c	3 50
May 16	W. D. Clizbie,	
	For expenses under Act 99, Laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare, Ionia to Battle Creek and return	4 11
	meals, $2.00; hack and street car, 70c; lodging, 50c	3 20
	C. E. Smith,	
	For expenses under Act 99, laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Schoolcraft to Adrian and return	6 80
	hotel	3 50
	livery to Raisin Valley, $1.00; hack, 50c	1 50
	A. E. Haynes,	
	For expenses under Act 99, laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Hillsdale to Battle Creek and return	5 15
	hotel, 85c; postage, 15c	1 00
	Miss Josephine A. Williams,	
	For expenses under Act 99, laws of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Ionia to Kalamazoo and return	4 70
	hack and car fare	60
19	S. T. Morris,	
	For visiting Holland college:	
	railroad fare, $3.70; hotel, $4.00	7 70
	hack, $1.00; telegram, 25c	1 25
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Apr. 24	Perry F. Powers,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	3 days' services	9 00
	hotel, hack and restaurant	6 65
May 24	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	Amount carried forward	$360 41

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$560 41
May 24	Perry F. Powers,	
	For 3 days' services	9 00
	hotel, hack and restaurant	6 50
June 21	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	6 days' services	18 00
	hotel, hack and restaurant	11 30
July 10	100 postals and printing	2 50
Aug. 14	railroad fare, Cadillac to Petoskey and return	4 50
	3 day's services	9 00
	hotel expenses	3 75
26	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	3 days' services	9 00
	hotel, hack and restaurant	6 25
	2 days' services	6 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
July 30	T. L. Evans,	
	For expenses in visiting Olivet college:	
	car fare	5 00
4	E. P. Church,	
	For expenses in visiting Olivet college:	
	railroad fare from Cadillac to Olivet and return	10 30
May	Mrs. G. A. Osinga,	
	For visiting Hope college:	
	car fare	2 75
	bus fare, $1.00; hotel bill, $2.25	3 25
July 3	James Schermerhorn,	
	For visiting Michigan Military Academy:	
	railroad fare, Hudson to Orchard Lake and return	5 65
3	C. N. Kendall,	
	For expenses in visiting Detroit Home and Day School:	
	railroad fare	9 40
	hotel, $4.00; carriage hire, $2.25	6 25
	telegram and postage	50
June 8	Jennie McLaughlin,	
	For expenses in visiting Raisin Valley Seminary:	
	car fare from Sturgis to Adrian and return	3 90
	hotel, $1.50; hack, $1.50	3 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
July 20	W. H. Porter,	
	For hack and team to Agricultural College and return	2 00
23	" " " " " " " " for use of Board of Visitors to the college	4 00
April 30	Mrs. Cora D. Martin,	
	For expenses visiting Hillsdale College:	
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Lawton and return	30
	" " Lawton to Jackson " "	5 00
	" " Jackson to Hillsdale " "	1 80
	hack fare, $1.00; board, $2.00	3 00
June 9	W. M. Osband,	
	For visiting Kalamazoo College:	
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo	3 40
10	hack at Kalamazoo	1 00
11	hotel expenses	2 45
	railroad fare to Ypsilanti	3 40
9	B. W. Jenks,	
	For expenses as State visitor under act 99, laws 1885:	
	fare to Detroit and return, on boat	1 00
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return to Detroit	8 60
	dinner at Detroit	50
	hotel bill, Kalamazoo	2 50
	carriage at Kalamazoo	1 00
	bus at Detroit, 50c; hotel bill, $1.50; dinner, 50c	2 50
Oct. 29	Perry F. Powers,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	2 days' services	6 00
	hotel expenses, $3.50; hack and restaurant, $1.00	4 50
Nov. 22	express on stationery, 75c; telegram, 50c	1 25
29	railroad fare, Cadillac to Ypsilanti and return	11 40
	4 days' services	12 00
	hotel, $5.50; hack and restaurant, $1.25	6 75
	Amount carried forward	$814 76

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$814 76
Nov. 29	Perry F. Powers,	
	For telegraphing, $4.70; postage and incidentals during 1890, $10.00	14 70
Dec. 30	railroad fare, Cadillac to Detroit and return	13 20
	3 days' services	9 00
	hotel expenses	5 50
	J. Esterbrook,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	railroad fare to Detroit via Battle Creek	6 10
	2 days' time	6 00
	2 " board	4 00
	2 telephones, 65c; 2 hack fares, 50c	1 15
Sept. 22	J. M. Ballou,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare to Ypsilanti	7 00
	hotel bill	5 00
Oct. 27	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare, $6.50; hotel bill, $4.00; livery, $2.00	12 50
Nov. 7	1 day's service, $3.00; railroad fare, 80c	3 80
	hotel bill	1 50
29	1 day's services	3 00
Dec. 2	2 days' " $6.00; railroad fare, $7.00	13 00
	hotel bill, $5.00: postage and paper, $4.00	9 00
4	1 day's service	3 00
6	1 " "	3 00
24	3 days' services	9 00
	hotel bill, $7.00; railroad fare, $5.50	12 50
	printing questions	2 00
1889.	J. Esterbrook,	
Nov. 30	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	meeting of Board at Ypsilanti, railroad fare	5 54
	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	10 00
	2 hack fares	50
Dec. 28	State Examination, railroad fare	1 60
	2 hack fares	50
1890		
Jan. 30	5 days' board, $10.00; 5 days' time, $15.00	25 00
	board meeting at Ypsilanti; railroad fare and return	5 54
	2 hack fares, 50c; parlor car, 25c	75
31	2 days' hotel, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	10 00
Mar. 25	board meeting at Ypsilanti; railroad fare and return	5 54
26	2 days', hotel, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; hack, 50c	10 50
June 23	board meeting at Ypsilanti; railroad fare and return	5 54
24	2 days', hotel, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; hack, 50c	10 50
Aug. 9	State examination, Bay View; railroad fare and return	14 80
15	6 days' board, $12.00; 6 days' time, $18.00	30 00
	4 hack fares	1 00
Sept. 23	meeting of board at Ypsilanti; railroad fare and return	5 54
24	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; hacks, 50c	10 50
Oct. 27	board meeting at Ypsilanti; railroad fare, via. Battle Creek	6 10
28	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; hacks, 50c	10 50
Dec. 2	board meeting at Ypsilanti; railroad fare and return	5 54
3	2 days' board, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; hack, 50c	10 50
23	State examination at Lansing; railroad fare and return	1 60
24	4 days' board, $8.00; 4 days' time, $12.00	20 00
	2 hack fares	50
Sept. 5	S. S. Babcock,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Education:	
	one day at Ypsilanti, by order of board	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; hack, 25c; drawing car, 25c; street car, 10c	2 25
	2 meals	1 00
17	1 day at Ypsilanti, committee work	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; hack, 25c; 2 meals, $1.00	2 90
	telephone to principal, 25c; street car, 10c	35
23	board meeting at Ypsilanti, 1 day	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; hack, 25c; drawing car, 25c	2 15
	2 meals, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
Oct. 17	express on vouchers to Auditor General	25
27	meeting at Ypsilanti, 1 day	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; hack, 25c; drawing car, 25c	2 15
	2 meals, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 10
29	express on check and voucher to the school	25
Nov. 14	1 day at Lansing—State printer	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,210 30

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,210 30
Nov. 14	S. S. Babcock,	
	For railroad fare, $4.60; drawing car, 50c; street car, 20c	5 30
	2 meals	1 00
19	1 day at Ypsilanti—on committee	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; drawing car, 50c; 2 meals, $1.00; hack, 25c	3 40
	street car	10
Dec. 1	Board meeting at Ypsilanti, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	drawing car, 25c; hack, 25c; 2 meals, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 60
18	1 day preparing questions for State examination	3 00
	postage from August 1 to date	88
	3 days at Lansing State examination and Board meeting	9 00
	railroad fare, $4.60; drawing car, 50c; street car, 20c	5 30
	hotel and meals	5 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
June 12	Perry F. Powers,	
	For 3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare from Cadillac to Ypsilanti	7 10
	sleeper, Grand Rapids to Ypsilanti	1 50
14	railroad fare, Ypsilanti to Cadillac, via M. C. and T. & A. A.	5 95
	hack and restaurant	1 00
	hotel expenses	4 50
Jan. 29	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare to Detroit and return from Cadillac	13 70
	hotel expenses, $4.50; car fare, 35c	4 85
	restaurant	1 25
Feb. 7	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare from Cadillac to Ypsilanti	7 10
	sleeper, Grand Rapids to Ypsilanti	1 50
	railroad fare from Ypsilanti to Cadillac	5 95
	hotel expenses	4 50
	hack and restaurant	1 25
Jan. 14	David A. Hammond,	
	For 3 days' services	9 00
12	railroad fare to Ypsilanti and return	4 35
14	hotel expenses	3 00
Feb. 7	3 days' services	9 00
5	railroad fare to Ypsilanti and return	4 35
7	hotel expenses	2 50
Mar. 17	1 day's services	3 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	74
	hotel, 50c; street car fare, 10c	60
20	railroad fare to Vincennes, via Chicago	9 38
	sleeper, $2.00; 1 day's service, $3.00	5 00
21	hotel expenses, $3.50; 1 day's service, $3.00	6 50
23	railroad fare, Vincennes to Terre Haute	1 75
	hotel at Terre Haute	1 00
	railroad fare, Terre Haute to Indianapolis	2 25
	hotel expenses, Indianapolis	1 35
	railroad fare, Indianapolis to Detroit	7 65
	sleeper, $2.00; 1 day's service, $3.00	5 00
24	hotel expenses	50
	railroad fare, Detroit to Ypsilanti, 90c; hack, 25c	1 15
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
Dec. 24	S. S. Babcock,	
	For balance of bill at Hudson House, Lansing	50
30	1 day, Board meeting at Detroit	3 00
	2 telephone messages to Ypsilanti	50
31	express on vouchers to clerk of school	25
	telegram to Superintendent of Public Instruction	35
	postage on voucher and checks mailed	20
Jan. 7	1 day at Normal school, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	hack, 25c; drawing car, 50c; 2 meals, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 85
12	express on voucher sent Auditor General	25
	telephone to Ypsilanti, Prof. Sill	25
13	1 day at Normal School, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	drawing car, 50c; 2 meals, $1.00; hack, 25c; street car, 10c	1 85
16	1 day at Lansing, $3.00; railroad fare, $4.60; drawing car, 50c	8 10
	2 meals, $1.00; street car, 20c	1 20
Feb. 4	3 telegrams (Mr. Sill, 25c; Mr. McCormick, 25c; Mr. Powers, 50c)	1 00
6	2 days, Board meeting at Ypsilanti, $6.00; railroad fare, $1.65	7 65
	drawing car, 25c; hack, 25c; street car, 10c	60
	Amount carried forward	$1,453 60

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,453 60
Feb. 6	S. S. Babcock,	
	For hotel, $2.00; 1 meal, 50c	2 50
19	telephone to Professor Sill	25
20	1 day at Lansing, $3.00; hotel, $1.50	4 50
	railroad fare, $4.60; drawing car, 50c; street car, 20c	5 80
21	2 messages to Prof. Sill	50
Mar. 24	2 days, meeting at Ypsilanti, $6.00; railroad fare, $1.65	7 65
	drawing car, 25c; hotel and meals, $2.50; street car, 10c	2 85
28	3 days' work on committee, $9.00; railroad, Detroit to Syracuse, $10.00	19 00
	sleeping car, $2.50: porter, 25c	2 75
	breakfast, 60c; railroad fare, Syracuse to Baldwinville, 25c	85
	dinner, 50c; railroad, Baldwinville to Oswego, 50c	1 00
	supper	50
	railroad from Oswego to Cortland, $1.80; drawing car, 50c	2 30
	carriage	75
	hotel, Cortland, $1.50; telegram, 90c	2 40
	railroad from Cortland to Ithaca	65
	dinner, 50c; railroad from Ithaca to Cortland, 65c	1 15
	hack, 25c; supper, 50c	75
	railroad from Cortland to Binghampton	1 39
	" " Binghampton to Detroit	11 95
	sleeper, $2.50; porter, 25c; breakfast, 50c; telegraph, 30c	3 55
	lunch	40
Apr. 3	1 day at Ypsilanti, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.65	4 65
	hotel, $1.00; drawing car, 50c; hack, 25c; street car, 10c	1 85
May 1	postage to date since Jan. 1, 1891	62
Jan. 14	Ferris S. Fitch,	
	For services and expenses as member of State Board of Education:	
	2 days attending board meeting	6 00
12	railroad fare, Lansing to Ypsilanti and return	5 00
	2 hack fares, 50c: street car, 10c; hotel, $4.00	4 60
Feb. 7	3 days attending board meeting	9 00
5	railroad fare, Lansing to Ypsilanti and return	5 00
	hotel, $4.00; 2 hack fares, 50c; street car, 10c	4 60
Mar. 25	2 days attending board meeting	6 00
24	railroad fare, Lansing to Ypsilanti and return	5 00
	hotel 2 days, $4.00; 2 hack fares, 50c; street car, 10c	4 60
Apr. 30	2 days attending board meeting	6 00
May 1	railroad fare Lansing to Ypsilanti and return	5 00
	hack, 25c; street car, 15c; hotel, $4.00	4 40
	Allowed June 29, 1891.	
June 28	Ruth Hoppin,	
	For expenses as member of State Board of Visitors to Olivet College, Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Ann Arbor to Olivet	2 32
	coach hire, 75c; hotel, 25c	1 00
29	railroad from Olivet to Ann Arbor	2 32
	coach hire, 75c; hotel, 45c	1 20
May 20	J. W. Giddings.	
	For expenses as State visitor to Agricultural College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	fare, Cadillac to Lansing and return	9 80
	chair car	1 50
	hotel at Lansing, $4.00; street car, 10c	4 10
	supper at Howard City	50
27	S. S. Babcock,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Visitors to Olivet College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Detroit to Charlotte	3 15
	dinner at Charlotte	50
	fare from Charlotte to Olivet Station	17
	drawing car from Detroit to Jackson	50
	hack at Olivet	50
28	supper at Olivet, 40c; railroad, Olivet to Detroit	3 32
	" " Charlotte	50
Mar. 30	W. F. Lewis,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Detroit Home and Day School, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare, Dundee to Detroit and return	3 00
31	hotel bill, 3 meals	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$1,634 74

State Board of Education vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,634 74
May 12	Frances S. Babcock,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Alma College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Detroit to Alma and return	6 48
	hotel at Alma	2 50
	drawing car, 50c; carriage, $1.00	1 50
15	W. C. Hewitt,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Adrian College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare from Three Rivers to Adrian and return	8 25
	expenses at Adrian, hotel	1 00
	supper at Wayne	50
8	R. W. Putnam,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Battle Creek, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad, Ypsilanti to Battle Creek and return	5 50
	hotel	2 00
April 1	W. H. Cheever,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Detroit College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	5 55
	hotel bill	1 00
May 27	Geo. R. Wallace,	
	For expenses as State visitor to Olivet College, under Sec. 6, Act 99 of 1885:	
	railroad fare, Saginaw to Lansing, M. C. R. R.	1 85
	" " Lansing to Olivet, G. T. R. R.	41
28	" " Olivet to Durand, G. T. R. R.	89
	" " Durand to Saginaw, C. S. & M. R. R.	60
	hacks at Olivet to college and return	50
	hotel at Lansing, awaiting train	50
	street cars, Lansing	10
	hotel at Olivet	40
	(Half fare rates on all roads but Michigan Central.)	
	Total for general allowance	$1,674 27
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 600 covers for 5th annual report of Board of Education	$2 00
	alterations on report, 6½ hours	1 95
30	composition on 2,700 copies 5th biennial report of Board of Education, 234,481 ems, @ 30c	70 34
	presswork, 60 tokens, @ 15c	9 00
	Total for printing	$83 29
	BINDING.	
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 600 copies of Board of Education	$1 80
	Total for binding	$1 80
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$1,674 27
	Printing	83 29
	Binding	1 80
	Total allowance to State Board of Education	$1,759 36

Board of Corrections and Charities vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 14	L. C. Storrs,	
	For hack, 25c; railroad, Detroit, $2.55; chair car, 25c	$3 05
	supper, 50c; hack, 25c	75
16	Detroit to Marquette	12 00
21	hotel, Marquette, $6.60; to Traverse City, $10.50	17 10
	chair car, 50c; dinner, 50c; telegram, 30c	1 30
	Jas. M. Neasmith,	
	For railroad, Traverse City to Vicksburg	6 16
	chair car to Grand Rapids, 25c; to Vicksburg, 25c	50
	lunch 25c; supper, 50c	75
16	railroad to Detroit, $4.65; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c; hack, 25c	5 90
	steamboat to Marquette	12 00
	bill at Marquette, $6.60; fare to Traverse City, $10.50	17 10
	dinner on boat, 50c; chair car, 50c	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
26	L. C. Storrs,	
	For Traverse City to Charlevoix, $2.00; hack, 50c	2 50
	to Petoskey	50
Sept. 1	Petoskey to Lansing, $6.95; sleeper, $2.00	8 95
2	breakfast, 35c; porter, 25c	60
10	telegram, 25c; hack, 25c; to Kalamazoo, $2.05	2 55
11	hotel, $1.25; carriage to Asylum, $1.50	2 75
	Kalamazoo to Coldwater, $1.80; supper, 50c; hotel, $1.00	3 30
12	Coldwater to Lansing	2 30
15	Lansing to Flint, $1.48; hack to School for Deaf, 75c	2 23
16	Flint to Pontiac, $1.10; telegram, 25c	1 35
	Pontiac to Detroit, 80c; to Adrian, $1.70	2 50
17	Adrian to Jackson, $1.35; hack, 25c; hotel, $1.25	2 85
18	bus, 25c; to Lansing, $1.10; street car, 5c	1 40
11	James M. Neasmith,	
	For fare, Vicksburg to Kalamazoo, 35c; hack, $1.00	1 35
12	Coldwater to Schoolcraft, $1.30; livery, 50c	1 80
	dinner at White Pigeon	50
15	hack, Battle Creek, 50c; Vicksburg to Lansing, $2.10	2 60
	breakfast, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	Lansing to Flint	1 45
16	Flint to Pontiac, $1.10; to Detroit, 80c	1 90
17	Detroit to Adrian, $1.70; to Schoolcraft, $3.10	4 80
	lunch, 25c; livery to Vicksburg, 50c	75
11	Kalamazoo to Coldwater, $1.80; supper, 50c; hotel, $1.00	3 30
Aug. 18	Hal. C. Wyman,	
	For fare to Marquette, $15.00; sleeper, $3.00; lunch, 50c	18 50
19	breakfast, 50c; porter, 25c	75
20	hotel and buggy to the prison	3 50
	lunch, 50c; car to Mackinaw City, 75c	1 25
21	supper, 50c; fare to Petoskey, $1.05; hotel, $1.50	3 05
22	hotel, $1.75; fare to Walter, $2.15; to Traverse City, 80c	4 70
	lunch, 50c; bus, $1.00	1 50
23	Traverse to Walter, 80c; to Grand Rapids, $3.50; supper, 50c	4 80
	Grand Rapids to Detroit, $5.50; sleeper, $1.50	7 00
Sept. 15	Detroit to Lansing and return, $4.60; chair car, 25c	4 85
	bus, 25c; supper, 50c; chair car, 25c	1 00
16	Detroit to Pontiac and return	1 40
17	" " Adrian " "	3 15
Aug. 23	Geo. D. Gillespie,	
	For hack, 5c; boat to Mackinaw City, $1.50	1 55
	dinner on boat, 50c; hotel. St. Ignace, $1.50	2 00
	railroad to Marquette, $6.00: hotel, Marquette, $4.50	10 50
	dinner, 50c; railroad to Mackinaw City, $6.50	7 00
	chair car, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
Sept. 12	visits to examine estimates, Michigan Asylum and State School:	
	hack, Grand Rapids, 25c; railroad to Coldwater, $1.10	1 35
	tea, White Pigeon, 50c; hotel, Coldwater, $1.00	1 50
	railroad to Grand Rapids, $2.05; hack, 25c; dinner, 50c	2 80
17	hack, Grand Rapids, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $1.00	1 25
	breakfast, 50c; Lansing to Flint, $1.48	1 98
	hack, 25c; street car, 5c; Flint to Holly, 25c	55
	Amount carried forward	$217 35

Board of Corrections and Charities vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$217 85
Sept. 17	Geo. D. Gillespie,	
	For Holly to Pontiac, 40c; to Detroit, 70c	1 10
	Detroit to Adrian, $1.70; to Jackson, 69c	2 39
	hotel, Jackson, $1.25; railroad, Grand Rapids, $1.45; hack, 25c	2 95
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
11	Herbert A. Forrest,	
	For carriage to N. Saginaw depot	25
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 35
	" " Lansing to Jackson, $1.15; dinner, 50c	1 65
	" " Jackson to Kalamazoo, $2.10; carriage, 75c	2 85
	" " Kalamazoo to Coldwater	1 80
	supper, 50c; hotel, 1.00;	1 50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Jonesville, 55; to Lansing, $1.75	2 30
	supper at Lansing, 50c; carriage, 25c	75
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Dec. 29	L. C. Storrs,	
	For fare, Lansing to Pontiac	2 22
	street car, 5c; supper, 50c	55
30	fare, Pontiac to Lansing	2 22
	supper, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	(Under Sec. 28, Act 190, Laws of 1883.)	
30	Hal. C. Wyman,	
	For fare, Detroit to Pontiac and return	1 40
	chair car	50
	(Under Sec. 28, Act 190, Laws of 1883).	
29	Herbert A. Forrest,	
	For fare, East Saginaw to Pontiac and return	3 80
	carriage to depot	25
	lunce at Holly, 25c; carriage from depot, 25c	50
	(Under Sec. 28, Act 190, Laws of 1883).	
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
29	Geo. D. Gillespie,	
	For visiting Eastern Asylum to examine patients:	
	street car, Grand Rapids, 10c; railroad to Pontiac, half fare, $2.00; railroad, Pontiac to Grand Rapids, ½ fare, $2.00	4 10
30	tea, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 27	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message to Detroit	25
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Michigan State Gazeteer for 1891-2	5 00
	Total for general allowance	$360 13

PRINTING.

	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Oct. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blank, notices of investigation, sam. 9	$2 55
	3,000 " " proceedings pending, sam. 9	6 55
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 covers for Board of Cor. and Char., sam. 13	1 20
	alterations on report of Board of Cor. and Char., 3 hours	90
30	composition on advance sheets on 200 copies of report, page 1 to 4, 126,624 ems, @ 30c	37 99
	presswork, 4 tokens, @ 15c	60
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 22	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report Board of Cor. and Char., 5 hours	1 50
27	composition on 3,300 copies of Tenth Annual Report of Cor. and Char., pages I to VII and 1 to 31, incl. 2 insets, 590,905 ems, @ 30c	177 27
	presswork, 286 tokens, @ 15c	42 90
	Amount carried forward	$271 46

Board of Corrections and Charities vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$271 46
Feb. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 jail inspection blanks, sam. 50	14 85
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Board of Cor. and Char. 9th annual report of conference of association of county agents, 98,745 ems, @ 30c	29 62
	presswork, 42 tokens, @ 15c	6 30
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Apr. 14	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on convention of county agents, 4 hours, @ 30c	1 20
	Total for printing	$323 43
	BINDING.	
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding 3,300 tables No. 10, Board of Corrections and Charities, @ 3c	$0 99
	" 3,300 " " 11, " " " " " @ 3c	99
	pasting 3,300 " " 10, " " " " " @ 15c	4 95
	" 3,300 " " 11, " " " " " @ 15c	4 95
	binding 1,200 reports, cloth, @ 11c	132 00
13	folding 1,000 jail inspection blanks	30
	Total for binding	$144 18
	STATIONERY.	
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 27	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream 32 lb. 17x28 superfine paper, sam. 20, @ 14c	$4 48
Feb. 21	Theo. L. Backus,	
	For 1 doz. file boxes	7 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
3	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 1 ream 32 lb. 17x28 superfine paper, sam. 20, @ 14c	4 48
	Total for stationery	$15 96
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$260 13
	Printing	323 43
	Binding	144 18
	Stationery	15 96
	Total allowance to Board of Corrections and Charities	$743 70

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
April 14	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 photo engraved plate of "Diphtheria," for report	$2 64
	John H. Kellogg,	
	For expenses incurred in visiting Reform School to examine plans for new building:	
	fare to Lansing and return	2 72
	hack, $2.00; sleeping car, $2.00; dinner, 50c	4 50
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 4	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 2 photo engraved plates for report, (low water in mills, etc.)	4 66
7	1 plate for report, (low water at Ludington)	2 52
	Allowed October 29, 1891.	
Oct. 25	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 17 plates of diagrams for report for 1889	35 49
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 24	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 cut "Typhoid fever and sewers" for report	2 03
Dec. 19	3 diagrams, photo engraved plates, for report	5 80
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 27	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 5 photo engraved plates for report	9 80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 26	Chicago Photo Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 photo engraved diagram to illustrate annual report	1 25
April 28	1 diagram, "Atmospheric Ozone"	1 96
20	1 " for annual report	2 03
	Total for general allowance	$75 40
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For report State Board of Health, pages 209 to 240:	
	composition, 160,932 ems, @ 29c	$46 67
	presswork, 116 tokens, @ 18c	20 88
	diagram	4 00
	alterations, 12 hours, @ 25c	3 00
	error in presswork, April bill, billed as 30 tokens, should have been 58 tokens—balance	5 04
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug.	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For printing public health laws, pages 1 to 96:	
	6,250 copies, composition, 275,148 ems, @ 29c	79 80
	presswork, 348 tokens	62 64
	alterations, 58½ hours, @ 25c	14 63
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 22	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For health laws (supplement to report) pages 97 to 144:	
	composition, 152,768 ems, @ 29c	33 50
	presswork, 174 tokens, @ 18c	31 32
	alterations, 18 hours, at 25c	4 50
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Aug. 6	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For health laws, pages I to V and 145 to 175, end:	
	composition, 200,552 ems, @ 29c	58 17
	presswork, 145 tokens, @ 18c	26 10
	alterations, 24 hours, @ 25c	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$401 25

State Board of Health vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$401 25
Aug. 6	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For Board of Health report, 6,850 copies, pages 241 to 288 and vii-xxii, composition, 309,551 ems, @ 29c	89 77
	presswork, 232 tokens, @ 18c	41 76
	aterations, etc., 30 hours, @ 25c	7 50
	diagram	5 00
	printing 6,000 covers health laws, sam. 18	14 75
	alterations on same, 6 hours	1 50
	errata slips for health laws, composition 5,264 ems, @ 29c	1 53
	presswork, 29 tokens, @ 18c	5 22
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on sanitary convention for Board of Health, 17 hours	5 10
	making over form on reprint on usefulness of Board of Health	1 00
	presswork on same, 2 tokens, @ 15c	30
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For State Board of Health report, pages xxiii to lxii, composition 139,574 ems, @ 29c	40 48
	presswork, 174 tokens, @ 18c	31 32
	alterations, 8 hours, @ 25c	2 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 14 hours, @ 30c	4 20
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Jan. 29	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For composition on Board of Health report, pages 289 to 324 end, 1½ p. primer, 3,045 ems, 33½ pp. nonpareil, 176,944 ems, @ 29c	52 02
	presswork, 145 tokens, @ 18c	26 10
	alterations, etc., 9 hours, @ 25c	2 25
Mar. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on Sanitary Convention, Alpena, 6 hours, @ 30c	1 80
	Total for printing	$734 85

BINDING.

	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For pasting 6,000 slips in public health laws	$12 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and stitching 200 Usefulness of Board of Health	40
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 25	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 1,000 vols. Board of Health reports, cloth, @ 12c	120 00
	Total for binding	$132 40

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$75 40
Printing	734 85
Binding	132 40
Total allowance to State Board of Health	$942 65

State Board of Pardons vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Sept. 6	Geo. A. Dyer,	
	For fare to Jackson, at meeting of Board of Pardons	$2 00
	hack fares	1 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 14	Geo. A. Dyer,	
	For railroad fare to Jackson and return, meeting of Board of Pardons	2 00
	hotel bill over Sunday	3 00
	hack fares	1 75
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Board of Pardons,	
	For postage for month of Feb.	5 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Apr. 4	Howard Hovey,	
	For expenses as clerk of Pardon Board:	
	railroad fare to and from Jackson	2 20
May 9	" " " " " Ionia	2 20
	" " " " " Jackson	2 20
11	hotel bills at Jackson	5 25
	Total for general allowance	$26 60
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 875 envelopes	$0 45
	Total for printing	$0 45
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$26 60
	Printing	45
	Total allowance to State Board of Pardons	$27 05

Board of Railroad Crossings vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Railroad Crossings, for month of July	$25 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For one month's service as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board	25 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For services as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board, 1 month	25 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For one month's services as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board	25 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For one month's services as clerk of Board of Railroad Crossings	25 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Railroad Crossings for December	25 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For services as clerk of the Board of Railroad Crossings for the month of January	25 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	W. C. Ransom,	
	For services as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board for month of February	25 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 24	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Railroad Crossings for month of March	25 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For services as clerk of Board of Railroad Crossings for month of April	25 00
April 15	W. E. Hampton,	
	For publication of C. & W. M. crossing notices, 2 insertions	2 10
20	J. N. Tinklepaugh,	
	For publishing 2 crossing notices, 1 week, 2 folios	1 40
Mar. 28	W. D. C. Germaine,	
	For publishing 27 lines, crossing notices, 1½ folios, twice	2 10
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For services as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board for month of May	25 00
11	Anna Harty,	
	For taking testimony and typewriting for the Railroad Crossings Board	2 00
Apr. 21	Detroit Free Press Co.,	
	For Adv. cards, 55 L, 3 T	19 80
	" " 55 L, weekly, 1 T	11 00
	Traverse City Transcript,	
	For pub. notice $7.10	
	by check 2.10	
		5 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Robt. Laughlin,	
	For services as clerk of Railroad Crossings Board for month of June	25 00
	Total for general allowance	$343 40
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Total allowance to Board of Railroad Crossings	$343 40

State Horticultural Society vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 21	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 15½ hours, @ 30c	$4 65
22	composition on 10,000 copies Horticultural Report, pages 1 to 240, 783,505 ems, @ 30c	235 05
	presswork, 1,260 tokens, @ 15c	189 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on report, pages 241 to 304, 251,341 ems, @ 30c	75 40
	presswork, 336 tokens, @ 15c	50 40
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Horticultural Report, pages 304 to 368, 150,932 ems, @ 30c	45 28
	presswork, 336 tokens, @ 15c	50 40
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 8½ hours	2 55
	" " " 1 hour	30
	composition on report, pages 1 to 7 and 369 to 382 end, 102,925 ems, @ 30c	30 88
	presswork, 126 tokens, @ 15c	18 90
	furnishing paper and printing 10,000 copper plate engravings of Prof. Beal	80 00
	Total for printing	$782 81

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 2,000 copies of Horticultural Report, cloth	$220 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pasting 10,000 plates in Horticultural books	15 00
	" 10,000 pieces tissue paper on plates	15 00
	furnishing tissue paper	6 25
	binding 1,000 Horticultural books, cloth, @ 11c	110 00
15	" 1,000 " " " "	110 00
	" 1,500 " " " "	165 00
22	" 2,000 " " " "	220 00
26	" 1,000 " " " "	110 00
29	" 1,500 " " " "	165 00
	Total for binding	$1,136 25

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	$782 81
Binding	1,136 25
Total allowance to State Horticultural Society	$1,919 06

State Board of Regents vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, 4926—The regents and visitors of the University shall each receive pay for the actual and necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
Nov. 22	R. W. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare to Ann Arbor	$6 02
	hotel, $1.00; hack, $1.00; telegrams, 58c	2 58
Mar. 18	railroad fare	6 02
	hack, 50c; hotel, $2.00; sleeper, $1.75; hack, 50c	4 75
June 26	railroad fare	6 02
	hotel, $6.00; hack, $1.00	7 00
28	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare to Ann Arbor	2 85
	car fare, 10c; hotel bill, $11.25	11 35
27	railroad fare to Adrian	2 85
25	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare to Ann Arbor and return	8 50
	4 days' board, $8.00; hack hire, $1.00	9 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 27	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	porter's fees, Charlevoix	25
	boat from Charlevoix to Petoskey, 50c; 2 meals, $1.00	1 50
	car fare, Petoskey to Grand Rapids	5 70
	sleeping car, $1.50; porter's fees, 25c	1 75
28	breakfast, Grand Rapids	50
	fare, Grand Rapids to Ann Arbor	3 95
	parlor car, 25c; porter's fee, 25c	50
29	hotel, $2.50; hack fares, $1.50	4 00
	fare, Ann Arbor to Mackinaw City	9 85
	sleeping car, $2.00; porter's fee, 25c	2 25
30	supper, breakfast and dinner	1 50
	car fare to Petoskey	1 05
	porter and boat fare to Charlevoix	75
29	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare to Ann Arbor	4 50
	4 days' board	8 00
	hack hire, $1.00; fare home, $4.50	5 50
May 20	Herman Kiefer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare to Ann Arbor, $2.10; hack and car, 60c; hotel, $1.00	3 70
July 22	" " " Grand Rapids	8 65
	hotel, $1.50; buss and cars, 60c	2 10
Aug. 28	railroad fare to Wayne Co. poor house	90
	cars	10
29	railroad fare to Ann Arbor	2 10
	cars and hack, 35c; hotel, $2.60	2 95
June 23	Charles J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	$ 10
25	" " Ann Arbor to St. Louis	$ 10
	hotel bill, $7.00; hack, $1.50; telegram, 50c	9 00
July 17	telegrams	1 00
	fare to Grand Rapids, $2.40; hotel, $1.50	$ 90
	" Grand Rapids to Detroit	4 50
18	" Detroit to Wayne Co. House and return	90
19	hotel bill, Detroit	4 00
	fare, Detroit to St. Louis, $3.85; hacks, $5.00	8 85
28	" St. Louis to Ann Arbor	3 10
29	" Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	hotel bill, $2.00; hack, 75c	2 75
29	C. S. Draper,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, $6.60; parlor car, $1.00	7 60
	hack fare, $1.50; meals, $1.50	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$196 89

State Board of Regents vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$196 89
July 28	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
	hotel bill	4 25
	hack and car fares, 60c; railroad to Adrian, $2.85	3 45
29	R. W. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare	5 28
	chair car	25
	hotel, $3.00; hack, 75c	3 75
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 15	Charles Hebard,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare from L'Anse to Detroit	17 70
	sleeper and porter	2 75
16	meals	2 00
	fare, Detroit to Ann Arbor	1 15
	same to return	23 60
Oct. 1	railroad fare, L'Anse to Detroit	17 70
	sleeper, $2.00; meals, $1.50	3 50
	fare, Detroit to Ann Arbor	1 15
	" returning	20 87
	carriage and board at Ann Arbor	1 50
14	Charles J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	3 10
16	hotel bill	3 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	hack fare	75
Sept. 1	C. S. Draper,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	meeting of Medical Department Committee:	
	railroad fare	7 70
	parlor car, 75c; hotel, $5.50; hack, $1.50	7 75
16	regular meeting:	
	railroad fare, $6.60; parlor car, 50c; hotel, $5.25; hack, $1.00	13 35
1	Building Committee meeting:	
	railroad fare, $6.60; parlor car, 50c	7 10
	hotel, $3.75; hack, $1.00; telegram, 75c	5 50
Oct. 15	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare to Ann Arbor and return	9 50
	hack hire	1 00
	4 days' board	8 00
Feb. 17	Herman Kiefer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, $2.10; hotel bill, $1.00	3 10
	street car and hack	35
Mar. 17	railroad fare, $2.10; hotel bill, $2.00; street car and hack, 60c	4 70
June 24	" " $2.10; " " $5.00; " " " " 60c	7 70
	R. W. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, $7.28; hotel, $1.00; hack, $1.00	9 28
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 11	Charles J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	3 10
12	" " Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	hotel, $3.00; hack, 75c	3 75
Sept. 15	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, Adrian to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
16	carriage and car fare	30
17	hotel bill	4 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Adrian, via Detroit	2 85
Oct. 1	C. S. Draper,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, $6.60, parlor car, $1.00; hack, $1.00	8 60
	hotel, meeting building committee	1 75
12	railroad fare, $6.60; parlor car, $1.00; hack, $1.00	8 60
	hotel, meeting of board	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$445 52

State Board of Regents vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$445 52
Dec. 12	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare to Ann Arbor	4 75
	3 days' board	6 00
	hack hire, $1.00; fare home, $4.75	5 75
Aug. 30	Herman Kiefer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	meeting with medical faculty at Prof. Vaughans, railroad fare, $2.10; cars, 10c	2 20
Sept. 6	" of medical faculty: railroad fare, $2.10; hack, 60c	2 70
16	" " board: railroad fare	2 10
	cars and hack, 35c; dinner, 50c	85
Oct. 15	railroad fare, $2.10; cars and hack, 60c; hotel, $1.00	3 70
Dec. 12	" " $2.10; " " " 35c; " $1.00	3 45
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Charles J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	St. Louis to Lansing, special committee	2 00
	Lansing to St. Louis, $2.00; hotel, $1.00	3 00
19	telegrams, 39c and 25c	64
Mar. 25	St. Louis to Ann Arbor, railroad fare	3 10
	Ann Arbor to St. Louis, " "	3 10
	hotel bill, $1.50; hack, $1.00	2 50
April 2	railroad fare to Lansing, special committee	2 00
	" " " St. Louis	2 00
	hotel	1 00
17	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	3 10
18	" " Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	hotel, $2.00; hack, 50c	2 50
Mar. 16	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare to Lansing, order of Board of Regents	4 10
	3 days' board	7 50
18	fare home	4 10
	hack hire	1 00
April 18	fare to Ann Arbor	4 75
	3 days' board	6 00
	hack hire, $1.00; fare home, $4.75	5 75
18	Herman Kiefer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare	2 10
	street car, 20c; hotel bill, $1.00	1 20
Jan. 27	meeting with legislative committee:	
	railroad fare, $2,10; street car, 20c	2 30
	hotel bill, $2.50; telegram, 25c	2 75
Mar. 25	meeting of the Board:	
	railroad fare	2 10
	street cars, 10c; hotel bill, $1.00	1 10
Jan. 26	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	fare from Adrian to Ann Arber, via Detroit	2 85
	hotel bill	7 00
	carriage and car fare	40
29	fare from Ann Arbor to Adrian, via Detroit	2 85
Dec. 13	fare from Adrian to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
	hotel bill	2 25
	carriage and car fare	55
14	fare from Ann Arbor to Adrian, via Detroit	2 85
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
May 1	R. W. Butterfield,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare	6 02
	sleeper, $1.75; hack, $1.25; hotel, $1.50	4 50
Mar. 25	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, Adrian to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
	" " Ann Arbor to Adrian, " "	2 85
	hotel, $5.75; carriage and car fare, 35c	6 10
Apr. 17	railroad fare, Adrian to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
	" " Ann Arbor to Adrian, " "	2 85
	hotel bill, $3.75; car far, 20c	3 95
	Amount carried forward	$602 38

State Board of Regents vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$803 38
May 1	Charles J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	3 10
	hack fares	1 00
2	hotel bill	2 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	telegram and telephone	50
May 1	Herman Kiefer,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, adjourned meeting of Board	2 10
	street cars and carriage	70
	hotel bill	1 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Feb. 24	Chas. R. Whitman,	
	For expenses to Lansing, meeting University committee	2 50
May 22	Arthur M. Clark,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare to Ann Arbor	4 50
	3 days' board	6 00
	hack hire	1 00
	fare to Lexington	4 50
	Herman Kiefer,	
	For meeting of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, $2.10; hotel, $1.00	3 10
April 30	W. J. Cocker,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, Adrian to Ann Arbor, via Detroit	2 85
	" " Ann Arbor to Adrian, " "	2 85
	hotel bill	5 25
	carriage and car fare	70
May 2	Chas. J. Willett,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Regents:	
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Ann Arbor	4 70
	parlor car, 25c; hotel, $3.00; hacks, 50c	3 75
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to St. Louis	3 10
	Total for general allowance	$661 68
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Total allowance to State Board of Regents	$661 68

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

State Public School for dependent and neglected children.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1980.—The members of said Board of Control shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their official duties, and $3.00 per day of their official services actually and necessarily performed, which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1976.—That the expense of transportation of children to said school pursuant to law, and the expense of returning any of said children to their counties after their admission by said Board of Control as improper inmates of said school shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1979.—That the salary and necessary traveling expenses of said agent shall be first examined and allowed by said Board and shall then be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 16	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For hotel, Bronson, $1.00; feeds, 50c; postage, 56c	$2 06
17	" Orland, 75c; care of horse, 50c; dinner, Burr Oak, 60c	1 85
18	" Colon, $1.50; " " 50c; " Athens, 50c	2 50
19	" Climax, $1.25; " " 50c; " Galesburg, 50c	2 25
20	" Mindon, $1.50; " " 50c; " Nottawa, 50c	2 50
21	" White Pigeon, $1.50; care of horse, 50c; dinner and supper, $1.00	3 00
23	" " " $1.00; " " $1.50; " 50c	3 00
24	" Cassopolis, $1.50; " " 50c; meals and feed, $1.25	3 25
25	" Hartford, $1.50; " " 75c	2 25
26	" Benton Harbor, $2.00; " " 75c; livery, $2.00	4 75
27	" Covert, 75c; " " 50c; dinner and feed, 50c	1 75
28	" Paw Paw, $1.50; " " 50c; " 25c; supper, 50c	2 75
30	" White Pigeon, $1.00; " " at Schoolcraft, $1.50	2 50
	dinner and feed, 50c; railroad, Alamo to South Haven and return, $1.65	2 15
July 1	hotel, South Haven, $1.50; livery, $2.00; dinner and feed, 75c	4 25
2	" Kalamazoo, $1.50; care of horse, 75c; livery, $1.00	3 25
	dinner and feed at Augusta, 60c; hotel, Battle Creek, $1.50	2 10
3	dinner, 25c; supper, 35c; livery from Coldwater, 16 days, $24.00	24 60
7	breakfast, 50c; dinner, 40c; livery, $3.00; toll, 22c	4 12
8	hotel, Pontiac, $1.50; bus, 25c; bus, Toledo, 25c; meals, 75c	2 75
9	hack, 25c; lunch at Toledo, 25c; sleeper, $1.00	1 50
10	breakfast, 50c; hotel, Farwell, 70c; stationery, 25c	1 45
11	Reed City hotel, $1.00; dinner and feed, Old Mission, 90c	1 90
14	hotel, Traverse City, $5.50; dinner and feed, 75c	6 25
15	" and care of team, Almira, $1.50; dinner and feed, 75c	2 25
16	" Leland, $1.50; care of team, $1.50	3 00
17	" " 75c; " " $1.00 dinner and feed, 75c	2 50
18	dinner and feed, Elk Rapids, $1.00; hotel, $3.00	4 00
19	team from Traverse City, 6 days	18 00
	steamer to Petoskey and return, $3.00; dinner, 50c	3 50
	hack fares at Traverse City and Petoskey	50
	1000-mile ticket on D., L. & N. and C. & W. M. roads	20 00
	salary from June 15 to July 15	83 33
	E. F. Corwin,	
	For transportation in case of Geo. Watts, Chas. Courtwright and Philip Treat:	
	railroad fare of Geo. Watts to Ann Arbor and return	2 60
	hack from depot to hospital	50
	" " hospital to depot	75
	transfer at Jackson	25
	hack from depot to School	75
May 8	I. A. Fancher,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School:	
	railroad fare to and from Coldwater	10 30
	dinner, 50c; supper, 40c	90
9	2 days' services	6 00
July 1	railroad to and from Coldwater	10 30
	bus at Mt. Pleasant, 25c; at Adrian, 25c	50
	dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
2	2 days' services	6 00
	telegram, 25c; supper, 50c	75
	Amount carried forward	$266 41

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$266 41
Jan. 2	Harvey J. Hollister,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School:	
	railroad to Coldwater, $3.25; hack, 50c	3 75
	dinner at Sturgis	50
3	return fare, $3.25; hack, 50c	3 75
	2 days' services, $6.00; supper, 50c	6 50
Feb. 18	railroad to Coldwater, $3.25; dinner, 50c; hack, 25c	4 00
	" " Grand Rapids and hack	3 50
	2 days' services	6 00
May 7	railroad fare to Coldwater, $3.25; hack, 25; lunch, 25c	3 75
8	" " " Grand Rapids, $3.25; hack, 50c	3 75
9	2 days' services	6 00
	hotel and hack at Sturgis	75
July 1	railroad to Coldwater, $3.25; dinner at Sturgis, 50c	3 75
2	" " Grand Rapids, $3.25; hack, 50c	3 75
	2 days' services	6 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
21	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For hotel at Bay View, $1.75; Petoskey, 50c; Boyne Falls, 25c; railroad, 20c	2 70
22	" " 75c; livery, $2.50; dinner, 50c; railroad, 10c	3 85
23	" " 50c; Mackinaw City, 50c; at Oden, 50c	1 50
	stage at Clarion, 50c; supper, 25c; railroad, 5c	80
24	hotel Bay View, 25c; Harbor Springs, 50c; livery, $3.50; dinner, $1.00	5 25
25	" " 75c; Petoskey, 50c; stationery, 10c; railroad, 10c	1 45
28	" Traverse City, $5.00; dinner and feed, 50c	5 50
29	" Summit City, $1.00; care of team, $1.50; postage, 56c	3 06
30	" Traverse City, $1.50; team 2½ days, $7.50	9 00
	railroad Thompsonville to Benzonia and return	65
31	hotel Benzonia, $2.00; livery, $6.00; dinner, 50c	8 50
Aug. 1	" " $1.50; railroad, Thompsonville to Copemish, 10c	1 60
2	" Bear Lake, $1.50; care of team, $1.00; dinner, 50c	3 00
	livery at Onekama, $4.00; bus at Manistee, 25c	4 25
5	hotel at Manistee, $6.00; livery, $4.00; supper, 50c; bus, 25c	10 75
6	" Ludington, $1.50; at Free Soil, 75c; care of horse, 50c	2 75
8	" Scottville, $1.00; care of horse, 50c; dinner, 50c	2 00
9	" " 75c; " " 50c; postage, $1.00	2 25
11	" Ludington, $4.00; livery, $9.00; dinner, 25c	13 25
12	" " $1.50; bus, 25c; livery, $1.50	3 25
13	" Reed City, $2.00; at Cadillac, $1.00; livery, $3.00	6 00
14	" Morley, 75c; livery, 1.50; dinner, 50c	2 75
	street car, 15c; supper, 50c	65
15	bus at Coldwater	50
18	street car in Chicago, 20c; sleeper to Coldwater, $2.00	2 20
	salary from July 15 to Aug. 15	83 33
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 4	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
	bus, 50c; dinner and supper, $1.00; sleeper, $2.00; stationery, 10c	3 60
5	hotel Bay View, $1.00; railroad fare, 10c	1 10
12	breakfast, 50c; ferry, Mackinaw to St. Ignace and return, $1.00	1 50
	dinner and supper	1 00
15	hotel Bay View, $3.00; dinner, 50c	3 50
	fare, Bay View to Sault Ste. Marie and return	6 40
17	steamer, $1.00; ferry, 10c; breakfast, 50c	1 60
	man and boat for day, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
	hotel at Sault Ste. Marie, $4.00; steamer, 75c	4 75
18	meals on steamer and at Mackinaw City	1 50
	salary, Aug. 15 to Sept. 15	83 33
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
19	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For hotel at Bay View, 75c; ferry, $1.00; supper, 50c	2 25
20	" Cheboygan, $2.00; livery, $3.00; hotel, Bay View, $1.25	6 25
23	" Petoskey, $1.50; " $2.50; telegram, 53c; postage, 10c	4 63
24	" " $2.00; " $2.50; dinner and feed, 50c	5 00
25	" " $1.50; steamer, 50c; dinner, 50c; livery, $2.00	4 50
26	" " $2.00; livery, $1.00; railroad, Kalkaska to Manton, 80c	3 80
27	" Manton, $1.25; railroad to Cadillac, 35c; stationery, 10c	1 70
Oct. 1	" Evart, $8.00; livery, 4 days, $12.00	20 00
2	" Marion, self, $1.50; driver, $1.50; care of team, $1.50	4 50
3	" Cadillac, $1.50; Tustin, 25c; livery, $1.50; railroad fare, $1.35	4 60
	Amount carried forward	$670 71

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$670 71
Oct. 4	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For livery at Manton, $3.00; hotel, $2.75	4 75
6	railroad to Kalkaska, $1.45; telegram, 50c; postage, 14c	2 09
7	livery at Kalkaska, $5.00; hotel, $2.50	7 50
9	hotel at Cadillac, $2.00; railroad to Reed City, 90c	2 90
	dinner and supper	1 00
10	hotel, Bay City, $1.00; bus, 25c; livery, $2.00	3 25
11	" West Branch, $1.50; ink, 10c; postage, $1.50	3 10
13	" Gaylord, $2.25; dinner, self, driver and team, $1.00	3 25
14	" Atlanta, $1.50; care of team, $1.00; dinners, $1.00	3 50
15	" Alpena, $3.00; " " $1.00; " $1.00	5 00
16	" Rogers City, $2.50; care of team, $1.50	4 00
17	" Posen, $1.50; care of team, $1.00	2 50
	expenses for team and driver to Grayling	3 25
	team, 6 days'	18 00
18	hotel at Alpena, $2.50; railroad to Oscoda, $1.70; bus, 25c	4 45
	salary, Sept. 15 to Oct. 15	83 33
Aug. 20	I. A. Fancher,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Coldwater and return, $10.30; lunch, 25c	10 55
21	2 days' services, $6.00; supper at Owosso, 50c	6 50
Oct. 1	railroad fare to Coldwater and return	10 30
	dinner and supper	75
2	2 days' services, $5.00; stationery and stamps, $1.00	7 00
	C. D. Randall,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School for 6 months ending Sept. 30, as follows: in April, 12 days; in May, 10 days; in August, 5 days; in September 12 days, at $3.00 per day	117 00
	postage and stationery	7 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
20	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
	hotel at Oscoda, $3.00; livery, $2.00; bus, 25c	5 25
	railroad to W. Harrisville, 60c; railroad to Harrisville, 50c	1 10
21	hotel at Harrisville, $1.50; livery, $2.00, stage, 50c	4 00
	railroad to E. Tawas, $1,00; hotel, $2.00; railroad to Alger. $1.05	4 05
23	hotel at Standish, 75c; dinner and feed, 50c	1 25
24	" Omer, $1.00; care of horse, 75c; postage, 55c	2 30
	livery from Standish, $4.00; hotel, 50c	4 50
25	breakfast and dinner, $1.00; street car, 5c	1 05
29	supper at Adrian, 50c; bus fare, 50c	1 00
Nov. 10	meals, $1.00; bus, 25c; railroad, Plainwell to Grand Rapids, $1.10	2 35
11	hotel at Grand Rapids, $2.25; street car, 20c; railroad Guide, 10c	2 55
12	" " Muskegon, $2.00; dinner, 50c; livery, $1.50	4 00
13	" " " $2.50; street car, 30c; stationery, 10c	2 90
14	" " " $2.00; railroad to Ravenna and return, 90c	2 90
	livery at Ravenna, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	2 00
	salary, Oct. 15 to Nov. 15	83 33
Aug. 20	Harvey J. Hollister,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Coldwater and return	6 50
	dinner, 50c; hack at Coldwater, 50c	1 00
21	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	2 days' services	6 00
Nov. 17	railroad fare to Coldwater and return	6 50
	hack at Grand Rapids, 25c; supper and hack at Sturgis, 75c	1 00
19	hack at Sturgis, 25c; hack Grand Rapids, 25c	50
	three days' services	9 00
July 10	C. F. Newkirk,	
	For expenses in returning children from State Public School to the counties from which they were received:	
	sleeper on F. & P. M. R. R. for Alexander Center	1 00
	breakfast at East Saginaw	25
	expenses of attendant at East Saginaw	75
Aug. 27	railroad fare of Wm. Shamp from Ludington to Big Rapids	95
	" " Big Rapids to Stanton	1 00
Oct. 10	" " Chas. Richmond, Coldwater to Hersey	2 75
17	" " Blanche Reamer, Vandalia to Coldwater	4 20
	" " " " Coldwater to Lapeer	4 50
Nov. 27	" " attendant of Vanblargen children from Coldwater to Grand Rapids	3 25
	hack in Grand Rapids, 25c; lodging for children, $1.00	1 25
	Amount carried forward	$1,157 11

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,157 11
Nov. 27	C. F. Newkirk,	
	For hotel bill of attendant	1 00
18	railroad fare of attendant from Grand Rapids to Luther and return	4 60
	dinner at Luther	50
	livery and driver to take children from Luther to Chase	4 00
19	hotel bill of attendant at Grand Rapids	75
	railroad fare from Grand Rapids to Coldwater	3 25
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
15	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
	street car, 25c; hotel, Muskegon, 2¾ days, $7.00	7 25
19	hotel, Shelby, $2.50; dinner and feed at Mears, 75c	3 25
20	" Hart, $2.00; care of team, $1.50; livery, Shelby, $7.00	10 50
21	" Shelby, $1.50; dinner, Muskegon, 50c	2 00
22	" Fremont, $1.50; livery, $2.50; dinner, 75c	4 75
24	dinner and feed at Grant, 75c; same at Bridgton, 75c	1 50
25	hotel at Newaygo, $4.00; team, 2 days, $4.00	8 00
	supper, 50c; railroad, Grand Rapids to Sturgis, $2.55	3 05
26	hotel, Sturgis, 50c; breakfast, 50c	1 00
Dec. 1	bus, Sturgis, 25c; railroad to Nottawa, 25c	50
2	hotel, Nottawa, $1.25; livery, $1.50; railroad, Vicksburg, 45c	3 20
	dinner, 50c; hack and supper, Lansing, 75c	1 25
4	dinner and feed, Bennington, 50c; dinner and feed, Ovid, 75c	1 25
6	dinner and feed at Duplain	50
8	hotel at Owosso, 4¼ days, $8.50; livery, $9.00	17 50
11	" Howell, 2¾ days, $3.75; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	4 50
	railroad fare on G. T. R. R., 40c; bus at Port Huron, 25c	65
12	hotel at Port Huron, $1.50; bus, 25c	1 75
13	" " Croswell, $1.75; dinner and feed, 50c	2 25
15	dinner and feed at Lynn, 50c; hotel, Capac, $2.00	2 50
16	" " " " 50c; " Yale, $4.50	5 00
17	" " " " Emmett, 50c; livery at Yale, $10.00	10 50
18	hotel at Mayville, $1.50; livery, $1.25; hotel, $1.10	3 85
	livery, $1.50; telegram, 25c	1 75
20	hotel, Vassar, $1.50; bus, 25c; livery, $1.00	2 75
	dinner and supper	1 00
	salary from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15	83 33
	C. D. Randall,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State Public School from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1890, as follows:	
	services in October, 6 days; in November, 5 days; in December, 6 days; 17 days, @ $3.00	51 00
	postage and stationery	3 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 1	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 50c; street car at Jackson, 10c	2 10
3	hotel, Jackson, $1.50; stationery, 10c; transfer, 25c: telegram, 55c	2 40
5	dinner and feed, 50c; telegrams, 65c; hotel, Flint, $5.50	6 65
6	" " " 50c; hotel and care of horse, $1.75	2 25
8	" " " 50c; railroad guide, 10c; postage, 25c	85
9	" " " 50c; dinner and feed, 50c	1 00
10	livery from Flint, 6¾ days	13 50
12	hotel, Flint, $8.00; railroad to Durand, 51c	8 51
	" Durand, 50c; livery, $1.00; railroad to Gaines, 25c; supper, 50c	2 25
	railroad to Flushing, 40c; hotel, Flushing, $1.15	1 55
13	livery from Flushing, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
14	hotel, Saginaw, $1.50; livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	4 00
15	" Lapeer, $1.50; bus, 50c; hotel, Columbiaville, $1.00	3 00
	livery from Columbiaville	1 50
16	hotel at Caro, $1.00; livery, $3.00	4 00
	dinner and feed, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
17	hotel, Saginaw, $1.00; railroad to Bad Axe, $2.00	3 00
	railroad to Goodman	40
	salary from Dec. 15 to Jan. 15, 1891	83 33
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
19	Wm. B. Streeter,	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
	dinner and feed, 50c; hotel and stabling at Pinnebog, $2.00	2 50
21	" " " 50c; " " " Berne, $1.25	1 75
	Amount carried forward	$1,559 08

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,559 08
Jan. 23	Wm. B. Streeter.	
	For hotel at Bad Axe, $6.00; livery 5 days, $10.00	16 00
	dinner and feed, 50c; supper at Port Huron, 50c; hack, 25c	1 25
	railroad, Port Huron to Detroit	1 75
24	hotel at Detroit, $1.50; supper, 50c	2 00
Feb. 3	supper at Lansing, 50c; bus, 25c	75
4	hotel at Bay City, $1.00; street car, 5c; dinner, 50c	1 55
	" Toledo, 75c; street car, 25c; R. R. Guide, 10c	1 10
5	dinner, 50c; supper at Lansing, 50c; bus fare, 75c	1 75
6	telegrams, 82c; hotel at Saginaw, $1.25; dinner, 50c	2 57
	salary, Jan. 15 to Feb. 15	83 33
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Wm. B. Streeter.	
	For expenses as agent of State Public School:	
16	dinner, 50c; bus, 25c; supper at Lansing, 50c	1 25
17	hotel Mt. Pleasant, $1.00; railroad fare, 10c; dinner, 50c	1 60
18	" Manistee, $1.50; dinner, 25c; supper, 40c; bus, 25c	2 40
19	" Grand Rapids, 75c; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 50
24	breakfast, 50c; hotel Detroit, $1.00; street car, 10c	1 60
25	hotel Howell, $2.00; livery, $3.00; bus, 25c	5 25
26	" East Saginaw, $1.25; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	2 00
	livery at Yale, $3.00; supper, 50c	3 50
	railroad, Port Huron to Detroit	1 46
27	hotel at Detroit, $1.50; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	2 25
28	salary, Feb. 15 to 28, 13 days	35 62
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 6	C. F. Newkirk.	
	For railroad, Coldwater to Ypsilanti and return, $4.25; hotel, $1.00	5 25
8	" " " St. Charles, $3.80; to Lansing, $1.45	5 25
	" Lansing to Standish	3 15
	" Standish to Gladwin	1 00
	" Gladwin to Coldwater	6 05
7	hotel, 4 days, $7.00; telegrams, $1.76	8 76
	hacks, Lansing, St. Charles, Saginaw and Bay City	2 25
	livery, Bay City, $2.00; chair car, 50c	2 50
	railroad, Lansing to Williamston and return	80
	telegrams, $1.25; street car and livery, $2.20	3 45
12	railroad, Coldwater to Battle Creek and return	3 60
	livery, 2 days	6 00
16	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $3.60; hotel, $1.50; bus, 25c	5 35
	" Grand Rapids to Traverse City, $4.50	4 50
	dinner, 20c; railroad, Traverse City to Muskegon	5 35
	railroad, Walton to Kalkaska	55
20	hotel, $1.00; railroad, Kalkaska to Walton, 55c	1 55
	sleeping car, $1.50; lunch, 20c	1 70
	railroad, Muskegon to Shelby, 95c; livery, $4.00	4 95
	hotel, $2.00; railroad, Shelby to Coldwater, $6.05	8 05
	lunch, 38c; hack, 25c	63
23	railroad, Coldwater to Jackson, $1.30; breakfast, 20c	1 50
	" Jackson to Lansing	1 10
	" Lansing to Ionia	1 15
	" Ionia to Edmore, $1.00; to Alma, 60c	1 60
26	hotel, $2.00; railroad, Alma to Bay City, $1.80	3 80
	railroad, Bay City to Reed City, $3.00; hack, $1.00	4 00
	hotel	1 25
	railroad, Reed City to Howard City	1 05
	livery at Howard City, $2.50; hotel, $2.25	4 75
28	railroad, Howard City to Lansing	2 25
	" Lansing to Coldwater, $2.30; hack, 75c	3 05
	" Coldwater to Sturgis, 70c; hotel, $1.00; telegram, 25c	1 95
	" Sturgis to Grand Rapids, $2.55; breakfast, 50c	3 05
	" Grand Rapids to Mackinaw	6 80
	supper	50
	railroad, Mackinaw to West Bay City, $6.45; breakfast, 50c	6 95
	" West Bay City to Durand, $1.50; hack, 25c	1 75
	" Durand to Howell, 75c; hack, 25c	1 00
	dinner, 50c; railroad, Howell to West Detroit, $1.45	1 95
	railroad, West Detroit to Coldwater	3 30
30	" Coldwater to Jackson, $1.30; breakfast, 35c	1 65
	" Jackson to Detroit, $2.30; dinner, 50c	2 80
	livery, Detroit to Delray and return, $2.00; street car, 10c	2 10
	railroad, Detroit to Coldwater	3 35
	supper, 25c; hack, 50c	75
	Amount carried forward	$1,873 65

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,873 65
April 2	C. F. Newkirk,	
	For railroad fare, Coldwater to Detroit, $3.45; street car, 10c	3 55
	supper	50
	hotel, $1.50; railroad, Detroit to Port Huron, $1.46; hack, 50c	3 46
	ferry, 10c; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 10
4	hotel, $1.00; railroad, Port Huron to Coldwater, $4.55	5 55
	dinner	50
7	railroad, Coldwater to Sturgis	70
	" Sturgis to Battle Creek	1 25
8	hotel, $2.00; livery, $3.00; railroad to Coldwater, $1.95	6 95
	hack, 25c; supper, 50c	75
10	railroad, Coldwater to Battle Creek	1 95
	hack, 25c; railroad, Battle Creek to Athens, 50c	75
11	carriage, Athens to Union City	1 00
	stage, Union City to Coldwater	75
13	railroad, Coldwater to Ypsilanti	2 55
	" Ypsilanti to Detroit, 90c; hotel, $2.50; bus, 25c	3 65
	street car, 15c; railroad, Detroit to Ypsilanti, 90c	1 05
	hack, 25c; railroad, Ypsilanti to Jackson, $1.40	1 65
	hotel, $1.00; railroad, Jackson to Manchester, 65c	1 65
	hack, 25c; railroad, Manchester to Hillsdale, $1.10	1 35
	dinner, 40c; railroad, Hillsdale to Coldwater, 70c	1 10
	hack to School, 25c; telephone, 30c	55
20	railroad, Coldwater to Sturgis, 70c; hack, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 70
	" Sturgis to Kalamazoo	1 10
	hack, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	railroad, Kalamazoo to Dowagiac and return	2 00
	" " " Grand Rapids, $1.45; hack, 50c	1 95
24	hotel	1 50
	railroad, Grand Rapids to Owosso	2 35
	" Owosso to Burnham and return	4 15
	dinner, 50c; supper, 50c; Owosso to Lapeer, $1.07	2 07
	hotel, $1.00; hack, 25c	1 25
	railroad, Lapeer to Lansing, $1.28; to Jonesville, $1.70	2 98
	dinner, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	railroad, Jonesville to Coldwater	55
27	" Coldwater and return, $7.50; supper, 75c; breakfast, 50c	8 75
30	supper, 50c; car, 30c	80
	hotel, $3.50; railroad, Napersville and return, 55c	4 05
	supper on train, 75c; cab, 50c	1 25
Jan. 2	C. F. Newkirk,	
	For expenses incurred in returning children from State Public School to the counties from which they were received:	
	railroad fare of Geo. Watts to Kalamazoo	90
Apr. 13	" " John Anderson to Grand Rapids	1 65
	" " attendant of John Anderson	3 25
	hack of attendant and boy at Grand Rapids	75
	hotel " " " " " "	2 10
14	railroad fare of boy, Grand Rapids to Big Rapids	85
	" " attendant, Grand Rapids to Big Rapids	1 70
	hack, attendant and boy, in Big Rapids	75
	hotel, " " " " " "	1 00
	railroad fare of attendant, Big Rapids to Grand Rapids	1 70
	hack, 25c; hotel in Grand Rapids, $1.50	1 75
	railroad fare of attendant from Grand Rapids to Coldwater	3 25
	hack in Coldwater	25
May 16	railroad fare of Tom. Hickey to Hillsdale	70
	" " attendant to Hillsdale and return	1 10
	hack to county house	2 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
21	C. F. Newkirk,	
	For railroad fare of boy, Coldwater to Newaygo	4 30
	lodging in Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare of Mrs. Aiken (attendant) from Coldwater to Newaygo and return	8 60
	hotel for attendant in Grand Rapids	2 75
	hack " " " "	50
	lunch in White Pigeon, 20c; hack to Coldwater, 25c	45
	Amount carried forward	$1,995 96

State Public School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,995 96
May 14	John H. Buggie,	
	For expense of transportation in the case of Gertrude Smith, Anna Cutcher, Millie Loomis, Francis Drake, Philip Treat, Lyman Van Wormer and Minnie Blair:	
	railroad fare of 6 of above named children from Coldwater to Ann Arbor @ $1.40	8 40
	hack for children	30
27	railroad fare of 2 of above named children from Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 20
	" " Jackson to Union City	1 25
	dinner for three girls	75
	railroad fare of 3 of above named children from Ann Arbor to Coldwater	3 75
	hack in Coldwater	1 00
	Total for general allowance	$2,012 61
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers of report of State Public School, sam. 13	$2 60
19	1,200 plates for annual report of State Public School, and furnishing paper for same	12 00
22	alterations on report of State Public School, 8 hours	2 40
27	composition on 3,300 copies, report of State Public School, pages 1 to end; 501,859 ems, @ 30c	150 56
	presswork, 182 tokens, @ 15c	27 30
	Total for printing	$194 86
	BINDING.	
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 6	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of State Public School report, @ 52c	$4 68
	pasting 1,200 plates in same	1 80
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 300 books for State Public School, cloth, @ 11c	33 00
	Total for binding	$39 48
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$2,012 61
	Printing	194 86
	Binding	39 48
	Total allowance to State Public School	$2,246 95

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 9633.—The inspectors shall be allowed for their services, respectively, $3.00 for each and every day actually and necessarily occupied in inspecting the prison and inquiring into the management thereof and their actual traveling expenses in going to and from the prison to be verified on oath and be paid by the State Treasurer from a warrant of the Auditor General.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 4	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' meeting of Board	$6 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	hack " " " and "	50
	railroad " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	hack " Ann Arbor	25
July 1	3 days' meeting of Board	9 00
	hack at Ann Arbor and Jackson	50
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
3	hack fare	50
	railroad fare, Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
June 3	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	1 day meeting of Board	3 00
4	1 " " "	3 00
	1 meal at Marshall	75
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Niles	1 50
	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	hack fare	25
July 3	3 days' services	9 00
	hack at Jackson	50
	2 meals at Kalamazoo	1 50
	railroad, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	supper at Niles	50
June 3	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 5	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For 3 days' meeting of Board of Inspectors	9 00
	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	dinner, 75c; car fare, 10c	85
	hotel, Jackson	1 50
	1 meal, Kalamazoo	75
	hack, Jackson	50
6	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	1 day meeting of board	3 00
	hack at Ann Arbor	50
	railroad fare to Jackson and return	2 30
July 3	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For 2 days' services as Inspector	6 00
23	1 " " " "	3 00
Aug. 7	3 " " " "	9 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 4	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' meeting with Board	6 00
	hack at Ann Arbor	25
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson, $1.15; hack, 25c	1 40
	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
Aug. 14	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	3 days' special meeting of Board	9 00
	railroad fare, Three Oaks and return	8 10
	3 meals, Niles and Kalamazoo, $2.25; hack, 50c	2 75
16	7 days' services, joint meeting at Marquette	21 00
	hotel expenses, Marquette	21 00
	traveling expenses to Marquette and return	36 70
	Amount carried forward	$215 40

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$215 40
Sept. 4	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For 3 days' regular meeting of Board	9 00
	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	3 meals en route, $2.25; hack, 50c	2 75
Aug. 14	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' services as Inspector	6 00
20	1 " " " "	3 00
Sept. 4	3 " " " "	9 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
13	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspector of State Prison:	
	1 day's service	3 00
Oct. 8	2 " "	6 00
Nov. 6	1 " "	3 00
13	1 " "	3 00
14	1 " "	3 00
15	1 " "	3 00
Oct. 8	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	1 day attending meeting of board	3 00
	hack hire at Ann Arbor	25
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
Nov. 6	" " " " " "	1 15
	" " Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	hack hire, " and "	50
	1 day meeting of board	3 00
15	3 days' " " "	9 00
13	hack at Jackson	25
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
15	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
Sept. 13	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' special meeting of board	6 00
	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	2 meals, $1.50; hack at Jackson, 25c	1 75
Oct. 9	3 days' regular meeting, $9.00; hotel, $1.50	10 50
	railroad fare, $8.10; dinner, 75c; hack, 25c; telegraph, 35c	9 45
Nov. 7	2 days' special meeting, $6.00; hotel, $1.50	7 50
	railroad fare, $8.10; supper, 50c; hack, 25c	8 85
12	4 days' special meeting of board	12 00
	dinner, Kalamazoo	75
15	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	dinner at Kalamazoo on return	75
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
4	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	3 days' meeting of board	9 00
2	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
4	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	hack hire at Jackson	25
Dec. 4	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	3 days' meeting of board	9 00
	2 meals, $1.50; hack at Jackson, 25c	1 75
2	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	2 meals, en route	1 50
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 7	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For services as Inspector of State Prison:	
	2 days attending meeting of Board	6 00
18	3 days' services as Inspector	9 00
	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	5 days' services as Inspector	15 00
	telegram to Jackson	54
	" "	35
14	telephone to Lansing	25
12	dinner, Kalamazoo, 75c; supper, Jackson, 50c	1 25
	Amount carried forward	$435 19

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$435 19
Jan. 12	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For hack, Jackson	25
	railroad from Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
15	2 meals, Jackson, 50c; Niles, 50c	1 00
7	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as Inspector of State Prison:	
	1 day's services at meeting of Board	3 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	hack fare	50
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 6	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	5 days' meeting of Board (Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)	15 00
	supper at Niles	75
	telegram to Inspector Dean	35
	hotel at Jackson	1 50
	hack to Prison	25
	railroad, from Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	dinner at Marshall	75
20	5 days' services as Inspector (Feb. 17, 18, 19 and 20)	15 00
	hotel bill, 5 days	10 00
	2 railroad fares, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	1 " fare, Jackson to Lansing and return	2 20
	telegram, legislative committee	25
	hack at Jackson, 50c; street car, Lansing, 10c	60
	The above service was for preparing detailed statement of appropriations asked for rebuilding shops and prison wall and explaining same to House committee, at their solicitation, at Lansing.	
2	Charles H. Higdon,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	4 days' services	12 00
6	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	5 days' time (Feb. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)	15 00
2	railroad fare from Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
6	" " " Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
2	hack hire at Jackson and Ann Arbor	50
6	" " Ann Arbor	25
3	Dwight S. Smith,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	1 day's service	3 00
4	1 day's attendance before legislative committee	3 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
21	C. H. Higdon,	
	For services as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	3 days' services (Feb. 15, 19 and 21)	9 00
Mar. 5	3 " " (March 3, 4 and 5)	9 00
6	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	5 days' regular meeting of board (March 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6)	15 00
	hotel bill, Kalamazoo, $1.50; hack, 50c	2 00
	hack at Jackson	50
5	hotel at Niles	1 50
	railroad, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	3 days' meeting of board (March 3, 4 and 5)	9 00
3	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	hack at Jackson, 25c; at Ann Arbor, 25c	50
5	railroad fare, Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	hack at Ann Arbor	25
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Apr. 6	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	1 day's service	3 00
7	1 " "	3 00
8	1 " "	3 00
	railroad, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	Amount carried forward	$623 49

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$623 49
April 8	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For hotel at Kalamazoo over night	1 25
	" " Niles, 2 meals and lodging	2 25
	hack at Jackson	50
7	C. H. Higdon,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	board meeting, 2 days	6 00
	hack at Ann Arbor and Jackson	50
	railroad from Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
8	hack hire	25
	railroad fare, Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 7	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	4 days' regular meeting of Board	12 00
	hotel bill, Kalamazoo	2 25
	hack at Jackson	50
4	railroad, Three Oaks to Jackson and return	8 10
	hotel bill, Niles	1 50
5	C. H. Higdon,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days as member of Board	6 00
April 28	1 " " "	3 00
	1 " " "	3 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 00
	dinner and hack	75
May 5	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days, meeting of Board	6 00
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
6	" " to Lansing and return	2 20
	hotel, $1.50; hack, Lansing, 25c	1 75
	railroad fare, Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 6	Henry S. Dean,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' services, meeting of board	6 00
5	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson	1 15
	street car, 5c; hack at Jackson, 25c	30
6	railroad fare, Jackson to Ann Arbor	1 15
4	Wm. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Inspectors of State Prison:	
	2 days' services, joint board at Ionia	6 00
3	railroad fare, Three Oaks to Ionia	5 25
	1 meal, 75c; hotel, Grand Rapids, $2.25; hack, 25c	3 25
	railroad, Ionia to Jackson	2 25
	supper at Lansing, 50c; car fare, 10c	60
4	hotel at Jackson, $1.50; hack, 25c	1 75
6	2 days' regular meeting	6 00
	railroad fare, Jackson to Three Oaks	4 05
	dinner at Marshall, 75c; supper, 50c	1 25
May 28	C. H. Higdon,	
	For 1 day service as inspector	3 00
June 5	1 " " " "	3 00
6	1 " " " "	3 00
	Total for general allowance	$741 89
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 5 hours	$1 50
	400 covers for annual report of State Prison, sam. 13	1 60
30	composition on 3,300 report, pages 1 to end, 363,805 ems, @ 30c	109 14
	presswork, 140 tokens, @ 15c	21 00
	Amount carried forward	$133 24

State Prison vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$133 24
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 complimentary slips for warden of prison	1 25
	Total for printing	$134 49

BINDING.

	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 400 reports of Inspectors of State Prison	$1 20
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 800 reports State Prison, cloth, @ 11c	88 00
	pasting 800 complimentary slips in reports, @ 1½c	1 20
	Total for binding	$90 40

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$741 89
Printing	134 49
Binding	90 40
Total allowance to State Prison	$966 78

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 9613.—The members of said Board of Control shall be allowed the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their official duties and $3.00 per day for their official services actually and necessarily performed by them, which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Section 9621 A.—The necessary traveling expenses of said agent shall first be examined and certified to as correct by said Board of Control, and shall then be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 9	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Hillsdale and return	$3 20
	" " of boy to Hillsdale	95
	dinner	50
10	railroad fare to Adrian and return	4 70
	" " of boy to Adrian	2 35
	hotel, 1¼ days	2 50
11	railroad fare to Bay City and return	3 90
	" " of boy to Bay City	2 15
	dinner and supper	1 00
	2 hacks	50
17	railroad fare to Alma and return	3 85
	" " of boy to Alma	2 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
24	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	1 day's special meeting, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
July 3	2 " regular meeting, $6.00; hack, 50c	6 50
10	1 " special meeting, $3.00; hack, 25c	3 25
18	1 day with tile and mantel agent	3 00
31	2 days' regular meeting, $6.00; hack, 50c	6 50
June 24	Wm. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	3 66
	1 day's time	3 00
July 2	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, $1.50	4 66
	2 days' time	6 00
10	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	3 66
	1 day's time	3 00
27	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	3 66
	1 day's time	3 00
30	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	9 16
31	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hack fare, 50c; telegraph, 50c	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
8	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	2 drawing room car fares	50
	railroad fare of boy from Detroit to Lansing	1 30
	hotel, Detroit	3 00
	supper for self and boy, $1.00; hack fares, 50c	1 50
Aug. 5	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	1 day with agents for mantels and tiling for new building	3 00
7	2 days' in Detroit, account new building material	6 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	5 10
	hotel, $3.00; hack, 25c	3 25
Sept. 4	3 days' regular meeting of board	9 00
5	1 day with special contractors	3 00
12	2 days' special meeting	6 00
15	1 " with Board Corrections and Charities	3 00
19	2 " at Saginaw on grate and mantel contracts	6 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Saginaw and return	3 70
	board, $2.00; hack, 50c	2 50
24	2 days' regular meeting	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$167 80

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$167 80
Sept. 4	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	2 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; hotel bill, $1.00	4 80
	hack fare, 50c; telegram, 50c	1 00
12	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; hotel bill, $1.00; hack, 25c	5 05
24	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; hack fare and telegram, 50c	4 30
4	W. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 75c; hotel, 50c	3 91
	telegram, 25c; 3 days' time, $9.00	9 25
12	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare, $2.66; hotel bill, 50c; hack, 50c	3 66
17	1 day's service	3 00
	hotel, $1.00; hack, 50c; railroad fare, $2.66	4 16
24	railroad fare, $2.66; hotel, 50c; hack, 50c	2 66
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
7	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	hack to school	25
27	1 day on tile contract, new building	3 00
Oct. 3	3 days' regular meeting	9 00
18	1 day on grading grounds, etc.	3 00
25	3 days at Chicago, purchasing water closets and bath tubs	9 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Chicago and return	11 05
	board, 3 days	10 50
	sleeper, $2.00; parlor car, $1.00; car fare and hack, $1.25	4 25
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 7	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' regular meeting	9 00
	hack fares	50
Sept. 17	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	hotel, 1 day	3 00
	drawing car, 25c; hack, 25c	50
	railroad fare to Ionia and return	1 15
	" " boy, from Ionia to Lansing	1 15
	hotel at Ionia	75
Oct. 3	railroad fare to Paw Paw and return	4 90
	" " boy, to Paw Paw	1 93
	livery at Paw Paw	1 00
	2 dinners and lunch, $1.75; street car, 15c	1 90
15	railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	drawing room car	25
	dinner and lunch	75
	railroad for boy, from Detroit to Lansing	1 30
22	" fare to Flushing and return	2 50
	livery at Hazleton	1 50
	dinner and supper	80
Nov. 7	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, $1.50; hack, 25c; telegraph, 50c	2 25
19	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, $3.00; hack fare, 50c	3 50
Oct. 2	Wm. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	railroad fare, $2.66; hotel bill, 50c; hack, 50c	3 66
	2 days' services	6 00
14	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	3 66
	1 day's service	3 00
20	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50; telegram, 25c	3 41
	1 day's service	3 00
Nov. 6	railroad fare, $2.66; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	3 66
	telegram, 25c; 2 days' services, $6.00	6 25
	Amount carried forward	$392 71

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$392 71
Nov. 18	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	hotel	85
	railroad fare of boy, Detroit to Lansing	2 55
Dec. 6	" " returning boy to Marquette, an improper subject	14 15
	" " of boy, Lansing to Marquette	14 15
Nov. 20	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	special meeting about new building under construction, 3 days (Nov. 18, 19 and 20)	9 00
	hack fare	50
Dec. 5	3 day's regular meeting of board (Dec. 3, 4 and 5)	9 00
	hack fare	50
12	adjourned regular meeting (Dec. 10, 11 and 12)	9 00
	hack fare	50
31	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' adjourned regular meeting (Dec. 29, 30 and 31)	9 00
	hack	50
	14 days' services rendered during the months of Nov. and Dec., 1890, in looking after the construction of new building	42 00
16	2 days' at Detroit purchasing supplies	6 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	5 10
17	hotel bill	4 50
	hack and car fare	1 00
Nov. 18	W. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare	2 66
19	hotel bill, $2.00; hack fare, 50c	2 50
Dec. 3	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare	2 66
4	hotel bill, $2.00; hack fare, 50c	2 50
11	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare	2 66
12	hotel bill, $2.00; hack fare, 50c	2 50
29	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare	2 66
30	hotel bill, $1.00; hack fare, 50c	1 50
4	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services (Dec. 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
12	3 days' services (Dec. 10, 11 and 12)	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, 50c; hack fare, 25c	75
	telegraph	25
31	3 days' services (Dec. 29, 30 and 31)	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hack fare, 50c; telegraph, 25c	75
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 7	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	2 days' service	6 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill $1.00; hack fare, 25c	1 25
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
15	C. A. Gower,	
	For expenses as agent of Reform School:	
	returning boy to Paw Paw:	
	railroad fare to Paw Paw and return	4 75
	" " for boy to Paw Paw	1 90
	livery at Paw Paw, $1.00; lunch, 30c	1 30
22	placing 3 boys with farmers:	
	railroad fare, Lansing to Muskegon and return	5 60
	" " 1 boy, Lansing to Muskegon	3 05
	" " 1 " " Grand Rapids	1 00
	" " 1 " " Ravenna	2 55
	hotel at Muskegon	1 25
	2 lunches	60
	Amount carried forward	$642 45

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$648 45
Feb. 4	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services (Feb. 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; hotel bill, $1.00	4 80
	telegram, 25c: hack fare, 25c	50
Jan. 8	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services, regular meeting (Jan. 6, 7 and 8)	9 00
	hack fare	50
26	1 day at school (acct. new building)	3 00
Feb. 4	3 days' regular meeting (Feb. 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 5	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' regular meeting of board (Mar. 3, 4 and 5)	9 00
	hacks	75
4	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services (March 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, 50c	3 00
10	4 days' services	12 00
11	railroad fare	3 80
12	hotel bill, $4.50; hack fare, 50c	5 00
13	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	4 days' services (March 10, 11, 12 and 13)	12 00
	hack fare	50
Jan. 7	W. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	railroad fare	2 66
	hotel, $1.00; hack, 50c	1 50
	2 days' time (Jan. 6 and 7)	6 00
Feb. 2	railroad fare	1 98
	hotel, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
	2 days' time (Feb. 2 and 3)	6 00
Mar. 3	railroad fare	1 98
	hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	1 00
	2 days' time (March 3 and 4)	6 00
11	railroad fare	1 98
	hack, 50c: hotel, 50c	1 00
	1 day's time	3 00
12	railroad fare, $1.98; hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	2 98
	1 day's time	3 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Feb. 25	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Detroit and return, $4.60; drawing car, 25c	4 85
	two meals, $1.00; hack, 25c; 2 telegrams, 85c	2 10
	railroad fare of boy from Detroit to Lansing	1 30
Mar. 10	" " to Detroit and return	4 60
	two drawing-room car fares	50
	hack, 25c; ¾ day hotel, $2.25	2 50
21	railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	dinner, 50c; street cars, 25c	75
	railroad fare of boy, Lansing to Detroit	2 55
31	Wm. Donovan,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	three day's regular meeting (March 31 and April 1 and 2)	9 00
	hack	50
	H. B. Rowlson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	two day's service	9 00
	railroad fare	3 80
	hotel bill, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
April 3	C. A. Gower,	
	For railroad fare to Kalkaska and return	11 80
	" " of boy to Kalkaska, ½ fare	3 10
	hotel, 1 day	2 50
24	railroad fare to Muskegon and return	6 80
	Amount carried forward	$848 93

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$848 93
April 24	C. A. Gower,	
	For hotel, 1 day	2 50
28	railroad fare to Detroit and return	4 60
	hotel, 1 day	3 00
	2 hack fares	50
	railroad fare of boy, Detroit to Lansing	1 30
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
May 7	James Blair,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	3 days' services (May 5, 6 and 7)	9 00
	hotel, $1.50; hack, 50c	2 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	4 00
29	3 days' services (May 27, 28 and 29)	9 00
	hotel, 50c; hack, 50c	1 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	4 00
June 4	3 days' services (June 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	hack	50
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	4 00
Mar. 13	W. A. Atwood,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Reform School:	
	telegrams, 25c and 47c	72
14	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare	1 98
	hack, 50c; hotel, 50c	1 00
May 6	railroad fare	1 98
	hack	50
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Wm. Donovan.*	
	For services as member of the Board of Control of Reform School:	
	7 days' time spent during the month of April, aside from meetings of the Board of Control	21 00
7	3 days at regular meeting (May 5, 6 and 7)	9 00
	hack fare during May	1 00
	7 days' miscellaneous work during May	21 00
	Total for general allowance	$967 51
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Feb. 23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 covers for Reform School Report, sam. 13	$3 20
Mar. 18	composition on Reform School Report, pages 1 to end, 204,246 ems, @ 30c	61 27
	presswork, 56 tokens, @ 15c	8 40
	Total for printing	$72 87

* *June 17, 1891.*

W. H. S. WOOD,
Secretary of Board of State Auditors:

MY DEAR SIR—I have before me your esteemed favor of yesterday.

During the months of April and May our board referred to the superintendent and myself quite a number of matters in connection with the new building just finished, which have necessarily taken time. The important matters referred were the purchase of gas and electric fixtures; also the purchase of carpets, furniture, etc.

The question of settlement with the architect, settlement for grading of Pennsylvania avenue, the construction of gutter lines and curbing on same were all referred with power to act or report at future meeting.

It is the judgment of our board that this work, together with the routine work of my office as treasurer, amounted in April and May to fourteen days' time more than the regular meetings.

I am, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
WM. DONOVAN.

State Reform School vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,200 reports of Reform School, @ 30c	$3 60
	Total for binding	$3 60
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$967 51
	Printing	72 87
	Binding	3 60
	Total allowance to State Reform School	$1,043 98

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 9760.—The managers shall be allowed for their services respectively $3 for each and every day actually and necessarily occupied in the inspection and management of the institution and their actual traveling expenses in going to and from the institution to be verified on oath and paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 6	Hampton Rich,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	one day asylum business	$3 00
17	" " "	3 00
19	" prison and asylum	3 00
July 2	" asylum business	3 00
10	two days with board	6 00
9	M. S. Crosby,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	one day's services	3 00
0	" "	3 00
	fare from Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	lunch 15c; hack, 50c	65
	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	three days' services	9 00
	fare Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	two meals	1 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Aug. 7	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	3 days' services on board	9 00
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" Ionia to Detroit, $3.70; sleeper, $2.00	5 70
16	" Detroit to Marquette and return	27 00
	sleeper, $3.00; meals and porter, $1.50	4 50
	7 days' services	21 00
Sept. 3	fare from Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" " Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	meal, 50c; 3 days' services, $9.00	9 50
July 12	Hampton Rich,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's time, asylum business	3 00
28	1 " " " "	3 00
29	1 " " prison and asylum	3 00
Aug. 7	2 " " with Board	6 00
16	railroad fare to Detroit, $3.70; hotel bill, $1.50	5 20
	fare to Marquette	12 00
	railroad fare to Ionia	13 45
	meals, $1.50; parlor car, 75c	2 25
25	7 days' time	21 00
27	1 " " at prison and asylum	3 00
28	1 day on asylum business	3 00
Sept. 4	2 days with Board	6 00
Aug. 6	Moreau S. Crosby,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's time, prison and asylum	3 00
7	1 " " " " "	3 00
	fare from Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	lunch and street car fares	20
16	fare from Grand Rapids to Marquette and return	33 00
	hack, 50c; parlor car, 25c; hotel, Detroit, 50c	1 25
	sleeper, $4.00; meals, 2 days, $5.00	9 00
	street car fare, 50c; porter, 45c	95
	7 days' services	21 00
	Amount carried forward	$285 75

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$285 75
Sept. 4	Moreau S. Crosby,	
	For fare, Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	lunch, 15c; hack, 50c	65
	2 days' services	6 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
9	Hampton Rich,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's time, asylum business	3 00
Oct. 7	1 " " " "	3 00
9	2 " " with board meeting	6 00
20	1 day at prison and asylum	3 00
23	2 days' " " "	6 00
	2 telegrams	50
27	1 day at prison and asylum	3 00
28	1 telegram	25
30	1 day special meeting of board	3 00
Nov. 6	2 days' with board	6 00
Oct. 8	M. S. Crosby,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's time, board meeting	3 00
9	1 " " " "	3 00
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	hack fare, 50c; street car, 5c; lunch, 10c	65
30	telephone, 25c; hack, 50c; lunch, 10c	85
	fare from Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	1 day, special meeting of board	3 00
Nov. 5	1 " with board	3 00
6	1 " " "	3 00
	fare, Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	hack fares	1 00
Oct. 30	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	2 days' services, special meeting	6 00
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" Ionia to Detroit	3 70
Nov. 6	2 days' services, meeting of Board	6 00
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 3	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Detroit to Jackson, at joint meeting of Boards	2 30
	" and expenses, Jackson to Ionia	3 50
	3 days' services on Board	9 00
	fare, Ionia to Detroit and sleeper	5 20
3	Moreau S. Crosby,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	fare, Grand Rapids to Jackson	2 80
	hack at Jackson, 25c; parlor car, 25c	50
	fare, Jackson to Lansing	1 10
4	hotel at Lansing, $1.00; hack, 25c	1 25
	fare, Lansing to Ionia	1 15
3	1 day's service, joint session	3 00
4	1 " " at Ionia	3 00
5	1 " " " "	3 00
	fare, Ionia to Grand Rapids, $1.00; street car, 5c	1 05
Nov. 19	Hampton Rich,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's service at prison and asylum	3 00
20	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 05
	street car and dinner	60
	1 day's time	3 00
Dec. 2	railroad to Lansing and return	2 05
	hack and street car	30
	Amount carried forward	$426 00

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$426 00
Dec. 2	Hampton Rich,	
	For hotel bill at Lansing	1 50
3	railroad fare to Jackson and return	2 00
	hack to prison	25
4	hotel bill at Lansing, $1.00; hack, 25c	1 25
	2 days' attendance at joint meeting	6 00
	2 " board meeting at Ionia	6 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
1890	Hampton Rich,	
Dec. 24	For services as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day at prison and asylum	3 00
1891		
Jan. 8	2 days with board	6 00
5	Moreau S. Crosby,	
7	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's service	3 00
8	1 " "	3 00
	fare from Grand Rapids to Ionia and return	1 80
	street car fare	10
6	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare from Detroit to Ionia	3 70
8	three days' service on board	9 00
	fare from Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	two meals	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
22	Hampton Rich,	
	For one day's time at Prison and Asylum	3 00
23	" " Prison	3 00
Feb. 5	two days with board	6 00
3	D. O. Watson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
5	" Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
	three days' services	9 00
	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	" Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	three days' services	9 00
	two meals	1 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
11	D. O. Watson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare to Ionia	1 45
	3 days' services	9 00
	fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
19	" Coopersville to Lansing	2 40
	lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	1 50
	hotel at Lansing	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
	fare, Lansing to Coopersville	2 40
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	2 25
Mar. 4	fare, Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
	3 days' services	9 00
	fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
Feb. 11	Hampton Rich,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day, special meeting of Board	3 00
13	1 " time at Prison	3 00
14	1 " " " Asylum	3 00
16	1 " " " Prison and Asylum	3 00
	telegram	25
17	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 05
	Amount carried forward	$577 25

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$577 25
Feb. 17	Hampton Rich,	
	For railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return	4 60
	chair car	35
	street car	10
18	hotel bill at Detroit	3 25
	chair car	35
19	hotel bill at Lansing, $2.00; street car, 10c	2 10
	3 days' time at Detroit and Lansing	9 00
21	1 " " " Prison	3 00
24	1 " " " "	3 00
26	1 " " " "	3 00
Mar. 2	1 " " " "	3 00
5	2 days with board	6 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 8	D. O. Watson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
9	3 days' time	9 00
	fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
5	Hampton Rich,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day's time at prison and asylum	3 00
9	2 " " with Board	6 00
Feb. 11	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	2 days' services (Feb. 11, 12 and 13)	6 00
	meals	1 00
12	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
19	" to Lansing from Detroit	2 55
	2 days' services	6 00
	hotel bill	2 00
20	fare, Lansing to Detroit	2 55
Mar. 3	" Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	3 days' services (Mar. 3, 4 and 5)	9 00
	2 meals	1 00
5	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
April 7	" Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	3 days' services (April 7, 8 and 9)	9 00
	2 meals	1 00
9	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
18	Hampton Rich,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	2 telegrams	50
21	railroad to Lansing and return, $2.05; street car, 10c	2 15
22	hotel bill at Lansing	2 00
	2 days' time	6 00
23	railroad to Lansing and return, $2.05; street car, 10c	2 15
	hotel bill at Lansing	1 00
	1 day's time	3 00
24	1 day at prison and asylum	3 00
30	1 " "	3 00
May 7	2 " with board	6 00
12	1 " at asylum cottage	3 00
13	1 " special meeting of board	3 00
Apr. 20	Dudley O. Watson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	railroad fare Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
	1 day's attendance	3 00
	railroad fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
21	" " Coopersville to Lansing	2 40
	breakfast, 75c; hotel, Lansing, $1.50	2 25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Coopersville	2 40
	hotel, Grand Rapids	1 50
	2 days' services	6 00
May 8	railroad fare, Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
	Amount carried forward	$754 90

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$754 90
May 8	Dudley O. Watson,	
	For 1 day's service	3 00
	railroad fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
13	" " Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
	1 day's time	3 00
	breakfast	75
	railroad fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
Apr. 21	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare to Lansing from Detroit	2 55
	hotel, "	1 50
	Lansing to Ionia, $1.15; 2 meals, $1.00	2 15
	2 days' services (April 21 and 22)	6 00
	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
May 13	2 days' meeting of Board (May 12 and 13)	6 00
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	2 meals	1 00
	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
	Allowed June 15, 1891.	
June 2	D. O. Watson,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Coopersville to Ionia	1 45
	3 days' services	9 00
	fare, Ionia to Coopersville	1 45
2	Jerome Croul,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	fare, Detroit to Ionia	3 70
	3 days' services (June 2, 3 and 4)	9 00
	2 meals	1 00
4	fare, Ionia to Detroit	3 70
May 25	Hampton Rich,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of State House of Correction:	
	1 day at prison and asylum	3 00
June 3	2 days with Board (June 3 and 4)	6 00
	Total for general allowance	$834 60

PRINTING.

	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on 3,000 copies report of State House of Correction, pages 1 to 48, 344,699 ems, @ 30c	$103 41
	presswork, 78 tokens, @ 15c	11 70
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 800 covers for report of Asylum for Insane Criminals, sam. 13	2 40
22	alterations on report of asylum, 8½ hours	2 55
26	composition on context of House of Correction report, pages 1 to 3, and on regular report, pages 48 to end, 219,666 ems, @ 30c	65 90
	presswork, 42 tokens, @ 15c	6 30
27	composition on 3,300 copies of asylum report, pages 1 to end, 296,777 ems, @ 30c	89 03
	presswork, 98 tokens, @ 15c	14 70
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers for report of House of Correction, sam. 13	2 60
	300 complimentary slips for E. C. Watkins, sam. 6	65
	Total for printing	$299 24

State House of Correction vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 pamphlets for Ionia House of Correction, @ 30c	$2 70
	pasting 3,000 Table 8 in same	4 50
	folding 3,000 "	90
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 200 pamphlets for State House of Correction	60
	pasting 300 tables in same	45
	folding 300 " "	09
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Apr. 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 100 books, House of Correction, 1890, cloth, @ 11c	11 00
	Total for binding	$20 24
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$834 60
	Printing	299 24
	Binding	20 24
	Total allowance to State House of Correction	$1,154 08

State House of Correction, U. P., vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 9807-d 3—Each member of the Board shall be allowed for his services $3.00 for each and every day actually and necessarily occupied in inspecting the prison and inquiring into the management thereof, and his actual traveling expenses in going to and from the prison, to be verified on oath, and paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 1	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	$7 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	parlor car	75
3	hotel bill, Marquette	2 75
	2 lunches, 50c; 2 telephones, 85c	1 35
	railroad and boat fare, Marquette to Cheboygan	7 00
	parlor car	75
	supper, Mackinaw City	50
	3 days' time	9 00
Mar. 19	Eli P. Royce,	
	For expenses of trip to Detroit to purchase furniture by instruction of the Board:	
	railroad fare, Escanaba to Marquette	5 40
	" " Marquette to Detroit	15 25
	hotel, en route, $2.50; sleeper, $3.00	5 50
	" Detroit	8 00
	return to Escanaba	26 15
1889	P. A. Van Bergen,	
Jan. 11	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	hotel bill and bus fare	3 50
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 1	railroad fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	hotel and bus fare	3 50
	2 days' time	6 00
Mar. 14	railroad fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	hotel and bus fare	3 50
	2 days' time	6 00
July 11	railroad fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	hotel and bus fare	3 50
	2 days' time	6 00
1890		
June 26	railroad fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	hotel and bus, $3.50; 2 days' time, $6.00	9 50
1889	E. P. Royce,	
Jan. 12	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare $5.90; hotel, $2.50; 2 days' time, $6.00	14 40
Feb. 1	" " 4.90; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	13 40
Mar. 15	" " 5.90; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 40
July 12	" " 5.90; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 40
Oct. 10	" " 5.90; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 40
June 27	" " 5.90; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 40
	Geo. P. Cummings,	
	For services as Secretary of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P., from March 1, 1889, to June 30, 1890	200 00
11	J. M. Wilkinson,	
	For expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	livery for Board to the prison	3 00
July 11	" " " " "	4 50
Oct. 9	" " Scott " "	1 50
Nov. 5	" " Chamberlain	1 00
Jan. 12	Edwin L. Mason,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare, $5.50; hotel, $2.50; 2 days' time, $6.00	14 00
Feb. 2	" " 5.50; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 00
Mar. 15	" " 5.50; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 00
July 12	" " 5.50; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 00
1890		
June 27	" " 5.50; " 2.50; 2 " 6.00	14 00
	Amount carried forward	$548 50

State House of Correction, U, P., vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$548 50
June 26	Wm. Scott & Co.,	
	For services and expenses as architects of Board of Commissioners, House of Correction, U. P.:	
	attending meeting of Board and inspecting work, 3 days	30 00
	fare from Detroit to Marquette and return	19 15
	sleeping car, $3.00; supper and breakfast, $1.00	4 00
	hotel bill, Marquette	8 75
	sleeper to Detroit, $3.00; supper and breakfast, $1.00	4 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
10	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	telegrams, 35 and 40c	75
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	hotel bill, $5.00; 3 days' time, $9.00	14 00
Aug. 5	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	hotel bill	3 25
	telegrams, 40c; hack, 25c	65
	3 days' services	9 00
	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast, 50c; parlor car, 75c	1 25
	lunch on train, 25c; hotel bill, $1.50	1 75
7	railroad fare	7 00
	parlor car, $1.00; supper, 50c; telegram, 40c	1 90
	4 days' time	12 00
18	railroad fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	parlor car, $1.00; breakfast, 50c; hotel, $6.50	8 00
21	railroad and boat fare	7 00
	parlor car, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	lunch, 25c; street car, 5c	30
	4 days' time	12 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 10	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fares to Marquette	7 00
	parlor car, $1.00; breakfast 50; lunch, 35c	1 85
11	hotel bill, 75c; railroad and boat fares, $7.00	7 75
	lunch, 25c; parlor car, 75c; supper, 50c; street car, 5c	1 55
	3 days' time	9 00
Oct. 4	railroad and boat fares, $7.00; breakfast, 50c; lunch, 50c	8 00
7	hotel bill, $1.50; railroad and boat fares, $7.00	8 50
	supper, 50c; hack, 25c; telegram, $1.00	1 75
	3 days' time	9 00
Aug. 19	Eli B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	hotel bill	7 50
	2 fares, Ishpeming to Marquette	1 20
	hack fare	50
	4 days' services	12 00
Sept. 9	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	livery, $1.50; hotel bill, $5.25	6 75
	3 days' time	9 00
Oct. 4	telegrams, 35c and 25c	60
6	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	12 10
	hotel bill, $4.50; hack, 25c	4 75
	3 days' services	9 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 13	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City, 50c; parlor car, 75c	1 25
14	hotel bill, Marquette	2 00
	railroad and boat fare, $7.00; parlor car, 75c	7 25
	Amount carried forward	$892 55

State House of Correction, U. P., vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$392 55
Nov. 14	Frank Shepherd,	
	For supper, 50c; telegram, 50c; lunch, 50c	1 50
	3 days' time	9 00
8	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	messages, 35c, 25c and 40c	1 00
13	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	hack, 50c; hotel bill, $2.50	3 00
	hack at St. Ignace	25
	3 days' services	9 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 4	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as memher of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City, 50c; parlor car, 75c	1 25
6	hotel bill, Marquette	4 50
	railroad and boat fare, $7.00; parlor car, 75c	7 75
	supper at Mackinaw City	50
	telegrams, 65c; lunch, 50c	1 15
	4 days' services	12 00
1	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	messages, 25c and 35c	60
4	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	13 50
	hack, 25c; livery, $1.50; hotel, $7.50; hack, 25c	9 50
	4 days' services	12 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 5	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat from Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast at Mackinaw City	50
	lunch on train	50
	hotel bill, Marquette	4 50
8	railroad and boat fare, $7.00; supper, 50c	7 50
	telegrams, 80c; 4 days' time, $12.00	12 80
5	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	12 00
	livery, $1.50; hack at Marquette, 25c	1 75
	hack at St. Ignace	25
	hotel bill, $7.50; 4 days' services, $12.00	19 50
1890	E. P. Royce,	
Dec. 26	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	bus fare	25
	railroad to Negaunee, $2.45; to Marquette, 50c	2 95
	hotel bill at Marquette	3 00
	return fare, $3.20; 2 days' time, $6.00	9 20
	P. A. Van Bergen,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	hotel bill and bus fare	3 50
	fare to Marquette and return	9 14
	2 days' time	6 00
1889	James M. Wilkinson,	
Feb. 2	For services as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	2 days' services	6 00
Mar. 16	2 " "	6 00
July 11	1 " "	3 00
Oct. 9	1 " "	3 00
1890		
June 27	2 days' time	6 00
Dec. 26	1 " "	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,126 89

State House of Correction, U. P., vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Dated.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,126 89
1889	John Duncan,	
Mar. 14	For services and expenses as member of Board of Commissioners of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	fare from Calumet to Marquette and return	10 00
	hotel bill	8 00
1890		
Dec. 26	fare from Calumet to Marquette and return	10 00
	hotel bill, $3.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	9 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Jan. 26	Frank Shepherd,	
	For railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
27	hotel bill, Marquette	2 50
	railroad and boat fare home	7 00
	supper at Mackinaw City	50
	3 days' time	9 00
26	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For expenses and services as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	hack at St. Ignace	25
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	12 20
	livery	1 50
	hotel bill, $7.50; 3 days' time, $9.00	16 50
Feb. 2	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	12 20
	livery at Marquette	1 50
	hotel bill, 5 days	12 50
	5 days' services	15 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 2	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast Mackinaw City	50
	lunch on train	50
4	hotel bill Marquette	2 00
	railroad and boat fare, Marquette to Cheboygan	7 00
	supper at Mackinaw City	50
	2 days' services, $3.00; telegram 40c	3 40
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 8	E. B. Chamberlain,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	Hack at St. Ignace	25
	railroad fare, St. Ignace to Marquette and return	12 00
10	hotel bill	3 75
	hack at St. Ignace	50
	3 days' services	9 00
Mar. 7	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast Mackinaw City	50
	lunch on train	50
9	hotel bill, Marquette	1 50
	railroad and boat fare home	7 00
	supper, Mackinaw city	50
	4 days' time	12 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 6	Frank Shepherd,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of State House of Correction, U. P.:	
	railroad and boat fare, Cheboygan to Marquette	7 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	lunch on train	35
8	hotel bill and meals, Marquette	5 00
	railroad and boat fare, Marquette to Cheboygan	7 00
	supper, Mackinaw City	50
	4 days' time	12 00
	telegram	40
	Total for general allowance	$1,365 19
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Total allowance to State House of Correction, U. P.	$1,365 19

Industrial Home for Girls vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 9632—The members of said Board of Control shall receive $3.00 per day for the time actually and necessarily spent by them on a discharge of their duties and traveling and other necessary expenses incurred, to be audited and allowed by the Board of State Auditors.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 6	George Spalding,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	$2 00
	1 day's service	3 00
July 10	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
	1 day's service	3 00
June 18	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	1 day's service	3 00
July 9	man and team to train	1 50
	fare to Adrian from Battle Creek, via. Jackson	2 70
	dinner, Jackson	50
12	railroad fare, Adrian to Battle Creek, $2.70; dinner, 50c	3 20
	man and team home from Battle Creek	1 50
	4 days' services	12 00
17	1 " "	3 00
Aug. 5	man and team to train	1 50
	railroad to Adrian, via. Detroit	5 85
	transfer, 25c; dinner, 50c	75
8	railroad fare, Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	dinner, Jackson, 50c; man and team home, $1.50	2 00
	4 days' services	12 00
July 9	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	ticket, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	carriage, Port Huron	25
	dinner and supper, $1.00; transfer, 50c; telegram, 25c	1 75
12	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner, transfer and supper, $1.25; carriage, 25c	1 50
	4 days' services	12 00
Aug. 5	ticket, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	carriage, Port Huron, 25c; dinner, transfer and telegram, $1.05	1 30
8	Adrian to N. Street, $4.00; carriage, dinner and supper, $1.25	5 25
	4 days' meeting of board	12 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 8	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board ol Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	dinner at Jackson	50
11	railroad fare from Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	dinner at Jackson, 50c; stamps, 50c	1 00
	man and team home from Battle Creek	1 50
	3 days' services	9 00
Aug. 30	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	3 days' official business	9 00
	railroad fare, North Street to Adrian	4 00
Sept. 8	transfer and dinner, Detroit, $1.00; telegram, 25c	1 25
11	railroad fare, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	transfer and dinner, Detroit	1 00
	" at Port Huron, going and coming	50
	3 days at Board meeting	9 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
17	George Spalding,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
	1 day's service	3 00
Oct. 3	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
	1 day's service	3 00
	telegram, $1.21; postage, $1.00	2 21
	Amount carried forward	$166 11

Industrial Home for Girls vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$166 11
Sept. 30	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Quincy and return	2 40
Oct. 3	4 days' services	12 00
Sept. 30	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	man and team to train	1 50
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Adrian and return	5 40
	dinner at Jackson	50
15	delivery of telegram, 9 miles	3 00
	2 telegrams on official business	65
16	one day on official business	3 00
Oct. 6	4 days' services on Board	12 00
	dinner at Jackson	50
	man and team to return home	1 50
Sept. 16	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	fare from North Street to Adrian	4 00
	dinner and transfer, $1.00; carriage, 25c; telegraph, 25c	1 50
18	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner and transfer Detroit, $1.00; carriage, 25c; 8 days' Board meeting, $9.00	10 25
Oct. 3	ticket, Toledo to Adrian	1 00
6	" Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner and transfer, Detroit	1 00
	carriage, 25c; telegram, 25c	50
	3 days' Board meeting	9 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 11	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	man and team to train	1 50
	railroad fare from Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	telegram	25
14	railroad fare from Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
	4 days' services as member of Board	12 00
	man and team to return home, $1.50; stamps, 50c	2 00
11	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	3 40
	hack	25
	3 days' services as member of Board	9 00
Sept. 1	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	3 days' services returning girl to School	9 00
Oct. 30	1 day, transferring girl from Fort Gratiot to Muskegon	3 00
	expenses for same	2 00
	fare, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	transfer and dinner at Detroit	1 00
	2 telegrams	50
	fare, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	transfer and supper at Detroit	1 00
Nov. 3	3 days' attendance at Board meeting	9 00
12	Geo. Spalding,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
13	3 days' services	6 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
1	Hatch Engraving Co.,	
	For 1 plate drawing and zinc etchings for report	6 94
Dec. 2	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	ticket, Port Huron to Adrian	4 00
	telegram, 50c; transfer, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 50
7	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	transfer and dinner	1 00
	4 days' attendance at Board meeting	12 00
	correspondence, 50c; transfer and supper, 75c	1 25
6	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	3 40
	seat on fast train	25
	hack, $1.00; 2 days' session, $6.00	7 00
	Amount carried forward	$360 91

Industrial Home for Girls vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$360 91
Dec. 2	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	man and team to train	1 50
	2 telegrams on official business	50
	fare, Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	lunch at Jackson	25
4	fare, returning to Battle Creek	2 70
	lunch	85
	3 days' services as member of Board	9 00
	man and team to return home	1 50
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
1890	Sarah L. Marsh,	
Dec. 29	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	car fare, Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
	3 days' services on the Board	9 00
6	telegram on official business	25
31	hack	25
1891		
Jan. 26	fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
	3 days' services on the Board	9 00
1890	George Spalding,	
Dec. 30	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
1891	1 day's service	3 00
Jan. 27	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 00
	2 days' services	6 00
1890	Jane M. Kinney,	
Dec. 8	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	1 day on official business	3 00
29	fare from North Street to Adrian	4 00
	transfer at Port Huron	25
	transfer, dinner and supper at Detroit	1 25
31	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	transfer and dinner, Detroit	1 00
	" Port Huron, 25c; telegram, 25c	50
	3 days at board meeting	9 00
1891		
Jan. 26	railroad fare, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	transfer, Detroit, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	transfer and dinner, Detroit	1 00
	" Port Huron, 25c; supper, 50c	75
	3 days' attendance at board meeting	9 00
1890	Mary A. Mayo,	
Dec. 29	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	man and team to train	1 50
	railroad fare from Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	lunch 20c; telegram, 25c	45
1891		
Jan. 1	return fare, Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	lunch	20
	man and team from Battle Creek home	1 50
	4 days' attendance at Board meeting	12 00
24	delivery of telegram, 8 miles	1 50
26	man and team to train	1 50
	dinner at Battle Creek	25
	fare from Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	telegram	25
29	fare from Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	man and team, returning home	1 50
	4 days' work as member of Board	12 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 7	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	official business by order of Board	3 00
31	dinner	50
	railroad fare, Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
Apr. 3	4 days' services on Board	12 00
Mar. 2	railroad fare, Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
6	4 days' attendance on Board	12 00
	Amount carried forward	$534 21

Industrial Home for Girls vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$584 21
Mar. 31	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	man and team to train, 8 miles	1 50
	dinner	35
	fare, Battle Creek to Adrian and return	5 40
	transfer at Tecumseh	25
	4 days' services as member of Board	12 00
Apr. 3	man and team, home from Battle Creek	1 50
	dinner	35
Mar. 3	man and team to train	1 50
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Adrian and return	5 40
	lunch at Jackson	25
	4 days' services	12 00
6	man and team on return	1 50
	lunch at Jackson, 25c; postage, 50c	75
7	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	1 day on official business	3 00
	dinner at Mt. Clemens	75
	carriage " for self and girl	1 00
30	1 day on official business	3 00
	3 days on board meeting (March 31 and April 1 and 2)	9 00
31	ticket, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	carriage Port Huron, dinner and transfer, Detroit	1 00
	telegram	25
April 2	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner and transfer, Detroit	1 00
Mar. 2	ticket, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	transfer, telegram and dinner	1 25
6	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner and transfer	75
	2 days on Board meeting	12 00
	postage	50
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
5	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
7	3 days' attendance on Board	9 00
April 24	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	1 day on official business	3 00
May 5	man and team to train, 8 miles	1 50
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	lunch	25
	transfer at Tecumseh	25
7	railroad fare, Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	transfer at Tecumseh	25
	lunch	25
	3 days' services (May 5, 6 and 7)	9 00
	man and team to return home	1 50
5	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home;	
	railroad fare, North Street to Adrian	4 25
	transfer at Detroit	50
	dinner and telegram, Detroit	1 00
	transfer, Port Huron	10
	railroad fare, Adrian to North Street	4 25
	dinner and supper, Detroit	1 00
	transfer	50
	4 days' board meeting (May 5, 6, 7 and 8)	12 00
	postage and stationery	25
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
27	Mary A Mayo,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	paid livery man for delivering to me at my home a telegram on official business sent from Adrian to Battle Creek, 8 miles	3 00
28	man and team to train	1 50
	lunch at Battle Creek	25
	railroad fare from Battle Creek to Adrian	2 70
	transfer at Tecumseh, 25c; telegram, 25c	50
30	return fare, Adrian to Battle Creek	2 70
	Amount carried forward	$693 76

Industrial Home for Girls vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$693 76
May 30	Mary A. Mayo,	
	For lunch at Battle Creek	25
	man and team returning home	1 50
	3 days' services (May 28, 29 and 30)	9 00
June 1	man and team to train	1 50
	lunch at Battle Creek	25
	railroad fare to Adrian, $2.70; transfer, 25c	2 95
	" " " to Battle Creek, $2.70; lunch, 25c	2 95
	man and team to return home	1 50
	6 days' services as member of Board	15 00
	Jane M. Kinney,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	ticket, North Street to Adrian	4 00
	carriage to Port Huron	25
	telegram, transfer and supper, Detroit	1 25
6	ticket, Adrian to North Street	4 00
	dinner and transfer, Detroit	1 00
	6 days' services, meeting of Board	15 00
May 28	telegram	50
	Sarah L. Marsh,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
29	hack	25
	2 days' services on Board	6 00
June 1	railroad fare from Quincy to Adrian and return	2 40
6	6 days' meeting of Board	15 00
	Total for general allowance	$779 91
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on report, pages 1 to 16, 79,597 ems, @ 30c	$23 88
	presswork, 28 tokens, @ 15c	4 20
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 15	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 covers for report of Industrial Home, sam. 13	3 20
	composition on 3,300 copies of report, pages 17 to 40, 108,397 ems, @ 30c	32 52
	presswork, 42 tokens, @ 15c	6 30
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 4 hours, @ 30c	1 20
	Total for printing	$ 71 30
	BINDING.	
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 18	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,200 copies of report of Industrial Home, @ 30c	$3 60
	putting in plates for same	1 80
	" " chapel " "	1 80
30	pasting 2,100 plates in report	3 15
	Total for binding	$10 35
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$779 91
	Printing	71 30
	Binding	10 35
	Total allowance to Industrial Home for Girls	$861 56

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1984f.—Each of the members of said Board shall be entitled to receive $3.00 per day for each day he shall be engaged with the business of the Board and his actual and necessary expenses; the accounts for such expenses and compensation to be allowed by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund in a similar manner to those for members of other boards of the several State institutions.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
July 9	E. F. Grabill,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return	$2 70
	2 days' services	6 00
	hotel expenses	4 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Aug. 16	E. F. Grabill,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids and return	2 70
	hotel bill, $1.50; 2 days' services, $6.00	7 50
Sept. 17	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids and return	2 70
	hotel bill, $3.00; 3 days' services, $9.00	12 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Oct. 7	E. F. Grabill,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers Home:	
	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids and return	3 10
	hotel expenses, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	10 00
Nov. 8	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return	3 10
	hotel expenses, $4.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	10 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
24	E. F. Grabill,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare to and from Grand Rapids	3 10
	hotel expenses	4 00
25	2 days' time	6 00
Dec. 4	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids and return	3 10
5	hotel expenses	4 00
	2 days' services	6 00
June 5	James A. Crozer,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Menominee to Milwaukee	4 90
	" " Milwaukee to Grand Rapids	3 90
7	" " returning	3 80
	3 days' board	9 00
	3 " services	9 00
	sleeper, one way	1 50
	hack hire	3 00
July 9	fare, Menominee to Grand Rapids	9 00
	sleeping car, $1.75; hack, 75c	2 50
	hotel bills, 3 days	9 00
	3 days' services	9 00
	fare, Grand Rapids to Menominee	9 00
	sleeping car, $1.75; hack, 75c	2 50
Nov. 25	fare, Menominee to Grand Rapids, via Chicago	12 40
	sleeping car and bus	4 75
	hotel bills, 4 days	12 00
	4 days' services	12 00
	fare, Grand Rapids to Menominee, via Chicago	12 40
	sleeping car and bus	4 75
July 8	Wm. H. Withington,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare and sleeper, Detroit to Grand Rapids	6 00
	porter and cable cars, 37c; meals, $1.50	1 87
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Jackson, $2.80; 1 day's time, $3.00	5 80
Aug. 12	telegram calling meeting	1 00
15	railroad fare, Jackson to Grand Rapids and return	5 05
	parlor car, 50c; bill at Morton House, $1.50; cable car, 14c	2 14
	1½ days' time	4 50
Sept. 16	railroad, Jackson to Grand Rapids and return	5 05
	Amount carried forward	$260 81

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$260 81
Sept. 16	Wm. H. Withington,	
	For sleeper, porter and hack	2 00
	cable car, 17c; bill at Morton House, $3.00	3 17
	2 days' time	6 00
Oct. 6	railroad fare, Jackson to Grand Rapids (committee meeting)	5 05
	hack, 50c; hotel, $2.25; 1 day's time, $3.00	5 75
Nov. 25	railroad, Jackson to Grand Rapids and return, $5.05; sleeper, $1.75	6 80
	cable cars, self and other members, 28c; meals, $1.50	1 78
	1 day's time	3 00
Dec. 4	railroad fare, $5.05; cable car, 17c	5 22
	hotel, $3.00; hack, 25c; 2 days time, $6.00	9 25
Jan. 6	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel bills, $2.00; hack fare, 50c	2 50
7	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	3 00
8	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	hotel fare, $2.00; hack, 50c; porter, 50c	3 00
	2 days' time	9 00
Nov. 24	railroad fare, $4.15; hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	7 40
25	hotel, Grand Rapids	3 00
	expenses returning via Detroit, by order of Board	7 00
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
	3 days' time	9 00
Mar. 12	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Adrian to Sturgis	2 35
	" " " Sturgis to Grand Rapids	2 55
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
13	bill at Morton House, Grand Rapids	3 00
14	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	sleeping car, $1.50; hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	4 75
	3 days' time	9 00
May 7	railroad fare from Adrian to Sturgis	2 35
	" " " Sturgis to Grand Rapids	2 55
8	hack, 75c; hotel at Grand Rapids, $3.00	3 75
	hotel	2 50
9	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
	3 days' time	9 00
Feb. 12	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
	" " Jackson to Grand Rapids	2 80
	sleeping car, $1.50; hotel, $2.00; hack, 50c	4 00
13	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	3 00
14	railroad fare, returning	4 05
	hack, 50c; hotel, $2.00; postage, 50c	3 00
	3 days' time	9 00
Apr. 7	railroad fare, Adrian to Sturgis	2 35
	" " Sturgis to Grand Rapids	2 55
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
8	" at Morton House	3 00
9	railroad fare to Adrian	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c; porter, 50c	3 75
	3 days' time	9 00
June 5	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
	" " Jackson to Grand Rapids	2 80
	hotel, $2.00; hack, 75c	2 75
6	hotel	3 00
7	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	hotel, $2.25; hack, 75c; porter, 50c	3 50
	3 days' time	9 00
July 8	railroad fare, Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 35
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
9	hotel expenses	3 00
10	railroad fare, returning	4 35
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c; porter, 50c	3 75
	3 days' time	9 00
	stationery and postage, April, 1889, to July 1, 1890	5 00
Aug. 14	railroad fare, Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 35
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
15	" at Grand Rapids	3 00
16	railroad fare to Adrian	4 35
	sleeping car, $1.50; hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c; porter, 50c	5 25
	Amount carried forward	$554 98

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$554 98
Aug. 16	B. F. Graves,	
	For 3 days' time	9 00
Sept. 15	railroad fare, Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
16	hotel	3 00
17	railroad fare, returning	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c; porter, 50c	3 75
	3 days' time	9 00
Aug. 25	1 day going to Lansing poor house and sending Joseph C. Darrow to Soldiers' Home	3 00
	expense of horse and carriage	2 00
Oct. 6	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, via Jackson	4 15
	sleeping car, $1.50; hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	4 75
7	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	3 00
8	return railroad fare	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c; postage, 50c	3 75
	3 days' time	9 00
Nov. 10	railroad fare, Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel	2 50
11	" at Grand Rapids, $3.00; hack, 75c	3 75
12	railroad fare returning	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, 75c	3 25
	3 days' time	9 00
1889 Dec. 20	Samuel Wells,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's attendance at Board meeting	3 00
21	1 " " " " "	3 00
1890 Jan. 7	1 " " " " "	3 00
Feb. 13	1 " " " " "	3 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
1890 Dec. 31	L. S. Trowbridge,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	2 days' attending meeting of Board	6 00
	railroad fare, Detroit to Grand Rapids and return	8 60
	hotel bill, Grand Rapids, $2.25; lunch, 25c	2 50
1891 Jan. 9	street car fare	10
	1 day's time, committee on accounts	3 00
	railroad fare, Detroit to Grand Rapids and return	8 60
	street car, 24c; lunch, 25c	49
1890 Dec. 30	E. F. Grabill,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	fare from Greenville to Grand Rapids, via Ionia	1 55
	" Grand Rapids to Greenville, via Grand Ledge	2 95
	hotel expenses	3 00
	2 days' services	6 00
1891 Jan. 9	fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids, via Ionia	1 55
	" Grand Rapids to Greenville, via Grand Ledge	2 95
	hotel expenses, $3.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	9 00
1890 Dec. 4	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Adrian to Jackson	1 35
	" " Jackson to Grand Rapids	2 85
	sleeping car, $1.50; hotel bill, $2.50	4 00
5	hotel bill, Grand Rapids	3 00
6	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, $1.00	3 50
	3 days' time	9 00
29	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
	" " Jackson to Grand Rapids	2 85
	hotel bill	2 50
30	" " at Grand Rapids	3 00
31	railroad fare, returning from Grand Rapids to Jackson	2 85
	" " Jackson to Adrian	1 35
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack and sleeper, $2.50	5 00
	3 days' services	9 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 12	L. W. Sprague,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	3 days' services (March 10, 11 and 12)	9 00
	Amount carried forward	$784 32

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$784 32
Mar. 12	L. W. Sprague,	
	For 3 days' board	9 00
	fare from Greenville to Grand Rapids	2 00
	" " Grand Rapids to Greenville	2 00
26	2 days' services (March 25 and 26)	6 00
	2 days' board	6 00
	railroad, bus and car fare, Greenville to Lansing	2 25
	" " " " " Lansing to Greenville	2 25
Jan. 10	I. C. Smith,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's attendance at Board meeting	3 00
June 6	1 " " " " "	3 00
Sept. 16	1 " " " " "	3 00
Nov. 25	1 " " " " "	3 00
Dec. 30	1 " " " " "	3 00
Aug. 11	1 " " " " "	3 00
19	1 " work, committee on buildings and grounds	3 00
29	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
Sept. 27	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
Oct. 20	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
Nov. 17	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
24	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
Dec. 9	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
1891		
Jan. 9	1 " " " " " " "	3 00
12	1 " " " " " special	3 00
	railroad fare to and from Lansing	4 00
	hotel bill at Lansing	2 50
Mar. 11	James A. Crozer,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	fare from Menominee to Grand Rapids	13 40
	sleeping car, $2.25; bus, $1.00	3 25
12	fare from Grand Rapids to Menominee	13 40
	sleeping car, 2 nights	4 50
	bus fare, $1.00; hotel expenses, $12.00	13 00
	6 days' services	18 00
25	James A. Crozer,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	fare from Menominee to Lansing	14 06
	bus fare	1 00
	sleeping car, 2 nights, $2.25; 2 days' time, $6.00	8 25
	4 days' board	12 00
24	2 " on way to Lansing	6 00
	fare from Lansing to Menominee	14 06
	bus fare	1 00
27	sleeping car fare, 2 nights	4 50
28	2 days' on way from Lansing to Menominee	6 00
25	Rush J. Shank,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's service	3 00
26	1 " "	3 00
10	fare from Lansing to Grand Rapids	2 00
14	4 days' board	12 00
	4 " services	12 00
	fare from Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 00
24	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	expenses and per diem for meeting with the Board at Executive Office, Lansing:	
	railroad fare to Lansing from Adrian	2 45
	hotel bill	2 50
25	" "	3 00
26	" "	3 00
24	hack fare	75
27	railroad fare, returning	2 45
	hack fare, 75c; hotel bill, $2.50	3 25
	4 days' services	12 00
Jan. 8	railroad fare from Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 15
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, 75c	3 25
9	" " at Grand Rapids	3 00
10	railroad fare, returning	4 15
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, 75c	3 25
	3 days' services	9 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,087 94

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,087 94
Jan. 10	B. F. Graves,	
	For attending at Lansing with committee on legislation:	
12	railroad fare to Lansing	2 45
	hotel bill	2 50
13	" "	2 50
	railroad fare, returning	2 45
	hack fare, round trip	1 00
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 5	railroad fare to Lansing and return on said committee and legislation	4 90
6	hotel bill, 2 days	5 00
	hack fare	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
10	B. F. Graves,	
	For railroad fare, Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fares, 75c	3 25
11	" " at Grand Rapids	3 00
12	" " " "	3 00
13	railroad fare returning	4 05
	hotel bill	2 50
	hack fare	75
	4 days' services	12 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
11	L. G. Rutherford,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's time	3 00
12	1 " "	3 00
	street car fare from city to the Home	42
25	railroad fare	4 00
	1 day's time	3 00
26	1 " "	3 00
	hotel bill and livery	6 00
Apr. 9	1 day's time	3 00
10	1 " "	3 00
9	car fare	14
10	" "	14
	Geo. P. Sanford,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	3 days' services on Board (April 8, 9 and 10)	9 00
	3 " hotel	9 00
	railroad, Lansing to Grand Rapids	2 00
	" Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 00
	L. W. Sprague,	
	For 3 days' services (April 8, 9 and 10)	9 00
	3 days' board	9 00
8	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids	2 00
10	" " Grand Rapids to Greenville	2 00
	car fare	48
	bus fare	50
	Hugh J. Shank,	
	For 3 days' services on Board (April 8, 9 and 10)	9 00
	3 " board at hotel	9 00
	railroad, Lansing to Grand Rapids	2 00
	" Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 00
8	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel bill going, $2.50; hack fare, $1.00	3 50
10	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	6 00
	street care fare	21
11	railroad fare returning	4 05
	hotel, $2.50; hack, $1.00	3 50
	4 days' services	12 00
Mar. 10	C. H. Manley,	
	For fare from Ann Arbor to Grand Rapids	3 90
12	3 days' board	9 00
	3 " services	9 00
	fare from Grand Rapids to Ann Arbor	3 90
25	" Ann Arbor to Lansing	2 20
	3 days' board	6 00
	2 " services	6 00
	fare from Lansing to Ann Arbor	2 20
	Amount carried forward	$1,325 53

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,325 53
May 12	Rush J. Shank,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	transportation, Lansing to Grand Rapids	2 00
	1 day's service, $3.00; hotel, $3.00	6 00
13	1 " " $3.00; " $3.00	6 00
14	1 " " $3.00; " $3.00	6 00
15	1 " " $3.00; " $3.00	6 00
	transportation, Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 00
12	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, 75c	3 25
	chair car and telegram	50
13	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	3 00
14	" " " " "	3 00
	railroad fare returning	4 05
	hotel bill, $2.50; hack fare, 75c	3 25
	4 days' services	12 00
April 17	L. G. Rutherford,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's services	3 00
24	1 " "	3 00
27	1 day at Lansing on Board	3 00
	railroad to Lansing and return	3 50
	hotel bill at Lansing	50
5	1 day at Soldiers' Home	3 00
13	1 " on Board	3 00
14	1 " " "	3 00
Sept. 10	M. Brown,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Big Rapids to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
	1 day's time	3 00
11	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	4 50
13	railroad fare from Big Rapids to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
	1 day's time	3 00
	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	75
Oct. 4	1 day's time	3 00
	railroad fare from Big Rapids to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	3 00
7	1 day's time	3 00
25	railroad fare, Big Rapids to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
Nov. 1	" " " " " " "	3 05
	1 day's time	3 00
2	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	2 25
	1 day's time	3 00
12	1 " "	3 00
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	1 50
Dec. 5	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return to Big Rapids	3 05
	1 day's time	3 00
20	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return	3 05
1890	1 day's time	3 00
Jan. 5	1 " "	3 00
Feb. 12	railroad fare to and from Big Rapids	3 05
	1 day's time	3 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
May 14	L. W. Sprague,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	3 days' services	9 00
	3 " hotel bill	9 00
12	railroad fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids	2 00
14	" " Grand Rapids to Greenville	2 00
12	hack fare at Greenville	25
14	" " "	25
17	L. G. Rutherford,	
	For services as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day at the Home	3 00
29	1 " " "	3 00
June 4	1 " " "	3 00
	1 " Board meeting	3 00
11	1 " " "	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,518 58

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 15, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,518 58
June 11	James A. Crozer,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	fare, Menominee to Grand Rapids, via Chicago	13 00
	bus fare	1 00
	sleeping car, 2 nights, $3.50; porter, 50c	4 00
	5 days' time	15 00
	hotel bills	15 00
	fare to Menominee, via Chicago	13 00
	sleeping car, 1 night, $2.00; porter, 25c	2 25
9	L. W. Sprague,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	1 day's service	3 00
10	1 " "	3 00
11	1 " "	3 00
9	1 " board, hotel	3 00
10	1 " " "	3 00
11	1 " " "	3 00
9	fare, Greenville to Grand Rapids	2 00
11	" Grand Rapids to Greenville	2 00
9	hack fare, Greenville	25
10	street car fare, Grand Rapids	14
11	" " "	14
	hack fare at Greenville	25
9	B. F. Graves,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	railroad fare from Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
	hotel expenses, $2.50; hack fare, 75c	3 25
10	hotel at Grand Rapids	3 00
11	" " "	3 00
12	railroad fare returning by Lansing	4 75
	hotel expenses returning	2 50
	hack fare, 75c; street car, 50c	1 25
	4 days' time	12 00
May 15	George P. Sanford,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	hotel expenses, 3 days	9 00
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids and return	4 00
	3 days' services	9 00
June 9	Rush J. Shank,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home:	
	transportation, Lansing to Grand Rapids	2 00
	hotel expenses	3 00
	1 day on Board	3 00
10	1 " " "	3 00
	hotel expenses	3 00
11	1 day on Board	3 00
	hotel expenses	3 00
12	1 day on Board	3 00
	hotel expenses	3 00
	transportation, Grand Rapids to Lansing	2 00
	Total for general allowance	$1,688 41

PRINTING.

	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 50 complimentary slips for Soldiers' Home and paper for same	$0 45
20	900 covers for report of Soldiers' Home, sam. 13	2 60
	3,300 errata slips for same, sam. 6	5 15
22	alterations on report of Soldiers' Home, 1½ hours	45
27	composition on 3,300 copies of report of Soldiers' Home, pages 1 to end; 170,061 ems, @ 30c	51 02
	presswork, 70 tokens, @ 15c	10 50
	Total for printing	$70 17

BINDING.

	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
21	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of report of Soldiers' Home	$2 70
	pasting 1,300 erratas in same	1 75
	Amount carried forward	$4 45

Michigan Soldiers' Home vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$4 45
Jan. 21	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pasting 100 complimentary slips into Soldiers' Home books	15
Feb. 6	binding 400 reports, cloth, @ 11c	44 00
	Total for binding	$48 60
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$1,688 41
	Printing	70 17
	Binding	48 60
	Total allowance to Michigan Soldiers' Home	$1,807 18

School for the Blind vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1868.—Members of said Board of Control shall receive $3.00 per day for the time actually and necessarily expended by them in the discharge of their duties besides their traveling and other necessary expenses to be allowed by the Board of State Auditors.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Feb. 4	J. W. Belknap,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	railroad fare, Greenville to Lansing and return	$3 40
	1 day's service	3 00
Mar. 4	railroad fare, Greenville to Lansing and return	3 40
	1 day's service	3 00
Apr. 1	railroad fare, Greenville to Lansing and return	3 40
	1 day's service	3 00
May 6	railroad fare from Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
June 10	railroad fare, Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	3 days' services, $9.00; sleeper, 2 nights, $3.00	12 00
July 8	railroad fare, Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
Aug. 7	railroad fare, Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
Oct. 7	railroad fare from Onota to Lansing and return	27 59
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
Dec. 2	railroad fare, Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days' services	9 00
July 7	T. S. Applegate,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	hack at Adrian, 25c; railroad fare to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack at Lansing, 25c	75
9	hack at Lansing, 25c; railroad fare to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack at Adrian, 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
Sept. 10	hack at Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
12	hack at Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack at Adrian, 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
Oct. 6	hack at Chicago and railroad fare to Lansing	8 50
	" " Lansing	25
8	" " " 25c; dinner at Hillsdale, 50c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
Dec. 1	hack, Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
3	hack at Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack at Adrian, 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
May 6	Daniel L. Case,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	1 day's services, Board meeting	3 00
8	1 " " at institute	3 00
12	1 " " paying accounts	3 00
	postage	20
16	2 days at institute (May 16 and 23)	6 00
31	1 " "	3 00
June 7	1 " "	3 00
10	2 " Board meeting (June 10 and 11)	6 00
12	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 14c	3 14
19	2 " at institute (June 19 and 27)	6 00
July 2	2 " " (July 2 and 16)	6 00
17	1 " "	3 00
22	1 " Board meeting	3 00
23	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 14c	3 14
Aug. 2	2 " at institute (Aug. 2 and 4)	6 00
7	1 " "	3 00
9	1 " Board meeting	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$385 28

School for the Blind vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$385 28
Aug. 11	Daniel L. Case,	
	For telegram to Mr. Applegate	35
12	1 day at institute, $3.00; telegram, 25c	3 25
16	1 " " $3.00; " 25c	3 25
20	1 day's service	3 00
23	railroad fare to Adrian and return	4 70
	hotel bill	1 00
25	2 days' service (Aug. 25 and 30)	6 00
Sept. 3	1 " "	3 00
6	1 " "	3 00
11	1 day, Board meeting	3 00
12	1 day's service	3 00
	postage	10
15	1 day meeting with Board Corrections and Charities	3 00
Oct. 2	1 " Board meeting	3 00
8	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 9c	3 09
17	2 days' services (Oct. 17 and 30)	6 00
Nov. 3	telegrams to Belknap and Applegate	50
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
1890	Daniel L. Case,	
Nov. 8	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	1 day, board meeting, $3.00; telegram, 25c	3 25
11	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 12c	3 12
25	2 " at institute	6 00
29	telegrams to Applegate and Belknap	50
Dec. 2	1 day's Board meeting	3 00
6	1 " at Institute	3 00
8	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 8c	3 08
30	3 " at institute (Dec. 15, 23 and 30)	9 00
1891		
Jan. 3	1 " " "	3 00
6	1 " " "	3 00
8	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 10c	3 10
29	3 " at Institute (Jan. 15, 23 and 29)	9 00
Feb. 3	1 " Board meeting	3 00
7	1 " at institute	3 00
10	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 10c	3 00
29	3 " at institute (Feb. 17, 24 and 28)	9 00
Jan. 5	Tom S. Applegate,	
	For hack at Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
7	2 days' at School and 2 days' traveling	12 00
8	hack, Lansing, 25c; dinner, 50c	75
	railroad fare to Adrian, $2.35; hack, 25c	2 60
Feb. 2	hack fare, Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
4	hack, Lansing, 25c: railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Adrian, 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
Mar. 2	hack at Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
4	hack, Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Feb. 3	J. W. Belknap,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	railroad fare from Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	3 days attending Board meeting	9 00
Mar. 25	railroad fare from Onota to Lansing and return	27 50
	sleeper, 2 nights	3 00
	4 days' meeting of Board	12 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
23	Tom S. Applegate,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	hack at Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Lansing, 25c	75
	Amount carried forward	$637 02

School for the Blind vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$637 02
Mar. 25	Tom S. Applegate,	
	For hack Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack " 25c	75
	3 days' service	9 00
April 8	hack, Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack " 25c	75
10	hack, Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	3 days' services	9 00
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Adrian, 25c	75
May 4	hack, Adrian, 25c; railroad to Lansing, $2.35	2 60
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack " 25c	75
6	hack, Lansing, 25c; railroad to Adrian, $2.35	2 60
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack " 25c	75
	3 days' services	9 00
	5 telegrams	1 25
Mar. 3	D. L. Case.	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Blind:	
	1 day, meeting of Board	3 00
7	1 " at institute	3 00
10	1 " paying accounts, $3.00; postage, 10c	3 10
13	1 " legislative committee	3 00
20	1 " at institute	3 00
21	telegram to Mr. Applegate	29
24	1 day, special Board meeting	3 00
30	telegram, Mr. Applegate	25
28	1 day at institute	3 00
31	1 " " "	3 00
April 4	1 " " "	3 00
9	1 " Board meeting	3 00
10	1 " paying accounts	3 00
	postage	08
	3 days at institute (April 15, 22 and 28)	9 00
May 5	1 day, Board meeting	3 00
	Total for general allowance	$727 74

PRINTING.

	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers for report of School for the Blind, sam. 13	$2 60
3	3,000 plates " " " " "	27 00
	alterations on report, 4 hours	1 20
	composition on 3,000 copies of 5th biennial report, pages 1 to 29, 119,703 ems, @ 30c	35 91
	presswork, 52 tokens, @ 15c	7 80
	Total for printing	$74 51

BINDING.

	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of School for the Blind report	$2 70
	plates for same	1 35
15	stitching in specimen of print, 900, @ 1½c	1 35
	folding, stitching and covering 200 copies of tenth biennial report	60
30	pasting 2,100 plates in report	3 15
	Total for binding	$9 15

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$727 74
Printing	74 51
Binding	9 15
Total allowance to School for the Blind	$811 40

Institution for Deaf and Dumb vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 1949—That the Auditor General be and is hereby authorized and required to audit and allow the members of said Board of Trustees the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties. Also $3.00 per day for their services actually and necessarily performed upon their certifying the same to be correct and draw his warrant upon the treasurer therefor.

Howell's Statutes, Section 416—The accounts of members of boards of State institutions for official expenses and services, or either, where allowed by law shall first be certified to be correct by the board to which the member belongs, and then shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
July 11	Geo. T. Warren,	
	For services as member of Board of Trustees of School for the Deaf:	
	1 day meeting of Board	$3 00
Sept. 16	2 " " " "	6 00
July 11	E. T. Carrington,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Trustees of School for the Deaf:	
	1 day meeting of Board	3 00
	railroad fare from Bay City and return	2 85
Sept. 6	2 days' meeting of Board	6 00
	railroad fare from Bay City and return	2 85
	dinner at Saginaw	50
July 12	E. O. Grosvenor,	
	For services and expenses as member of Board of Trustees of School for the Deaf:	
	3 days' meeting of Board	9 00
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Flint and return	10 00
	parlor car, " " " " "	1 00
	hotel at Detroit, $1.25; telegram, 25c	1 50
	supper at Detroit and carriage	1 00
Sept. 17	3 days' meeting of Board	9 00
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Flint and return	10 00
	parlor car " " " " "	1 00
	hotel, Detroit, $1.25; telegram, 25c	1 50
	supper and carriage, Detroit	1 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
1890	E. O. Grosvenor,	
Nov. 26	For services and expenses as member of Board of Control of School for the Deaf:	
	3 days' meeting of Board	9 00
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Detroit, $3.05; telegram, 25c	3 30
	dinner, Detroit, 50c; fare to Flint, $1.95; parlor car, 25c	2 70
	railroad, Flint to Detroit, $1.95; parlor car, 25c; hotel, $1.50	3 70
	railroad, Detroit to Jonesville	3 05
Dec. 2	Jonesville to Detroit, $3.05; telegram, 25c; dinner, 50c	3 80
	Detroit to Flint, $1.95; parlor car, 25c; to Detroit, $1.95	4 15
	parlor car, 25c; hotel, $1.50; railroad, Detroit to Jonesville, $3.05	4 80
	3 days attending meeting of Board	9 00
Jan. 8	3 " " " "	9 00
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Detroit, $3.05; telegram, 25c; hotel, $1.25	4 55
	street car and bus, 30c; railroad, Detroit to Flint, $1.95	2 25
	railroad fare, Flint to Detroit, $1.95; hotel, $1.50	3 45
	bus, 50c; railroad fare, Detroit to Jonesville, $2.80	3 30
Nov. 26	Geo. T. Warren,	
	For services as member of Board of Control of School for the Deaf:	
	1 day, attending meeting of Board	3 00
Dec. 8	1 " " " "	3 00
Jan. 9	1 " " " "	3 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Feb. 13	Geo. T. Warren,	
	For 1 day attending meeting of Board	3 00
April 10	1 " " " " "	3 00
Feb. 13	Robert J. Whaley,	
	For 1 day attending meeting of Board	3 00
April 10	1 " " " " "	3 00
	Joseph Turner,	
	For 2 days' attending meeting of Board	6 00
9	railroad fare, Bay City to Flint and return	2 35
	hotel at Flint	3 00
	Total for general allowance	$167 60

Institution for Deaf and Dumb vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 13½ hours, @ 30c	$4 05
16	composition on 3,900 copies report, pages 1 to end, 236,577 ems, @ 30c	70 97
	presswork, 112 tokens, @ 15c	16 80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
April 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers, School for the Deaf, sam. 13	2 60
	Total for printing	$94 42

BINDING.

	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Mar. 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of School for the Deaf, @ 30c	$2 70
	" 900 disbursement tables, @ 3c	27
	pasting same in book	1 35
	folding 900 tables of receipts and expenses, @ 3c	27
	pasting 900 same in book	1 35
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 300 books, School for the Deaf, 1889-90, cloth, @ 11c	33 00
	Total for binding	$38 94

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$167 60
Printing	94 42
Binding	38 94
Total allowance to Institutition for the Deaf and Dumb	$300 96

Michigan Mining School vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 5025q.—Each of the members of said Board of Control shall be entitled to receive his actual expenses made in the discharge of his duties under this act and act No. 70, herein before referred to, and the Treasurer of said Board of Control shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services to be established by the Board of Control and approved by the Governor, which compensation and expenses shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Allen F. Rees,	
	For services as treasurer of Board of Control of Michigan Mining School, Dec. 1, 1889 to June 1, 1890	$250 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Nov. 30	Allen F. Reese,	
	For compensation as treasurer of Board of Control of Michigan Mining School, from June 1, 1890, to November 30, 1890, 6 months at $700.00	350 00
	Total for general allowance	$600 00
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Total allowance to Michigan Mining School	$600 00

Adjutant General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 9	Robt. Smith & Co..	
	For 700 covers for report of Adjutant General, sam. 13	$2 20
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report of Adjutant General, 5 hours	1 50
	composition on 2,900 copies of report of Adjutant General and Inspector General, pages 1 to end, 133,279 ems, @ 30c	39 98
	presswork, 78 tokens, @ 15c	11 70
	Total for printing	$55 38
	BINDING.	
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 700 copies of Adjutant General's report, @ 30c	$2 10
21	binding 100 books of same, cloth, @ 11c	11 00
	Total for binding	$13 10
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$55 38
	Binding	13 10
	Total allowance to Adjutant General	$68 48

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes, Section 2136m.—Each commissioner shall receive the sum of $3 per day and necessary expenses for the time actually spent in the discharge of his duties and the veterinary surgeon shall receive the sum of $5 per day and necessary expenses for time when employed.

Howell's Statutes, Section 2136z.—The commission provided for in this act shall have power to employ at the expense of the State such persons and purchase such supplies and material as may be necessary to carry into full effect all orders by it given.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 27	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses to Decatur:	
	fare to Decatur and return	$5 60
	supper, Jackson	50
28	hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.25; dinner, Marshall, 75c	2 00
	transfers, 75c; telegrams, 25c	1 00
	2 days' services	10 00
July 1	expenses to Mulliken:	
	fare and transfer	1 70
	one day's service	5 00
2	expenses to Armada:	
	fare to Pontiac and return	4 44
	hotel, $2.10; supper, Durand, 50c	2 60
3	fare Pontiac to Armada and return	1 05
	telegrams, 75c; transfers, 50c	1 25
	2 days' services	10 00
23	expenses to Corunna:	
	fare to Durand and return	1 94
	hack	25
	fare, Durand to Corunna and return	50
	livery, $1.75; meals, $1.50	3 25
	one day's services	5 00
April 30	J. J. Woodman,	
	For railroad ticket to Detroit and return	9 90
	team to depot, 25c; dinner, 50c	75
May 1	street car fare in Detroit	20
2	hotel, Detroit, $5.35; dinner, 50c; bus, 25c	6 10
	3 days' time	9 00
June 5	team to depot, 25c; railroad to Kalamazoo, 65c	90
	hotel and bus, Kalamazoo	1 00
6	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Jackson, $2.00; breakfast, 50c	2 50
	" " Jackson to Mason, $1.00; to Pontiac, $2.70	3 70
	dinner at Owosso	50
7	hotel at Pontiac, $1.50; railroad to Paw Paw, $4.80	6 30
	transfer, Jackson, 25c; dinner, 50c; bus home, 25c	1 00
	3 days' time	9 00
28	bus and railroad fare to Decatur and return, $1.80; dinner, 50c	2 30
July 1	livery team, $1.50; 1 day's time, $3.00	4 50
	railroad ticket to Detroit and return, $9.90; team, 25c; dinner, 50c	10 65
2	street car fare, Detroit	25
3	hotel bill Detroit, $5.35; dinner, 50; bus home, 25	6 10
	3 days' time	9 00
9	team to depot	25
10	railroad fare to Kalamazoo, 65c; hotel and bus, $1.25	1 90
	" " Jackson and transfer, $2.25; dinner, 50c	2 75
	" " from " to Pontiac, $2.15; hotel, $1.50	3 65
	" " " Pontiac to Romeo and return to Pontiac	1 30
	dinner at Berville	25
	railroad fare from Pontiac to Battle Creek	3 60
12	hotel, Durand, $1.00; dinner, Battle Creek, 50c; transfer, 25c	1 75
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Paw Paw and bus	1 55
	3½ days' time	10 50
May 20	250 letter heads	1 75
	railroad guide for 1890	1 00
	office work, 1 day	3 00
June 18	" " 1 "	3 00
July 5	" " 1 "	3 00
16	" " ½ "	1 50
21	postage since April 25	74
	telegraphing	95
	Amount carried forward	$182 17

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$182 17
July 21	J. J. Woodman,	
	For expenses incurred in visiting Agricultural College as a member of State Committee on Visitation:	
	team to train, 25c; railroad to Kalamazoo, 65c	90
22	hotel and bus at Kalamazoo	1 00
	railroad to Jackson, $2.00; breakfast, 50c	2 50
	" Lansing and street car	1 15
23	hotel bill, " $2.50; hack, 25c	2 75
	railroad ticket to Battle Creek (returning)	1 36
24	hotel bill and transfer, Battle Creek	1 50
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Lawton	1 15
	team to Paw Paw, 75c; telegram to J. T. Rich, 35c	1 10
June 23	John McKay,	
	For ½ day's service in town of Berlin, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
July 3	railroad fare to Lenox, 40c; livery from Armada, $1.75	2 15
	livery from Richmond to Columbus, $1.50; supper, 50c	2 00
	1 day's service	3 00
11	1 day in town of Armada and Berlin, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	dinner and horse feed	50
15	½ day's service, Allens, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
16	½ " " Moehen, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
24	1 " " Sullivans, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
	dinner and feed	75
	telegrams since June 23	2 87
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 1	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses to Paw Paw:	
	fare, $5.42; supper, Battle Creek, 75c	6 17
2	hotel	1 50
	transfer, 50c; 2 days' services, $10.00	10 50
	expenses to Pontiac:	
	fare, $4.44; meals, $1.50	5 94
	livery, $1.00; chair car, 25c; transfer, 50c	1 75
	1 day's service	5 00
14	expenses to Bay City:	
	fare, $4.30; meals, $1.50; transfer, 50c	6 30
	1 day's service	5 00
July 14	C. L. Smith,	
	For killing and burying one lumpy jaw cow	3 00
Feb. 10	Geo. W. Delano,	
	For killing and burying one diseased horse	5 00
Aug. 20	I. Allerton,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	3 00
12	Christ Kaiser,	
	For killing and burying one diseased cow	3 00
2	E. Jennings,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	5 00
July 30	John McKay,	
	For railroad fare, Romeo to Detroit, $1.25; street car, 40c	1 65
Aug. 1	hotel bill, $5.25; railroad to Corunna, $2.30; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	8 30
	livery, $2.50; railroad fare home via Detroit, $3.55	6 05
	2½ days' time	7 50
5	trip to A. G. Dewey's farm, near Pontiac:	
	railroad fare from Romeo to Pontiac and return	1 30
	dinner, 50c; livery and bus, $1.25; 1 day's time, $3.00	4 75
7	trip to Kaiser's farm in Lenox:	
	½ day's time and livery	2 50
12	railroad fare from Oxford to Bay City and return	3 90
	bus, 50c; drawing room car, 50c; hotel, $1.75; livery, $2.00	4 75
	1½ days' time	4 50
	trip to C. Kaiser's farm in Lenox:	
	½ day's time, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
13	trip to Detroit stock yards:	
	railroad fare from Romeo to Detroit and return	2 50
15	street car and bus, 45c; hotel, $5.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	11 45
20	trip to Alcona county:	
	livery and bus hire	2 00
	railroad fare to Gustin, $5.30; to Detroit, $6.35	11 65
21	drawing room car, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
	hotel bill	2 05
23	Detroit stock yards:	
	hotel bill, $5.00; 2 days' time, $6.00; street car, 25c	11 25
	Amount carried forward	$380 67

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$330 67
Aug. 23	John McKay,	
	For railroad fare, Detroit to Romeo	1 25
	telegrams since July 30 to date	2 60
	express on stationery	45
	250 letter heads and 250 envelopes	2 50
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
28	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses to Clinton:	
	fare to Clinton and return	3 90
29	hotel, Jackson, $1.00; transfer, 50c	1 50
	2 days' services	10 00
Sept. 4	expenses to Gustin and Bay City:	
	fare to Gustin and return	10 60
5	chair car, $1.00; hotel, $2.25	3 25
	transfer, 75c; telegram, 35c	1 10
	2 days' services	10 00
July 26	Lansing Journal,	
	For 200 note heads for Dr. Grange	1 50
24	J. J. Woodman,	
	For services and expenses as member of Live Stock Sanitary Commission:	
	team to Morley on glander case, $1.50; ½ day, $1.50	3 00
Aug. 2	" ½ day, $1.50; one day's time, $3.00	4 50
July 30	railroad fare to Detroit, $4.95; supper, Jackson, 50c	5 45
31	street car fare and bus in Detroit	45
Aug. 1	hotel bill, Detroit	4 00
	railroad fare to Corunna, $2.30; bus, 25c	2 55
2	railroad to Owosso and Jackson	2 00
	dinner, Owosso, 50c; supper, Jackson, 50c	1 00
	railroad fare to Paw Paw	2 65
3	hotel and bus at Kalamazoo, $1.00; bus home, 25c	1 25
	3½ days' time	10 50
28	railroad fare to Clinton, $3.50; hotel, Jackson, $1.00	4 50
29	breakfast, Clinton	50
	railroad fare to Jackson, 85c; supper, 50c	1 35
	" " " Kalamazoo, $2.00; bus and hotel, $1.50	3 50
30	" " " Paw Paw and bus, 90c; 2½ days' time, $7.50	8 40
Sept. 1	railroad fare to Mendon and transfer	1 55
	dinner, Kalamazoo, 50c; railroad to Vicksburg, 25c	75
2	livery at Vicksburg, $2.00; hotel, $2.00	4 00
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo	40
3	hotel at Kalamazoo and bus	1 25
	railroad to Paw Paw and bus	90
July 29	2½ days' time	7 50
	telegram to Hinds	37
	office work, ½ day	1 50
Aug. 4	" " ½ "	1 50
8	" " ½ "	1 50
12	envelopes and printing same	1 00
	office work, ½ day	1 50
25	" " 1 " copying correspondence	3 00
	telegram to Grange and answer	55
Sept. 3	½ day, writing instructions to supervisors	1 50
20	postage on pamphlets, letters, etc.	1 15
Aug. 30	John McKay,	
	For services and expenses as member of Live Stock Sanitary Commission:	
	1 day examining stock on farms	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
Sept. 6	trip to Pontiac and Gustin:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Gustin, via Pontiac	6 40
	" " Gustin to Romeo, via Port Huron	6 90
	livery bill, $5.85; hotel bill, $6.00	11 85
	drawing room car, $1.00; 4 days' time, $12.00	13 00
10	trip to Ira Shaver's farm; ½ day, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
15	" " Rollins farm; 1 day, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	telegrams since August 30 to date	1 25
Aug. 16	Alvin Maltby,	
	For killing and burying two diseased horses	8 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Sept. 26	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses to Vanderbilt:	
	fare	11 90
	sleeper, $1.75; transfer, 50c; chair car, 50c	2 75
	Amount carried forward	$589 39

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$589 39
Sept. 26	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For hotel, $1.50; 2 days' services, $10.00	11 50
Oct. 4	expenses to Goodells and Armada.	
	fare	7 60
	hotel, $1.35; transfer, 50c	1 85
	1 day's time	5 00
7	expenses to Gaylord:	
	fare	11 40
	hotel, $1.50; livery, $3.00	4 50
8	sleeper, $1.75; transfer, 50c; chair car, 50c	2 75
	2 days' services	10 00
22	expenses to Union City and Vermontville:	
23	fare to Union City	1 90
	hotel and transfer	2 15
	fare, Union City to Vermontville, $2.60; to Lansing, 91c	3 51
	2 days' services	10 00
4	James Kilgore,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	4 00
Sept. 23	J. D. Newland,	
	For killing and burying diseased steer	3 00
	E. R. Stone,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	3 00
	Thomas E. Coomer,	
	For killing and burying diseased animal	3 00
	Henry Abeel,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	3 00
17	Thos. Solley,	
	For killing and burying 2 glandered horses	10 00
23	Wm. Wahl,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	3 00
	L. B. LaFevre,	
	For killing and burying 2 glandered horses	6 00
22	J. J. Woodman,	
	For trip to Macomb, St. Clair and Bay counties:	
	team to Lawton	1 50
	railroad ticket to Jackson, $2.50; dinner at Marshall, 50c	3 00
	transfer and railroad from Jackson to Pontiac	2 40
23	hotel at Pontiac	1 50
	railroad from Pontiac to Romeo, 65c; dinner, 25c	90
24	dinner at Almont	25
	railroad to Rochester and Bay City from Romeo	2 66
25	livery team at Bay City	3 00
	hotel bill at Bay City, $1.50; railroad to Saginaw, 30c	1 80
	street car, Saginaw	15
	hotel bill at Saginaw	1 50
	railroad fare to Vanderbilt, $4.10; sleeper and porter, $1.75	5 85
	breakfast, Vanderbilt	25
26	railroad from Vanderbilt to Paw Paw	8 88
	supper and bus at Bay Bity	75
	hack at Lansing	25
27	hotel at Lansing and street car	1 05
	dinner at Jackson, 50c; bus home, 25c	75
	6 days' time	18 00
	trip to Marcellus on diseases in cattle:	
	team to Marcellus and Leesburg	3 00
	dinner and feed, 50c; supper, 25c	75
	1½ days' time	4 50
	office work and expenses:	
27	telephoning at Saginaw	35
Oct. 2	" " "	25
	½ day's office work	1 50
6	½ " " "	1 50
20	message to Prof. Snow, 35c; same, 25c	60
	½ day's office work	1 50
25	postage since Sept. 20	45
	trip to Lansing:	
6	bus to Depot	25
	railroad fare to Lansing	2 91
	dinner, Battle Creek, 50c; bus, Lansing, 25c	75
8	hotel, Lansing	3 75
	railroad, Lansing to Paw Paw and transfer	2 96
	dinner at Battle Creek, 50c; bus, 25c	75
	3 days' time	9 00
	Amount carried forward	$775 76

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$775 76
Oct. 21	J. J. Woodman,	
	For trip to Union City and Vermontville:	
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and bus	1 15
22	hotel, Kalamazoo	1 00
	railroad to Union City and transfer	1 85
23	hotel bill Union City	1 00
	railroad fare to Vermontville, via Jackson	2 60
	bus and dinner, "	80
	return fare to Charlotte	35
	supper at Charlotte	50
	railroad fare to Battle Creek and bus	1 05
24	hotel bill, Battle Creek	1 00
	railroad to Paw Paw and bus	1 60
	3½ days' time	10 50
Sept. 24	John McKay,	
	For trip to Bay City, Saginaw and Vanderbilt:	
	railroad fare from Romeo to Bay City	2 70
25	" " " Bay City to Saginaw	35
	" " " Saginaw to Vanderbilt	4 10
	sleeper, Saginaw to Vanderbilt	1 50
	railroad from Vanderbilt to Romeo	6 50
	hotel bill for trip	4 90
	3 days' time	9 00
29	trip to Goodell's station:	
	livery to Capac	2 00
	railroad from Capac to Goodells and return	82
	dinner and horse feed	50
	1 day's time	3 00
30	livery, $1.00; ½ day's time, $1.50	2 50
Oct. 4	trip to Goodells Station:	
	livery to Capac and home	2 00
	dinner and horse feed	50
	1 day's time	3 00
	railroad fare from Capac to Goodells and return	82
6	Board meeting in Lansing:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Lansing	2 90
	livery from Lansing to college	3 00
7	railroad fare Lansing to Romeo in Detroit	3 80
	hotel bill	4 75
	3 days' time	9 00
10	trip to farms of Bates and Mills:	
	1 days' time, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	dinner and feed	50
13	1 days' time, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
15	freight on 3 head cattle from Armada to Lansing Experiment Station	14 00
	one bale of hay	64
	railroad fare from Durand to Lansing, $1.00; hack, 25c	1 25
	livery from Lansing to college	1 50
	railroad fare from Lansing to Romeo	2 90
	hotel bill for trip	3 20
	2½ days' time	7 50
22	trip to Richmond:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Richmond and return	90
	hack fare	50
	½ day's time	1 50
	postage, 50c; telegrams, 89c	1 39
Sept. 23	examining diseased cattle:	
	carriage hire for three	3 50
	dinner for man	25
	" " self, 25c; horse feed, 50c	75
	1 day's time	3 00
Oct. 24	carriage and driver	3 50
	dinner for self and driver	50
	horses to feed	50
	1 day's time	3 00
17	Michigan Experiment Station:	
	For rent of quarantine quarters for animals in actimony cases, experiment	50 00
	forage for animals, as above	100 00
	labor for care of animals as above	50 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 7	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses to Gustin:	
	fare, $10.60; chair car, $1.00	11 60
	Amount carried forward	$1,039 18

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,089 18
Nov. 8	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For hotel, $2.00; transfer, 75c	2 75
	2 days' services	10 00
	expenses to Romeo:	
21	fare to Romeo and return	5 64
22	hotel, $2.00; transfer, 50c; livery, $1.00	3 50
	2 days' services	10 00
Oct. 31	W. P. Kinnee,	
	For killing and burying one diseased horse	5 00
Nov. 5	J. H. Pound,	
	For killing and burying one diseased cow	3 00
Oct. 27	Herman Newland,	
	For killing and burying one diseased cow	3 00
30	Eugene Frost,	
	For killing and burying diseased steer	2 00
Nov. 7	Elijah Brown,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	3 00
Oct. 28	John McKay,	
	For trip to farms of Cade, Schutt and Bates:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
	trip to Marlette:	
	railroad fare from Smith's to Marlette via Port Huron	2 20
29	railroad fare from Marlette to Romeo	2 25
	hotel bill $2.25; livery and bus, $2.15	4 40
	2 days' time	6 00
Nov. 7	trip to farms of E. Brown and Mrs. Barns:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.50	4 50
11	trip to Geo. Giddings' farm:	
	½ day, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
12	trip to Clark Hicks' farm:	
	½ day, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
20	trip to J. Hill's farm:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; team, $2.50	5 00
21	trip to Chas. Henderson's farm:	
	1 day, $3.00; team, $2.50	5 50
22	trip to farms of Bundy, Hill, Allen & Co.:	
	1 day, $3.00; team, $2.50	5 50
	express and postage	90
	H. Hinds,	
	For 42 days' services from June 21 to Nov. 24, 1890, as member of Live Stock Sanitary Commission	126 00
	expenses as per detailed statement	241 44
Oct. 30	C. K. Latham,	
	For killing and burying 2 diseased steers	3 00
Sept. 23	George A. True,	
	For killing and burying diseased bull	3 00
Nov. 6	S. J. Young,	
	For killing and burying diseased horse	5 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 11	A. N. Madden,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	5 00
9	E. A A. Grange,	
	For telegram to Port Huron	25
	1 day's services	5 00
15	expenses to Batavia and Quincy:	
	railroad fare	4 90
	lunch and transfers	75
16	hotel, $2.00; 2 days' services, $10.00	12 00
18	expenses to Port Huron:	
	fare, $6.90; tolls and transfers, 68c	7 58
	meals and livery, $4.50; 1 day's services, $5.00	9 50
26	expenses to Belsay:	
	fare, $3.24; meals, $1.00	4 24
	transfers, 30c; 1 day's service, $5.00	5 30
Oct. 4	Jerome B. Harvey,	
	For killing and burying 1 diseased cow	3 00
Nov. 21	Frank Bishop,	
	For killing and burying diseased animal	3 00
Sept. 21	Robert McKay,	
	For killing and burying diseased steer	3 00
16	C. F. Dennison,	
	For killing and burying diseased horse	5 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,580 28

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,580 28
Dec. 29	H. H. Hinds,	
	For copying and recording 1,720 folios of records, receipts, letters and other official papers since July 1, 1885	172 00
	13 days' services, from Dec. 1 to 27	39 00
	expenses, $50.40; postage, $4.00	54 40
15	Michigan Experimental Station:	
	For one young cow and two cross bred calves for actimony cases, experiment	15 00
2	John McKay,	
	For trip to Macomb, Lapeer and St. Clair counties:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; team and carriage, $2.50	5 50
	dinner and horse feed	75
5	trip to farms in St. Clair and Macomb: 1 day's time, $3.00; team, $2.00	5 00
6	trip to farm in Oakland county: ½ day's time, $1.50; team, $1.00	2 50
11	Board meeting in Lansing:	
	railroad to Lansing and return	5 74
	hotel bill, $3.80; street car, 10c	3 90
	team and carriage to College	2 00
	3 days' time	9 00
16	trip to Port Huron: 1 day's time	3 00
	team and dinner	3 00
	railroad fare, Romeo to Port Huron and return	2 10
	hotel bill, $2.00; bus fare and toll, 39c	2 39
22	trip to Flint: horse and buggy to Capac	1 50
	railroad fare from Capac to Flint	1 17
	hotel bill in Flint	2 00
	railroad fare from Flint to Romeo	1 76
	1½ days' time	4 50
24	trip to farm in Washington township: ½ day's time, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
	postage and telegrams for the month	1 25
1890	J. J. Woodman,	
Oct. 27	For services and expenses as member of the Live Stock Sanitary Commission:	
	trip to Lamont, Ottawa county:	
	hack to depot and railroad to Kalamazoo	90
28	hotel and transfer at Kalamazoo	1 25
	railroad fare to Berlin and transfer at Grand Rapids	2 00
	dinner at Grand Rapids, 50c; livery at Berlin, $2.00	2 50
	railroad ticket to Grand Rapids and street car	30
29	hotel at Grand Rapids	2 00
	railroad, Grand Rapids to Paw Paw	2 10
	2½ days' time	7 50
Nov. 3	trip to Three Rivers, Bronson and Bethel:	
	hack to depot and railroad to Kalamazoo, 90c; transfer, 25c	1 15
	railroad to Three Rivers, 75c; dinner, 50c; livery, $2.00	3 25
4	" " Bronson, 75c; livery at Bethel, $2.00	2 75
	telegrams, 37c; hotel, Bronson, $2.00; to Kalamazoo, $1.50	3 87
5	hotel at Kalamazoo and transfer	1 75
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Bronson	90
	2½ days' time	7 50
Dec. 1	trip to Macomb, St. Clair, Lapeer and Ottawa counties:	
	railroad fare to Jackson and Hack, $2.90; transfer, 25c	3 15
2	" " " Pontiac, $2.15; hotel, $1.50; to Romeo, 65c	4 30
3	dinner at Almont, 25c; railroad to Grand Rapids, $4.60	4 85
4	hotel at Grand Rapids, $2.25; bus and street car, 15c	2 40
	railroad to Coopersville, 45c; livery to Lamont, $1.50	1 95
	" " Grand Rapids and street car, 50c; supper, 75c	1 25
	" " Kalamazoo, $1.45; hack, 25c	1 70
5	hotel, Kalamazoo, $1.00; railroad to Paw Paw, 90c	1 90
	5 days' time	15 00
	trip to Lansing and Agricultural College:	
8	railroad to Lansing and return, $5.40; team, 25c	5 65
10	dinner at Marshall, 40c; hotel, Lansing, $3.00	3 40
	street car, Lansing, 25c; dinner, Jackson, 50c	75
	hack home from depot	25
	3 days' time	9 00
15	trip to Batavia, Bethel, Quincy and Jonesville:	
	team to Lawton and railroad to Kalamazoo	1 50
	transfer, Kalamazoo, 25c; railroad to Batavia, $1.65	1 90
16	railroad to Quincy, 35c; livery to Butler, $2.00	2 35
	hotel, Quincy, $2.00; railroad to Jonesville and Albion, $2.00	4 00
17	" Albion and bus, $1.75; railroad to Paw Paw, $2.35	4 10
	bus home from depot, 25c; 3 days' time, $9.00	9 25
27	office work, Oct. 27 to Dec. 6, 2 days	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,044 56

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,044 56
1890	J. J. Woodman,	
Dec. 24	For 2 days preparing statement of sanitary work for record	6 00
27	telegraphing since Oct. 27	1 12
	postage since Oct. 27	92
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
30	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses as State Veterinarian:	
	expenses to Dutton: Telegram	25
31	fare to Dutton and return to Lansing	4 50
	dinner, 50c; supper, 45c; chair car and transfer, 35c	1 30
	paid for postage, $1.00; livery at Dutton, $2.00	3 00
	1 day's service	5 00
1891		
Jan. 8	expenses to Reading:	
	telegram to Benton	25
	fare to Jackson and return to Lansing	2 20
9	fare to Reading and return to Jackson	2 30
	hotel, $1.50; transfer, 10c	1 60
	2 days' services	10 00
Oct. 31	Newton Hulett,	
	For killing and burying one diseased animal	2 00
Sept. 4	James Farley,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	2 50
Dec. 3	Hiram Stroup,	
	For killing and burying diseased steer	3 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 16	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses as State Veterinarian:	
	" to Gaylord, etc.:	
	railroad fare to Gaylord	5 70
	dinner, 50c; chair car, 50c; supper, 50c; telegram, 25c	1 75
17	hotel, Gaylord	2 00
	livery to Elmira and return	3 00
18	sleeping car and porter	2 00
	breakfast, 50c; dinner, 50c; transfers, 50c	1 50
	fare to Lansing via Lapeer	6 38
	3 days' services	15 00
Dec. 30	E. S. Bechtel,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	5 00
Jan. 19	Burt Sours,	
	For killing and burying one glandered horse	5 00
Dec. 31	John McKay,	
	For trip to the farm of Hiram Stroup:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.50	4 50
Jan. 9	trip to farms of Wm. Bundy and Geo. Giddings:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.50	4 50
19	trip to Frank Bishop's, ½ day, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
Feb. 4	" farms of Bates, Schroeder and True:	
	½ day's time, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
11	trip to farms of Geo. Martin, Chas. Henderson, Ann Barnes and John Graham:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.00	4 00
	dinner and horse to hay	50
13	trip to farms of J. Hill and Fred Rupert:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00; dinner and horse to hay, 50c	5 50
	postage and telegraphing since December 31	1 90
Jan. 9	J. J. Woodman,	
	For team to Porter, Bonde and Flowerfield	3 00
	dinner and feed	75
	1 day's time	3 00
20	team to Decatur, Hamilton and Sherwood	2 50
	dinner and feed	75
	1 day's time	3 00
Feb. 16	railroad ticket from Paw Paw to Gaylord	8 65
	dinner and supper	1 00
	sleeper and porter's fee	2 25
17	breakfast at Gaylord	50
	return ticket	9 30
	dinner and supper	1 00
18	hotel bill at Lansing	1 00
	street car fare	10
	Amount carried forward	$2,200 53

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,200 58
Feb. 18	J. J. Woodman,	
	For dinner, 50c; bus home from depot, 25c	75
	3 days' time	9 00
20	postage since Dec. 24	65
	telegraphing	35
	3 days' office work since Dec. 24	9 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
17	Geo. H. Smith,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	3 00
25	Lydia A. Barnes,	
	For killing and burying diseased cow	3 00
1890	H. H. Hinds,	
Dec. 31	For 2½ days' services (Dec. 29, 30 and 31)	7 50
	railroad fare, $5.50; transfer, 50c; livery, $2.00	8 00
1891	hotel	4 00
Jan. 5	livery bill	2 00
9	2 days, $6.00; Woods R. R. Guide, $1.00	7 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; street car, 20c; hotel, $3.50	7 50
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Apr. 15	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For office work and attendance preparing biennial report	15 00
Mar. 20	expenses to Midland: fare and return	4 90
21	livery, Midland, $2.00; hotel, Saginaw, $1.25	3 25
	transfer	60
	2 day's services	10 00
31	fare to Alpena and return to Lansing	13 00
	dinner	50
Apr. 1	chair car, $75c; hotel, Alpena, $2.00	2 75
2	hotel, Half way House, horse, driver and self	3 75
3	livery, $15.00; hotel, Alpena, $1.25; dinner and supper, $1.00	17 25
	chair car, 75c; transfers, 50c; 4 days' time, $20.00	21 25
Feb. 17	James P. Demerest,	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	5 00
Mar. 10	J. J. Woodman,	
	For team to depot	25
	railroad to Saginaw, $5.60; dinner and supper, $1.00	6 60
11	hotel and bus at Saginaw, $1.75; street car, 5c	1 80
	railroad to Midland, 60c; dinner, 50c	1 10
	railroad to Saginaw and return, 50c; supper, 50c	1 10
	from Saginaw to Paw Paw	5 60
12	hotel, Jackson, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
	bus, home from depot	25
	3 days' time	9 00
13	½ day office work	1 50
28	railroad fare to Lansing	3 75
	dinner, 50c; hack to depot, 25c	75
Apr. 2	hotel bill at Lansing, $3.50; street car, 10c	3 60
	railroad fare, returning to Paw Paw	3 75
	dinner, 50c; bus home, 25c	75
	3 day's time	9 00
7	trip to Charlotte and Lansing:	
	team to depot	25
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo, 65c; dinner, 50c	1 15
	" " " Charlotte via Hastings and transfer	2 00
8	livery team, $2.00; dinner and feed, 75c	2 75
	hotel bill, $1.50; railroad to Lansing, 37c	1 87
9	" " Lansing, $2.00; street car, 10c	2 10
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo via Battle Creek	1 60
	supper	50
10	hotel at Kalamazoo and bus	1 25
	railroad fare to Paw Paw, 65c; bus, 25c	90
	3½ days' time	10 50
15	team ½ day (glander case)	1 00
	½ day's time	1 50
Mar. 25	office work expenses:	
	½ day sundry office work	1 50
Apr. 4	1 " on biennial report	3 00
20	2 " office work (since Feb. 20)	6 00
	postage (since Feb. 20)	58
	telegraphing (since Feb. 20)	1 60
	Wood's Railroad Guide, 1 year	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,406 18

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,406 18
Feb. 16	John McKay,	
	For bus fare, Romeo, 15c; supper, 35c	50
	railroad fare, Romeo to Gaylord	6 25
	sleeper	2 00
17	hotel bill, $1.50; livery in Gaylord, $2.00	3 50
	railroad fare, Gaylord to Romeo, $6.25; parlor car, 25c	6 50
18	hotel bill, Rochester	75
	2½ days' services	7 50
21	trip to Geo. Jerome's farm in Bruce:	
	½ day's service, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
Mar. 10	railroad fare, Romeo to Midland	3 25
	dinner in Saginaw	75
11	hotel bill	1 25
	livery, Midland	1 50
	railroad fare, Midland to Romeo, via Detroit	4 65
	2 days' services	6 00
16	½ day at Clark Hicks' farm in Armada	1 50
	horse and buggy	1 00
19	Board meeting, Lansing, and trip to Flint:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Lansing via Detroit	3 80
	street car, 15c; supper, 50c	65
	railroad fare, Lansing to Flint	99
20	hotel bill in Flint	1 00
	railroad fare, Flint to Romeo	1 75
	dinner in Pontiac	50
	2 days' services	6 00
23	horse and buggy with driver to Leonard	1 50
	railroad fare, Leonard to Alpena	6 50
	dinner in Bay City, 50c; parlor car, 75c	1 25
24	hotel bill in Alpena	2 00
	railroad fare, Alpena to Romeo	7 05
	parlor car, 75c; dinner and supper, $1.00	1 75
25	hotel bill in Rochester	75
	2½ days' time	7 50
31	Board meeting in Lansing:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Lansing	2 55
April 2	hotel bill, Lansing	3 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Romeo via Detroit	3 80
	dinner in Detroit, 50c; street car, 10c	60
	2½ days' time	7 50
8	trip to Jas. Messmore's farm in Armada:	
	½ day, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
	Board meeting in Lansing:	
	railroad fare, Romeo to Lansing	2 55
	hack in Lansing	25
9	hotel bill, Lansing, $1.50; street car, 5c	1 55
	railroad fare, Lansing to Romeo	2 55
	supper in Durand	50
10	hotel bill in Pontiac	75
	2 days' services	6 00
18	trip to farms in St. Clair and Macomb counties:	
	1 day's service, $3.00; team and buggy, $2.50	5 50
	dinner and feed	75
	postage since Feb. 16 to date	75
	telegraphing since Feb. 16 to date	1 12
10	James Phillips.	
	For killing and burying glandered horse	5 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 15	E. A. A. Grange,	
	For expenses as State Veterinarian:	
	telegram	25
	fare to Sherwood and return	4 10
16	hotel, $1.50; transfers, 35c	1 85
	2 days' services	10 00
Mar. 19	H. H. Hinds,	
	For trip to Lansing, meeting of Commission, and to Flint:	
	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare, $5.78; street car, 20c; hotel and meals, $2.00	8 48
	3 telegrams	75
23	trip to Alpena, 2½ days	7 50
	railroad fares, $13.30; transfers, 50c; chair cars, $1.25	15 05
	hotel and meals	5 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,604 77

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,604 77
Mar. 31	H. H. Hinds,	
	For trip to Lansing, meeting of Commission:	
	biennial report, 2½ days	7 50
	railroad fare, $3.80; street car, 10c; hotel, $4.00	7 90
April 9	trip to Lansing, meeting of Commission with Governor:	
	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare, $3.80; street car, 10c; hotel, $2.50	6 40
13	trip to St. Johns, 1 day	3 00
	railroad fare, $3.10; dinner, 50c	3 60
14	trip to Lansing, proof reading, 1½ days	4 50
	railroad fare $3.80; street car 10c; hotel, $2.00	5 90
May 6	trip to Detroit stock yards, 3 days	9 00
	railroad fares $8.80; street cars, 30c; hotels, $7.00	16 10
	livery at Corunna	2 00
20	trip to Macomb, Lapeer and St. Clair counties:	
	call of McKay, cases of actimony, 3 days	9 00
	railroad fare, $10.49; hotels and meals, $4.50	14 99
	expenses on statutes and reports	60
	office work during month of March on biennial report	15 00
Apr. 24	John McKay,	
	For 100 envelopes, 75c; Woods R. R. Guide, $1.00	1 75
25	trip to farm of Geo. Gidding and Ross Allen in Berlin, ½ day, $1.50; horse and buggy, $1.00	2 50
28	express on reports from Lansing	45
29	trip to the farms of Wm. Bundy, Henry Harvey of Imlay, Fred Robert of Almont, Joshua Hill and Herman Clouse of Mussey:	
	1 day's time, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.50	4 50
	horse and feed	25
May 1	trip to New Haven: 1 day, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
	team, $2.50; feed, 50c	3 00
6	trip to Detroit, to stock yards:	
	railroad fare from Romeo to Detroit, $1.25; street car, 20c	1 45
7	hotel bill, 1¼ days in Detroit	5 25
8	railroad fare, Detroit to Corunna	2 25
	lunch, 25c; supper, 50c; lodging and breakfast, 75c	1 50
9	railroad fare, Corunna to Romeo, via Pontiac	2 15
	3 days' time	9 00
21	trip to farms of Fred Robert of Almont, Norman Clouse, Joshua Hill of Mussey, Wm. H. Butler of Emmett, 1 day	3 00
	team, $2.50; feed, 75c; dinner and supper, 50c	3 75
	railroad fare, Capac to Emmett and return	34
	postage and telegraphing since April 21	1 25
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
6	J. J. Woodman,	
	For meeting with commission at Detroit:	
	team to depot	25
	railroad ticket to Detroit, $4.95; dinner, 50c	5 45
7	street car fare in Detroit	30
8	hotel bill and bus	5 05
	railroad ticket to Lawton, $4.80; dinner, 50c	5 30
	team home, $1.00; 3 days' time, $9.00	10 00
	2 telegrams	80
15	1 telegram	25
19	½ day office work	1 50
22	team to Marcellus and Flowerfield	2 50
	dinner and feed	75
	1 day's time	3 00
26	telegraphing	70
30	250 letter heads and printing	1 50
June 4	second trip to meet commission at Detroit:	
	team to depot	25
	railroad ticket to Kalamazoo	65
5	bus and hotel at Kalamazoo	75
	railroad ticket to Detroit	4 30
	street car fare, Detroit	20
6	hotel bill, Detroit	3 00
	railroad ticket to Paw Paw	4 95
	bus home	25
	3 days' time	9 00
13	team to Porter (diseased cattle, etc.)	2 00
	1 day's time	3 00
15	team to Gobleville and N. E. Pine Grove	2 50
	Amount carried forward	$2,830 10

Live Stock Sanitary Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,830 10
June 15	J. J. Woodman,	
	For dinner and feed	75
	1 day's time	3 00
16	trip to Branch county: team to depot	25
	railroad ticket to Kalamazoo	65
	bus to hotel at Kalamazoo	25
	hotel bill, Kalamazoo	1 00
	railroad fare to Sherwood, Branch county	1 30
	dinner	50
	livery team at Sherwood	1 00
	railroad ticket from Athens to Kalamazoo	1 20
	supper at Battle Creek and bus to hotel	75
	hotel at Kalamazoo and bus	1 00
17	railroad fare to Paw Paw and bus home	90
	2½ days' time	7 50
19	4 " estimated time in corresponding and office work, since April 20, in addition to above	12 00
	postage, since April 20	1 16
	telegraphing, not included in above	2 17
	Total for general allowance	$2,865 48
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 envelopes	$2 00
	printing 1,000 envelopes	45
	paper for 1,000 letter heads	3 00
	printing 500 " "	1 00
	ruling 500 " "	75
	paper for 1,000 certificates of appraisment	2 70
	printing 1,000 " "	3 48
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Live Stock San. Com. report, 45,911 ems, @ 30c	13 77
	presswork, 42 tokens, @ 15c	6 30
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 covers for Report of Live Stock Commissioner, sam. 13	3 20
	Total for printing	$36 65
	BINDING.	
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
Apr. 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, Stitching and covering 1,200 reports of Live Stock San. Com.	$3 60
	Total for binding	$3 60
	RECAPITULATION.	
	General allowance	$2,865 48
	Printing	36 65
	Binding	3 60
	Total allowance to Live Stock Sanitary Commission	$2,905 73

Game and Fish Warden vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Howell's Statutes. 2197 r, 1887, p. 27, Mar. 15, Act 28, Section 1.—The People of the State of Michigan enact, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, to appoint some person, a resident of this State, Game and Fish Warden. Said Warden shall hold his office for four years, or until his successor has been appointed and qualified, unless removed for cause by the Governor; he shall receive a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, and shall also be reimbursed his actual expenses necessarily incurred by him while engaged in the performance of his duties, to be paid on the warrant of the Auditor General, monthly on the approval of his vouchers therefor.

2197 w. Sec. 6.—Said Warden shall at the close of each calendar month file with the Secretary of State a report in writing, and in detail, stating the service performed by him during the last preceding month, including an account of the suits commenced at his instance, as herein provided for, the disposition made of the same, the result of any brought to trial and the condition of any undisposed of, and any other particulars he may think proper, and no payment for services performed or expenses paid by said Warden shall be made until he shall present to the Auditor General, in addition to the usual oath of performance and payment, a certificate from the said secretary that he has made the report required by this act. The Secretary of State shall cause the monthly reports of said warden, or so much thereof as may be of interest to the public, to be transmitted annually to the Legislature when in session.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
June 26	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for July:	
	" at Traverse City	$3 50
July 1	" " Benton Harbor and St. Joseph	2 00
9	" " Detroit	2 00
21	" " Petoskey and Harbor Springs	3 50
22	" " Traverse City	1 50
26	" " Lansing	1 00
30	postage and express for month	16 00
	telephone and telegraph	13 75
	one-half rent of office	10 00
	report blanks	5 00
	clerk hire and stenographer for month	40 00
	salary for month of July	100 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 4	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for August:	
	" at Traverse City	6 00
5	" " Charlevoix, $2.00; Petoskey, $2.00	4 00
6	" " Mackinaw, $4.00; Traverse, $2.00	6 00
9	" " Petoskey and Traverse	8 00
15	" " Cadillac, $2.50; Reed City, 50c	3 00
18	" " Mackinaw and Petoskey	6 00
19	" " Lansing	1 00
31	telegraphing and telephoning	5 50
	printing reports	7 00
	postage and express of laws	25 00
	½ office rent	10 00
	services of deputy	10 00
	clerk hire and typewriter	40 00
	salary for month of August	100 00
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 17	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for Sept:	
	" at Detroit	2 00
23	" " Ionia	1 00
25	printing extra laws	40 00
	½ rent of office	10 00
	telegraph and telephone	4 75
	postage and express	25 00
	clerk hire, typewriter, etc.	40 00
	salary for month of September	100 00
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 2	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses to Chicago, investigating shipment of game	11 50
6	expenses of Deputy Parker on Lake Erie	12 25
30	office rent for October	10 00
	telephone and telegraphing	16 00
	Amount carried forward	$702 25

Game and Fish Warden vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$702 25
Oct. 30	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For printing bill	7 50
	clerk hire and typewriter	40 00
	postage	25 00
	salary for month of October	100 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
31	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for Nov.:	
	" at Muskegon	1 00
Nov. 8	" " Howard City and Greenville	2 00
11	" " New Buffalo	2 00
12	" " Lansing	1 00
8	" of Deputy Parker at Lansing	14 00
20	" " " " " "	9 00
21	" at New Buffalo and St. Joseph	2 00
26	telephoning and telegraphing	5 40
	postage for month	16 00
	½ rent of office	10 00
	clerk hire and typewriter	40 00
	salary for month of November	100 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 5	Wm. Alden Smith,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for Dec.:	
	" at Detroit	2 50
6	" " Lansing	1 00
26	" " "	1 00
30	printing report and circular letter	1 75
	clerk hire and typewriter for month	40 00
	telegrams and telephones	3 25
	postage for use in office	6 00
	½ office rent	10 00
	salary for month of December	100 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 7	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For expenses as Game and Fish Warden for month ending February 20:	
	trip to Grand Rapids to confer with predecessor:	
	Petoskey to Grand Rapids, $5.70; sleeper, $1.75	7 45
	trip to Lansing to consult with State officers regarding duties of office, round trip	4 00
	breakfast, dinner and supper	1 50
8	Grand Rapids to Petoskey, $5.70; sleeper, $1.75	7 45
11	Petoskey to Detroit to consult with Fish Commissioners and others in regard to duties of office:	
	tickets, $10.20; sleeper and chair car, $2.00	12 20
	breakfast	50
12	hotel bill at Detroit	3 00
	ticket and chair car to Lansing	2 80
13	" " " " " Grand Rapids	2 20
14	hotel bill at Grand Rapids, while receiving from predecessor, articles, files, records, etc., of office	2 50
	return to Petoskey, ticket and chair car	6 45
	dinner	50
20	clerk hire, 3 weeks to date	30 00
	postage, stamps and stamped envelopes	12 00
	letter book and letter files	4 00
	printing blanks and stationery as per bill and samples attached	16 00
25	salary from Jan. 20 to Feb. 20, 1891	100 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	C. S. Hampton,	
	For salary as Game and Fish Warden, from February 20 to March 31, 1891	133 00
	railroad fare and sleeper, Petoskey to Lansing	9 65
26	hotel bill at Lansing, $5.00; railroad fare returning, $9.65	14 65
27	bill of Barlow Bros., blank books and express	10 40
	" " G. E. Sprang, cyclostyle outfit	5 00
	printing blanks	10 00
28	clerk hire to Feb. 28	12 00
	Amount carried forward	$1,649 90

Game and Fish Warden vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,649 90
Mar. 10	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For railroad, sleeping and chair car, Petoskey to Lansing	9 65
	breakfast and telegram	75
11	hotel bill and expenses, Lansing	3 50
12	railroad, sleeping and chair car, Lansing to Petoskey	9 65
17	ticket, Petoskey to Au Train	6 40
	meals and telegram	1 25
18	hotel, livery and expenses	7 50
	Au Train to Petoskey	6 40
	meals	1 00
31	printing, bill attached	18 00
	postage stamps	10 00
	clerk hire to March 31	40 00
	salary as Game and Fish Warden for the month of April, 1891	100 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
April 2	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For livery to Charlevoix	3 00
3	stage to East Jordan	1 00
4	hotel bills, East Jordan and Boyne City	2 50
	livery, Bear Lake and Clarion	3 50
	railroad fare, Clarion to Petoskey	25
13	telegram from deputy at Houghton	89
22	expenses, Bay City and Saginaw	2 50
	Bay City to Lansing	2 55
23	expenses at Lansing examining fish and game bills	2 50
	Grand Rapids fish shute case and securing evidence, Newaygo case	1 50
24	railroad fare and sleeper to Petoskey from Lansing	9 65
30	clerk hire for April	40 00
	postage stamps, letters and circulars	11 00
31	salary for month of May	100 00
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 1	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For railroad and sleeper, Petoskey to Grand Haven	8 30
	breakfast and hack, Grand Rapids	1 00
2	bill at Grand Haven	1 00
3	hotel and expenses at Spring Lake	4 50
4	railroad and sleeper, Spring Lake to Petoskey	8 55
11	" " " Petoskey to Lansing	9 36
	breakfast at Grand Rapids	50
12	hotel bill and street car at Lansing	4 00
13	Lansing to Monroe, $3.50; telegram, 50c	4 00
15	hotel bill	3 50
	Monroe to Lansing	3 50
17	hotel and hack, Lansing	3 50
	telegrams	75
	railroad and sleeper, Lansing to Petoskey	9 65
20	postage stamps	10 00
	clerk hire for June	40 00
23	salary for month of June	100 00
May 12	railroad and chair car, Petoskey to Traverse City	3 45
13	hotel and hack, Traverse City	2 00
	Traverse City to Spring Lake	5 50
14	bill at Spring Lake and supper, Grand Rapids	3 00
	railroad and sleeper, Spring Lake to Petoskey	8 30
17	Petoskey to Grand Rapids	7 45
18	breakfast and hack, Grand Rapids	1 00
	Grand Rapids to Spring Lake	83
19	hotel, 2 days' at " "	4 50
20	Spring Lake to Petoskey	8 30
30	clerk hire for May	40 00
	postage stamps	5 00
	printing bill attached	10 00
Apr. 27	Chas. S. Hampton,	
	For services and expenses of C. F. Kennedy, of Grand Rapids, securing evidence against Newaygo violations, acting under my instructions, bill attached	11 20
29	services and expenses of J. F. C. Hollings, of Detroit, securing evidence against Vernier Bros.' illegal fishing at Monroe, under orders from me	6 85
	Total for general allowance	$2,374 87

Game and Fish Warden vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers for report, sam. 18	$2 60
17	furnishing paper and printing 1,000 letter heads for Wm. A. Smith	8 60
27	composition on 3,000 copies of Game and Fish Warden's report, pages 1 to end, 9,605 ems, @ 30c	2 88
	presswork, 13 tokens, @ 15c	1 95
	Total for printing	$11 03

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 copies of Game and Fish Warden's report, @ 30c	$2 70
	Total for binding	$2 70

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$2,374 87
Printing	11 03
Binding	2 70
Total allowance to State Game and Fish Warden	$2,388 60

Forestry Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 7	L. O. Moore,	
	For photographing trees, 6 views	$3 00
	20 hours with apparatus	10 00
	photographing one view	50
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Oct. 1	W. J. Beal,	
	For 9 photographs of trees	2 00
	1 photograph	60
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Jan. 1	W. J. Beal,	
	For subs. to Garden and Forest 1 year	4 00
	" " Forest Leaves 1 year	1 00
	Total for general allowance	$21 10

RECAPITULATION.

Total allowance to Forestry Commission	$21 10

State Fish Commission vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 12½ hours	$3 75
	composition on report, page 1 to 82, 100,839 ems, @ 30c	30 17
	presswork, 107 tokens, @ 15c	16 05
Dec. 12	H. E. Downer,	
	For engraving plates and printing illustration for Report of Fish Commissioner.	400 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 1	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 covers for Fish Commissioner's report, sam. 13	3 20
	alterations on report, 66¼ hours	19 87
24	composition on ninth biennial report of 3,300 copies of Fish Commissioner's report, pages 33 to end, 697,891 ems, @ 30c	209 37
	presswork, 322 tokens, @ 15c	48 30
	composition on 3 pages of context, 10,167 ems, @ 30c	3 05
	presswork, 14 tokens, @ 15c	2 10
	Total for printing	$735 86

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 11 copies Fish Com. report, @ 52c	$5 72
	pasting in same, different plates and numbers as follows:	
	1,200 plates "going out" @ 1½c	1 80
	1,200 " handling the seine, "	1 80
	1,200 " stripping fish, "	1 80
	1,200 " " " and handling eggs, @ 1½c	1 80
	1,200 " hatching, @ 1½c	1 80
	1,200 " interior, front view, @ 1½c	1 80
	1,200 " " rear " "	1 80
	1,200 " tank room, "	1 80
	1,200 " new front hatchery, "	1 80
	1,200 " old hatchery office, "	1 80
	1,200 " fish stream, "	1 80
	1,200 " " course, "	1 80
	1,200 " examining crew "	1 80
	1,200 " Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, each $1.80	18 00
	folding 1,200 Michigan Fish Commission report	36
	" plates Nos. 1 to 10 incl., each 36c	3 60
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
Mar. 25	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 100 Fish Commission report, cloth, @ 11c	11 00
	Total for binding	$62 08

RECAPITULATION.

Printing	$735 86
Binding	62 08
Total allowance to State Fish Commission	$797 94

Inspector of Illuminating Oils vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on report of Inspector, page 1 to end, 33,243 ems, @ 30c	$9 97
	presswork, 26 tokens, @ 15c	3 90
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 900 covers for report of Inspector, sam. 13	2 60
	Total for printing	$16 47
	BINDING.	
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 reports	$2 70
	Total for binding	$2 70
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$16 47
	Binding	2 70
	Total allowance to Inspector of Illuminating Oils	$19 17

Quartermaster General vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 800 covers for report Quartermaster General, sam. 13	$2 40
	composition on 3,000 copies of report, with inset, from pages 1 to 15, 122,108 ems, @ 30c	36 63
	presswork, 39 tokens, @ 15c	5 85
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For canceling 4 pages of Quartermaster General's report, making changes and reprinting same	7 50
	Total for printing	$52 38
	BINDING.	
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 800 reports	$2 40
	" 3,000 tables for same	1 50
	pasting 3,000 tables in same	4 50
	canceling 3,000 tables	3 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 21	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 100 books of Quartermaster General's report, cloth, @ 11c	11 00
	Total for binding	$22 40
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$52 38
	Binding	22 40
	Total allowance to Quartermaster General	$74 78

Michigan Asylum vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For comp. on Asylum report, pages 1 to 64; 259,759 ems, @ 30c	$77 93
	presswork, 112 tokens, @ 15c	16 80
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 17	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 4½ hours	1 35
	comp. on report, 65,895 ems, @ 30c	19 77
	presswork, 62 tokens, @ 15c	9 30
	Total for printing	$125 15
	BINDING.	
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,200 copies of Michigan Asylum report, @ 30c	$3 60
	pasting 9,500 plates in same, @ $1.50	14 25
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 21	Robert Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 800 copies of Mich. Asylum report	2 40
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 400 books, Mich. Asylum, cloth, @ 11c	44 00
	Total for binding	$64 25
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$125 15
	Binding	64 25
	Total allowance to Michigan Asylum	$189 40

Eastern Asylum vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
Sept. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 25½ hours, @ 30c	$7 95
	composition on Asylum report, pages 1 to 128, 532,354 ems, @ 30c	159 85
	presswork, 224 tokens, @ 15c	33 60
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Asylum report, pages 129 to end, 50,794 ems, @ 30c	15 24
	presswork, 28 tokens, @ 15c	4 20
	printing 1,200 covers for same, sam. 13	3 20
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 2 hours	60
	Total for printing	$224 64
	BINDING.	
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 11	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 1,200 copies of report of Eastern Asylum, @ 52c	$6 24
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For pasting 3,100 plates of picnic grounds	3 15
	" 2,100 " log cabin in same	3 15
	Total for binding	$12 54
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$224 64
	Binding	12 54
	Total allowance to Eastern Asylum	$237 18

Northern Asylum vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Northern Asylum report, pages 1 to end:	
	339,137 ems, @ 30c	$101 74
	presswork, 156 tokens, @ 15c	23 40
	printing 900 covers for same, sam. 13	2 60
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on report, 7½ hours	2 25
	3,000 ems matter suppressed	90
	Total for printing	$130 89
	BINDING.	
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, stitching and covering 900 reports, @ 3c	$2 70
	pasting 3 plates each in 900 of above, @ 20c	5 40
	Total for binding	$8 10
	RECAPITULATION.	
	Printing	$130 89
	Binding	8 10
	Total allowance to Northern Asylum	$138 99

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics etc., for July:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	$150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Arthur L. Hanson, " " 31 " "	69 75
	Fred B. Lee, day " 31 " @ $2.00	62 00
	Charles F. Smith, " " 31 " "	62 00
	Jeremiah Mahony, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 27 " "	54 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 27 " @ $2.50	67 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 27 " "	67 50
	Wm. Ralston, rep. stone walk, 27 " @ $3.25	87 75
	John Kennedy, janitor, 1 month	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " "	50 00
	John Broad, " "	50 00
	Charles McKrill, " 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
	Chas. H. Holmes, " 27 " "	40 50
	John Oatley " 27 " "	40 50
	Frank L. Thompson, " 27 " "	40 50
	Thomas Fitzgerald, " 31 " "	46 50
	John Maher, " 27 " "	40 50
	John Valentine, " 6 " "	9 00
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 27 " "	40 50
July 30	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor for July	62 00
	washing 120 pieces	6 00
	J. M. Greenfield,	
	For services as janitor for July	62 00
	Christian Frey,	
	For services as janitor for July	62 00
	washing towels	2 35
	B. B. Larzelere,	
	For services as janitor for July	62 00
	washing 70 towels	3 50
	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor for July	62 00
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor for July	54 00
	washing 22 pieces	1 10
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor for July	54 00
	washing 3½ doz. towels	2 10
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor for Auditor General for July	83 33
	Mrs. M. Bogardus,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ½ of July	35 00
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 72 pieces	3 60
28	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	Charles McKrill,	
	For washing 145 towels, @ 5c	7 25
	" 12 " for Board of Health office, @ 5c	60
10	Thomas Hill,	
	For mending American flag for capitol building	1 50
22	Webber & Buck,	
	For coat and pants for Smith, day watch	23 00
Apr. 11	R. B. Woodard,	
	For iron for chair	30
21	4 eye bolts	1 00
26	1 steel wrench	2 00
June 7	2 pipe hangers	50
11	1 steel wrench, $1.00; 4 irons for cart box, 80c	1 80
	4 iron plates	60
17	1 new awning iron, 25c; repairing, 50c	75
18	2 " " " 50c; " 20c	70
	Amount carried forward	$1,955 88

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,955 83
June 18	R. B. Woodard,	
	For repairing lawn mower	25
July 17	20 stone tools sharpened	60
	auger spliced	25
28	repairing 3 awning irons	50
19	American Express Co.,	
	For express	55
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for June	50
	Western Union Telegraph Co.,	
	For messages for June	1 42
	Telephone & Telegraph Construction Co.,	
	For rent of 12 telephones from July 1 to Oct. 1, 1890, as follows:	
	Board of Auditors	10 00
	Auditor General	10 00
	Supreme Court	10 00
	Supt. of Public Instruction	10 00
	Com'r. of Railroads	10 00
	" " Labor	10 00
	Engineer's office	10 00
	Secretary of State	10 00
	Engineer's residence	9 00
	State Land Office	10 00
	" Treasurer	10 00
	Governor's office	10 00
	Atty. Genl., from June 15 to Oct. 1	11 65
16	Reform School,	
	For caning 9 Oswego Lib. seats, @ 65c	5 85
	" 1 " " back	75
	" 1 brace arm office seat	60
	" 1 English cot seat	50
	" 1 com. grec. seat	50
June 25	Capital Lumber Co.,	
	For 280 ft, 1x14 lumber, @ $18.00	5 04
	371 ft. 1x 13¾ lumber, @ $18.00	6 67
July 7	Lansing Lumber Co.,	
	For 30 ft. ⅛x12-12 F. C., kiln dry, @ $40.00	1 20
	50 ft. ⅛ ceiling, @ $35.00	1 75
	Lansing Gas Light Co.:	
	For gas consumed for July in capitol 137,400 ft., @ $1.80	247 32
	" " " " labor office, 100 ft., @ $1.80	18
	" " " " corridors, 600 ft., @ $1.80	1 08
	Lansing Electric Light & Power Co.:	
	For electric light in 13 corridor lamps 1 mo., June 15 to July 15	13 00
	" " House of Representatives July 2 and 3	11 20
	" " 3 street lamps, April 15 to July 15	75 00
June 24	E. F. Cooley,	
	For 2 pr. N. P. closet hinges	1 00
25	3 pr. lead tacks	30
27	1 N. P. P. O. basin plug	45
July 2	1 anti-water hammer	2 50
10	¾lb ¼ garlock pkg	75
	50 ft. ¾ monarch hose, @ 18c	9 00
	1 ¾ hose coupling	12
	2 ¾ Caldwell bands, @ 3½c	07
11	100 ft. ¾ Monarch hose, @ 18c	18 00
	2 ¾ hose coupling @ 12c	24
	4 ¾ Caldwell bands @ 3½c	14
	½ doz. ¾ menders	50
	1 pr. pheis	40
14	1 ¾ Magic nozzle	60
15	2 D. S. Pol. brass brackets, @ $1.50	3 00
16	16 ft. 10 in. ¾ galv. pipe at 9½c, $1.60; 40% off	96
	1 ¾ L. H. S. & W. I. P.	83
18	50 ft ¾ Monarch hose, @ 18c	9 00
	1 ¾ hose coupling	12
	2 ¾ Caldwell bands, @ 3½c	07
21	2 lb valve leather, @ 50c	1 00
22	9 ¾ Caldwell bands @ 3½c	32
	3 1-in. " " @ 4c	12
24	3 tops and arms for lawn sprinklers, @ $3.13	9 39
28	2 doz. No. 8 Caldwell bands, @ 40c	80
	6 ¾ menders	50
	Amount carried forward	$2,522 37

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,522 37
July 28	E. F. Cooley,	
	For 1 Progress closet and seat for Governor's office	37 50
	4 pr lead tacks	40
	34 lbs lead pipe, @ 8c	2 04
	1 gal. gasoline	15
	4 lbs solder, @ 18c	72
	6 hours' plumbing, M. & H., @ 50c	3 00
16	2½ " " " @ 50c	1 25
17	2 " " " @ 50c	1 00
18	1 " " " @ 50c	50
June	John Clear,	
	For 13 loads paper to printing office, @ 25c	3 25
	2 " " " old printing office, @ 25c	50
	2½ days to college with books	3 50
	½ day to " " "	1 75
July	2 loads paper to old printing office	50
	14 " " " "	3 50
18	Gray & Baffy,	
	For 1 hide hand buff leather, 50 ft. @ 27c	13 50
June 17	Hudson & Symington,	
	For 41½ yds. linoleum for Secretary of State's office, @ 90c	37 13
	Detroit House of Correction,	
	For board and care of female prisoners from April 1 to June 30, 1890, as per voucher	295 00
May 30	Wm. E. Edwards,	
	For expenses of removal of William Klaver, a patient at the Michigan Asylum, Kalamazoo, to the Asylum for Criminals at Ionia:	
	3 railroad fares from Kalamazoo to Grand Rapids	4 35
	3 transfer tickets	75
	1 railroad fare from Grand Rapids to Ionia	1 00
	2 " " " " " " and return	3 60
	2 transfer tickets	50
	2 suppers	70
	2 railroad fares, Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo	2 90
Mar. 27	Leonard & Carter,	
	For 1 walnut wardrobe	85 00
July 3	Detroit House of Correction,	
	For transferring May Levering (insane) to Asylum at Ionia:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " " and return, for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
23	A. Milan Willett,	
	For expenses in matter of Julia Ubelhon, insane:	
	sheriff's fees	1 70
	county clerks fees, 50c; physician's, $6.00	6 50
	probate court charges	4 00
	expenses in matter of John Nerwiz (insane):	
	sheriff's fees, $1.70; county clerk's fees, 50c	2 20
	physicians fee, $6.00; probate court charges, $4.00	10 00
June 9	John Evon,	
	For conveying Nettie Woltez from Saginaw to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	7 70
	" " " " for girl	3 85
	dinner for two at Jackson	1 00
	hack fare at Adrian	1 50
	supper and lodging at Adrian	1 00
10	breakfast	50
	dinner at Jackson, 50c; supper at Owosso, 50c	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
July 3	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For conveying Albert Posner from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare of self to Lansing	1 95
	" " " boy " "	1 95
	" " " self " Grand Rapids	1 95
	dinner	50
4	conveying Katie Plant from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare of self to Adrian	4 05
	" " " girl " "	4 05
	2 lunches	75
	hack to the Home	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$3,110 86

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,110 86
July 4	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
5	railroad fare, self to Grand Rapids	4 05
	dinner	50
June 28	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For conveying James Adams from Flint to Reform School:	
	railroad fare of self, $3.00; for boy, 75c	3 75
	bus fare to School, 75c; dinner, 50c	1 25
	1 day's time	3 00
July 8	Daniel Coyle,	
	For conveying Daniel Lindsay from Bay City to Reform School:	
	hack at Bay City	50
	railroad fare for self and boy	5 00
	hack at Lansing to School	50
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	hack at Lansing to depot	25
	" " Bay City	25
	1½ days' services	4 50
une	Edward Vanpell,	
	For conveying May Vegten from Grand Haven to Industrial Home:	
	bus fare at Grand Haven	50
	railroad fare of girl to Adrian	5 60
	" " " self " " and return	11 20
	meals, $1.00; hotel bill, $3.50	4 50
	hack fare at Adrian	1 50
	2 days' services	6 00
July	conveying Fannie Priest from Grand Haven to Industrial Home:	
	bus fare at Grand Haven	50
	railroad fare of girl to Adrian	5 60
	" " " self " " and return	11 20
	breakfast and dinner for girl	1 00
	hotel bills	3 50
	hack fare at Adrian	1 50
	2 days' services	6 00
July 11	H. A. Whitney,	
	For conveying Ralph C. Griswold from Battle Creek to Reform School:	
	railroad fare of self and boy to Lansing	2 03
	street car fares, 15c; supper, 25c	40
	hack, 25c; railroad fare to Battle Creek, $1.35	1 60
	one day's service	3 00
22	conveying James G. Williams from Battle Creek to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	2 45
	" " " " for boy	70
	street car fare, 15c; supper, 25c	40
	one day's services	3 00
9	Constant Simmons,	
	For conveying Susan Moon from Memphis to Industrial Home:	
	supper, lodging and breakfast for child	75
	dinner for self and child at W. Detroit	50
	stage for self and child from Memphis to Lenox	1 50
	railroad fare for self and child from Lenox to Detroit	2 30
	bus at Detroit	25
	railroad fare, self and child, Detroit to Adrian	3 40
	supper for self at Adrian	25
	railroad fare, Adrian to Detroit	1 70
10	hotel at Detroit	1 00
	dinner	25
	railroad fare, Detroit to Memphis, $2.30; supper, 25c	2 55
	2 days' services	6 00
June 28	John Mitchell,	
	For conveying Charles Lindsay from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 65
	" " " " for child	1 85
	hack fare, Lansing, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, Owosso, 50c	1 00
	1½ days' services	4 50
	Geo. D. Gates,	
	For conveying Frank Slackman from Bronson to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and boy, Bronson to Lansing	5 20
	hack to depot, Bronson	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Coldwater	3 00
	hack fare at Lansing	1 00
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, Jonesville, 50c	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$3,251 79

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,251 79
June 5	Geo. D. Gates,	
	For railroad fare to Bronson	3 65
	hack, Bronson	25
	2 days' services	6 00
July 1	C. A. Waal,	
	For conveying Casmar Blajiewski from Manistee to Reform School:	
	bus at Manistee	50
	fare to Reed City, $3.50; breakfast, $1.00	4 50
	" Howard City	2 10
	" from " " to Lansing, $4.60; dinner, $1.00	5 60
	hack at Lansing	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	return fare to Howard City	2 15
	dinner at Belden	50
	fare from Howard to Reed City	1 05
	supper at Reed City	50
	fare from " " to Manistee, $1.75; bus, 25c	2 00
	3 days' services	9 00
23	Curtis Buck,	
	For conveying Eugene Scott from Ironwood to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Ironwood to Lansing	18 35
	sleeper 2 nights	3 50
	fare for boy and expenses	8 20
	hotel bill	3 00
	return fare to Ironwood	18 35
	" " for sleeper	3 50
	4 days' time	12 00
2.	Joseph S. Hilton,	
	For conveying Claud Cook from Monroe to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return for self	6 50
	" " " " for boy	1 63
	dinner for self and boy at Detroit	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
3	dinner at Detroit	50
	2 days' services	6 00
8	Jacob McIntyre,	
	For conveying Harley Higgins from Cassopolis to Reform School:	
	bus at Cassopolis	50
	railroad fare, Cassopolis to Lansing, for self and boy	5 92
	bus at Lansing	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
9	bus at Lansing	25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Cassopolis	2 96
	bus at Cassopolis	25
	2 days' time	6 00
15	O. J. Bell,	
	For conveying Richard E. Labouty from Grayling to Reform School:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare for self	10 04
	" " " boy	2 03
	2 lunches	70
	2 breakfasts at Bay City	1 00
	bus fare to school and return	75
	dinner and supper, Lansing	75
23	James Byrne,	
	For conveying Louisa Lamphere from Saginaw to Industrial Home:	
	street car fare, Saginaw	10
	railroad fare to Adrian and return, self	7 70
	" " " " for girl	3 85
	dinner at Jackson, self and girl	1 00
	hack fare at Adrian	1 50
	supper and lodging	1 00
	breakfast, Adrian, 50c; dinner, Jackson, 50c	1 00
	supper at Owosso	50
	2 days' services	6 00
June 20	James Snow,	
	For conveying John Hazekamp from Muskegon to Reform School:	
	fare for self and boy to Grand Rapids	2 50
	dinner	60
	fares from Grand Rapids to Lansing	3 90
	fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
	supper, lodging and breakfast at Grand Rapids	1 25
21	fare Grand Rapids to Muskegon	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$3,454 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,454 37
July 9	Baker Shriner,	
	For conveying Willie Swanson from Hastings to Reform School:	
	hack hire at Hastings	50
	two railroad fares, Hastings to Lansing	2 60
	hack hire, Lansing, 75c; board, 50c	1 25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Hastings	1 30
	1 day's service	3 00
May 13	James R. Odell,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Edward L. Howard and Truman L. Howard from Newaygo to State Public School:	
	livery from Fremont to Newaygo	2 50
	hotel bill for boys, Newaygo	1 00
	railroad fare, Newaygo to Grand Rapids	2 20
	" " Grand Rapids to Coldwater	6 50
	dinner at Grand Rapids	1 50
	lunch at Sturgis	75
14	hotel bill, self, at Coldwater	1 50
	hack fare to School	1 00
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Grand Rapids	3 25
	dinner and supper, Grand Rapids	1 00
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Fremont	1 75
July 8	Mrs. C. Morgan,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Lewis Miller and Laura Miller from Oceana county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Hart to Coldwater and return	12 75
	" " " " " " for children	6 38
	dinner for self and children	1 00
	bus fare to hotel	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast at Coldwater, for self and children	3 00
9	bus to School	1 25
	dinner, Coldwater, 50c; supper, Muskegon, 50c	1 00
June 25	E. P. Mason,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Laura Murray and Emma H. Murray from Washtenaw county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Coldwater, self	2 45
	one half fare	1 23
	dinner at Jackson	75
	hack at Coldwater, $1.00; hotel bill, $2.00	3 00
	return railroad fare	2 45
July 4	Nelson B. Rich,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Henry C. Wood, from Kent county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare	5 00
	hotel bill, $3.00; hack fare, $1.75	3 75
2	E. E. Trayer,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Willis E. Coleman from Eaton county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids to Coldwater and return	2 95
	bus fare to School	50
June 10	P. E. Witherspoon,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Alex. Center from Clare county to State Public School:	
	livery to Harrison	1 00
	railroad fare to Reed City	1 65
	dinner for self and boy at Reed City	90
	railroad fare from Reed City to Coldwater	5 30
	supper at Grand Rapids	50
	lodging at Sturgis, 50c; bus, 25c	75
11	bus at Sturgis on return	25
	" " Coldwater, 25c; breakfast, 50c	75
	carriage to School and return, $1.50; dinner, 50c	2 00
13	railroad fare, Coldwater to Reed City	5 30
	bus at Sturgis	25
14	supper, lodging and breakfast, Sturgis	1 00
	dinner at Grand Rapids	50
	fare from Reed City to Harrison	1 65
	supper at Clare	50
Apr. 28	Mamie Merritt,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Phyllis Treat from Eaton county to State Public School:	
	fare from Charlotte to Eaton Rapids and return	55
	hack fare at Eaton Rapids, self and child	40
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Jonesville and return	2 15
	" " Jonesville to Coldwater and return	90
	Amount carried forward	$3,560 23

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,560 23
Apr. 28	Mamie Merritt,	
	For lunch, 25c; hack to School and return, $1.00	1 25
29	supper, lodging and breakfast, Coldwater	1 50
	hack to depot, 25c; at Eaton Rapids, 25c; supper, 50c	1 00
June 14	P. R. Phillips,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Ada Utman from Gratiot county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Ithaca to Jackson	2 85
	lunch	60
	railroad fare, Jackson to Coldwater	1 40
	bus fare to school	75
	hotel bill at Coldwater	2 00
15	railroad fare to Jackson, $1.40; to Ithaca, $2.85	4 25
	supper at Owosso	50
26	J. H. Parsons,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Charles Vannatter and Burton Vannatter from Muskegon county to State Public School:	
	1 ticket from Muskegon to Coldwater	4 30
	2 half tickets, " " "	4 30
	3 lunches	65
	hack fare to School	1 00
27	supper, lodging, breakfast and dinner	1 50
	ticket from Coldwater to Muskegon	4 30
28	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	lunch	25
25	E. Williams,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Carl Nicholas from Locke to State Public School:	
	carriage from Locke to Williamston	1 50
	fare, self and boy, from Williamston to Lansing	70
	dinner in Lansing	1 00
	fare, self and boy, from Lansing to Coldwater	3 60
26	supper, lodging and breakfast, self and boy	3 00
	fare from Coldwater to Lansing, self	2 30
	dinner and supper	1 00
	fare from Lansing to Williamston	45
	carriage at Coldwater, $1.00; hack, Lansing, 50c	1 50
July 7	Chas. Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	examination of Harley Higgins	3 00
	livery, $3.00; dinner and feed, 75c	3 75
June	examination of Charles Sampson, ½ day	1 50
Apr. 28	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating home of Johanna Blismak	3 00
	livery hire	1 50
May 29	visiting Ollie Pollen, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
June 5	" Charles Quantz, $3.00; livery hire, $1.50	4 50
July 2	investigating home of Edward Mardonell	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
June 8	investigating case of Joseph White, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
July 7	" " David Lindsay, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
1889	S. S. Dryden,	
Sept. 9	For services and expenses as county agent of Allegan county:	
	visit to Fred. Lattin	3 00
Oct. 5	" Jenny Laforge	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 25
Dec. 3	visit to George Gill	3 00
1890		
Feb. 22	investigating home at Plainwell	3 00
	railroad fare, 70c; bus, 50c; dinner, 25c	1 45
June 20	home for Charles Lange	3 00
2	visit home at Chas. Merriam	3 00
	railroad fare, 55c; bus, 25c	80
1889		
Aug. 27	trial of Wm. Foster, $3.00; bus, 25c; railroad fare, $2.65; dinner, 25c	6 15
Sept. 19	inspecting jail	3 00
1890		
May 1	" "	3 00
Apr. 26	investigating home, Martin Moorehouse	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; dinner, 25c; bus, 25c	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$3,680 08

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,680 08
1890	O. K. White,	
June 10	For services and expenses as county agent of Oceana county:	
	investigating case of Benj. F. Doran	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; 2 meals and lodging, 75c	1 75
23	investigating case of Fitz Miller children	3 00
	railroad fare to Hart and return, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 25
1889	Hezekiah Brown,	
Apr. 10	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	investigating application of Jacob Haight	3 00
	livery	1 50
20	visiting Lee Dederoe, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
27	" Luther Boise, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
May 12	" Gus Strobell and Andley White	3 00
	livery, $3.00; dinner, 50c	3 50
13	visiting Elizabeth Perry and Geo. McGee, $3.00; livery, $3.00	6 00
14	" Maud McGuire	3 00
1890		
Mar. 17	examination of Thomas S. Sindley	3 00
	fare and dinner, 85c; supper and lodging, 50c	1 35
June 16	examination of John Morrison, John and Dell Morse	3 00
	livery, $3.00; dinner, 50c	3 50
22	J. W. Nichoson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lake county,	
	visiting Maud F. Cole	3 00
	railroad fare to Luther and return	1 90
	livery team	2 50
	dinner, Luther, 25c; supper, Reed City, 35c	60
14	visiting Wylie W. Clark	3 00
	railroad fare to Chase and return	70
	livery	1 50
Feb. 15	L. Frederick,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Alcona county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
May 23	investigating charges against Bert La Chapelle	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 25
June 7	postage and stationery from July 2, 1889, to date	2 25
Mar. 22	visit to Samuel Uertz, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.00	4 00
29	" Daniel Helms	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 25
May 29	visit to Ida Reed, $3.00; horse and buggy, $1.25	4 25
Mar. 21	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	changing home of Bessie M. Baxter	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; hotel, 50c	1 50
June 2	visiting Ella Bailey	3 00
3	investigating home of Chas. H. Becker	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
7	visiting home of Loren Hoyt	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
	postage and stationery for 2 years	4 50
May 1	investigating case of John Webster	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel 50c	2 00
2	hotel	25
8	investigating case of Ross Combs	3 00
	railroad fare, 60c; hotel, 50c	1 10
June 4	investigating case of M. S. Tyler	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.25	2 75
16	investigating case of Minnie Blyth	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.25; telegram, 25c	3 00
17	conveying Minnie Blyth from Grand Junction to Industrial Home:	
	livery to Paw Paw, $1.50; hotel, $1.25	2 75
23	railroad fare to Adrian for self	3 90
	" " " " " girl	2 05
	hotel, $1.00; hack, $1.00	2 00
24	return railroad fare, $3.75; hotel, $1.50; livery, $1.00	6 25
	2 days' services	6 00
July 19	conveying Ira Slocum and Eugene Comley from South Haven and Decatur to Reform School:	
	railroad and bus fare, South Haven to Paw Paw for Slocum	1 25
22	" fare, Paw Paw to Lansing, $1.45; hotel, 25c	1 70
	" " " " " " for Eugene Comley	1 45
	hotel	25
	Amount carried forward	$3,835 83

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,885 83
July 22	J. C. Gould,	
	For railroad fare to Lansing for self, $2.65; hotel, 25c	2 90
23	" " " Paw Paw " " $2.65; " $1.75	4 40
	2 days' services	6 00
June 25	Geo. L. Cornville,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Iosco county:	
	examination of Wm. McDonald and D. Lafluer	3 00
	railroad fare to AuSable and return	1 00
	bus fare, 50c; breakfast, 50c	1 00
30	examination of Claud Phelps	3 00
	railroad fare to Oscoda and return	1 00
	bus fare, 50c; breakfast, 50c	1 00
23	visiting Charles D. Bennington	3 00
	livery	1 50
24	visiting Ellen B. Hemmerding	3 00
	railroad fare to Oscoda and return, $1.00; bus, 50c	1 50
27	visiting Carrie Myers	3 00
July 2	Geo. L. Cornville,	
	For conveying Claud Phelps and William McDonald from Au Sable to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Au Sable to Alger for boys	3 00
	" " self, Tawas City to Alger	1 00
	" " Alger to Lansing for boys	6 80
	" " " " " " self	3 40
	supper at West Bay City	1 50
	lodging and breakfast for boys at Lansing	2 00
3	" " and dinner, self, Lansing	1 50
	street car, 15c; bus to School, 50c	65
	railroad fare, Lansing to Bay City	2 15
4	hotel, Bay City	2 00
	railroad fare to Alger	1 20
	" " Alger to Tawas City	1 00
	3 days' services	9 00
May 6	Edward Taylor,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Jackson county:	
	visiting home for JennieThompson	3 00
7	" " of Tillie Hodges and Jennie Phelps	3 00
	livery, $4.00; hotel bills, $1.25; care of horse, 50c	5 75
16	visiting Millard T. Vredenburg in Hanover	3 00
	dinner and supper, 50c; livery, $3.00	3 50
21	visiting home of Clara Halstead	3 00
June 5	" Viola Harwick	3 00
13	" Alvin Dickeman at Woodville	3 00
	livery	1 50
16	visiting Tena Devoe in Summit	3 00
	livery, $2.00; supper, 25c	2 25
17	visiting Fred Mattox, $3.00; livery, $2.00; supper, 25c	5 25
18	" Sarah Jane Church	3 00
19	" Charles Havens	3 00
20	" Jonathan Wood, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
23	" Hiram Kniff, $3.00; livery, $3.00	6 00
	dinner and supper	70
July 5	visiting Ida Weaver	3 00
16	visiting Abram Sager	1 00
	livery, $3.50; dinner and supper, 70c	4 20
18	visiting Rue Haggerty—livery	2 50
	dinner, supper and lodging, $1.00; horse feed, 50c	1 50
	visiting Tillie Hodges, James Phelps, Jennie Thompson, Delia Loomis and Harry Swanson:	
	livery, $2.50; breakfast, dinner and supper and feed, $1.50	4 00
21	visiting Ella Bailey	
23	" Mary O'Connor, livery, $1.50; supper, 35c	1 85
24	" Willie Drake, John H. Shaw, Jacob Bindel and Valentine Bindel: car fare to Albion and return	1 10
	dinner and supper, $1.00; livery, $2.00; car fare, 70c	3 70
25	visiting Effie Long, livery	1 25
	dinner and supper	70
Mar. 5	George P. McMahon,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mason county:	
	visiting Willie Hiner, $3.00; livery, $2.50; Ferry, 15c	5 65
17	" Hattie Mayo, $1.50; livery, $2.00	3 50
18	" Mrs. Beckmen	75
20	conveying Willie Hiner to Edgar Welon's	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$3,998 98

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,998 98
Mar. 20	George P. McMahon,	
	For team, $2.00; ferry, 25c	2 25
Apr. 19	visiting Willie Runnels and Godfrey Short	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
22	trip to North Amber to bring Willie Runnels, $1.50; team, $1.50	3 00
	inspecting home of Frank Towner	75
May 14	visiting Verry Koon and Charles Stewart	2 25
	team	2 50
27	visiting Willie Shamp and Fred Watts, Olive Smith and James Sageman	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
June 17	visiting Willie Hiner, George Pearl, Henry Sanderson and Loren Creek	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
19	visiting Lizzie Collins, Arthur Blackburn, Holly Loencher, Richard Sanson and Floyd Rodgers	3 00
24	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
	visiting Gertie Bryant, Minnie Griffith, Jessie Sunderland and Emma Hansen	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
25	visiting Wm. Felt, John Vernino, Lillie Madison and home of John Haywood and A. A. Tuttle	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.80; team, $1.00; dinner, 35c	3 15
26	visiting Maggie Thompson, Willard Houghton, Gus Jansiet and home of F. M. Barnes	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
27	visiting Frank McClinch, Richard Samson, Geo. Jansiet and removing Verry Koon to F. M. Barnes	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
30	visiting James Wilkins, Eddie Mason, Ettie Darling and Geo. Livingston, $3.00; team, $3.00	6 00
July 22	stationery and postage, 6 months	1 00
Feb. 15	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare, Coleman to Midland and return, $1.10; dinner, 25c	1 35
Mar. 1	investigating case of Simon Coon	3 00
	railroad fare to Midland and return, $1.10; dinner, 25c	1 85
June 21	investigating case of Augustus Coon on complaint of mother, $3.00; railroad to Midland and return, $1.10	4 10
July 5	investigating case of Augustus Coon on complaint of mayor, $3.00; railroad to Midland and return, $1.10	4 10
7	conveying Augustus Coon from Midland to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Saginaw and return, self	1 10
	" " " " for boy	60
	supper at Saginaw, self and boy	50
	railroad fare, Saginaw to Lansing, self	1 85
	" " " " " boy	1 85
	bus at Lansing to School	75
8	lodging, breakfast and dinner, Lansing	1 50
	street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing to Flint, $1.40	1 45
	supper at Flint	25
9	railroad fare, Flint to Saginaw	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
April 16	E. W. Harris,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Clair county:	
	case of Wm. Connel, $3.00; boat fare to St. Clair and return, 60c	3 60
17	" Wm. A. Knight	3 00
22	" Frank Captain and Jos. Libella	3 00
May 8	" Ed. Holling	3 00
June 26	" Susan Moon, $3.00; dinner, 25c; railroad fare, $1.10	4 35
27	" Ed. Fitzgerald and Frank Barkhouse	3 00
	postage	1 00
May 29	visiting Estella Stillwell and Carrie Forest	3 00
	railroad fare $1.25; livery, $1.50; dinner, 37c	3 12
April 17	C. D. Blanchard,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Marquette county:	
	investigating Edward Bemis, Fred Bemis, Henry Vessier, Walter Vessier, John McNalley, Peter Murray, John Lamere and Mike Connors	3 00
June 11	investigating case of Jos. Trembath	3 00
	fare, Marquette to Ishpeming and return, $1.20; dinner, 50c	1 70
24	investigating case of Frank Rivett	3 00
	fare to Ishpeming and return, $1.20; dinner, 50c	1 70
	postage and stationery for quarter	50
29	conveying Frank Rivett from Marquette to Reform School:	
	fare, Marquette to Lansing, for self	14 15
	" " " " for boy	7 10
	Amount carried forward	$4,163 35

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,163 85
June 29	C. D. Blanchard,	
	For sleeper to Bay City, self and boy	5 00
	supper, $1.00; porter's fee, 25c	1 25
30	breakfast, Bay City, self and boy	1 00
	hack at Lansing	1 00
	dinner and supper, Lansing, self	1 00
	fare, Lansing to Marquette	14 15
	sleeper, Bay City to Marquette	2 50
July 1	breakfast at Mackinaw, 50c; porter's fee, 25c	75
	3 days services	9 00
June 26	A. K. Prentiss,	
	For conveying Mary Edwards from Marshall to Industrial Home:	
	hack fare at Marshall to depot	50
	railroad fare, Marshall to Jackson	1 90
	breakfast	1 00
	railroad fare, Jackson to Adrian	2 70
	hack fare at Adrain	1 50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson, self	1 35
	dinner, Jackson	50
	railroad, Jackson to Marshall	95
	hack fare, Marshall	25
	2 days' services	6 00
May 5	R. H. Fosdick,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oscoda county:	
	attending court, case of Mary E. Church	3 00
7	getting approval of Judge of Probate:	
	dinner, 25c; supper and lodging, 50c	75
8	breakfast, 25c; dinner at Mio, 25c	50
	livery hire	3 00
July 19	1 day attending trial of Alice Dewitt	3 00
	dinner at Potts	25
	conveying Alice Dewitt from Potts to Industrial Home:	
	stage fare from Potts to Mio, self and girl	1 50
	dinner at Mio	50
	livery from Mio to Indian Lake	3 00
21	board of girl over Sunday	1 25
	stage fare from Indian Lake to Beaver Lake	1 50
	dinner, Beaver Lake	50
	railroad fare from Beaver Lake to Bay City	2 70
	supper at Bay City	50
	railroad fare from Bay City to Detroit	4 80
	1 day's service	3 00
22	lodging and breakfast, self and girl, Detroit	1 50
	railroad fare from Detroit to Adrian	3 45
	bus fare to the Home	1 50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Lansing	2 35
	dinner, Hillsdale, 25c; supper, Lansing, 25c	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Bay City	2 15
	" " Bay City to Beaver Lake	1 80
	1 day's service	3 00
23	lodging and breakfast, Beaver Lake	50
	stage fare, Beaver Lake to Indian Lake	75
	½ day's service	1 50
	George Kneal,	
	For improving State property, city of Lansing, J. R. 22—1889:	
	first estimate for grading block 79:	
	3,200 cubic yards of dirt, @ 13c	416 00
Feb.	Hamilton R. Welker, sheriff Ionia county:	
	For expenses of trial of George Dwight, a convict in the State House of Correction:	
	expenses of sheriff as per voucher	58 15
June 30	2 days' services of county clerk	10 00
Feb. 20	12 jurors, @ $2.00	24 00
21	12 " @ $2.00	24 00
Apr. 18	George Morris, stenographer, 2 days	20 00
	James Meany, witness, 124 miles travel	12 40
	" " " 13 days' time	13 00
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for August:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	Amount carried forward	$5,052 95

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$5,052 95
Apr. 18	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for August:	
	George Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Arthur L. Hanson, " " 31 " " "	69 75
	Fred B. Lee, day " 31 " @ $2.00	62 00
	Charles F. Smith, " " 31 " " "	62 00
	Jeremiah Mahony, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 26 " "	52 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 26 " @ $2.50	65 00
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 26 " "	65 00
	Wm. Ralston, rep. stone walk, 26 " @ $3.25	84 50
	John Kennedy, janitor, 26 "	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 26 "	50 00
	John Broad, " 26 "	50 00
	Charles McKrill, " 26 " @ $2.00	52 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 26 " @ $1.50	39 00
	Charles H. Holmes, " 26 " "	39 00
	John Oatley, " 26 " "	39 00
	Frank L. Johnson, " 26 " "	39 00
	Thos. Fitzgerald, night watch, 22 "	55 50
	John Maher, laborer, 26 "	39 00
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 26 "	39 00
	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor for August	62 00
	washing 96 pieces	4 80
	R. B. Larselere,	
	For services as janitor for August	62 00
	washing 73 towels	3 65
	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor for August	62 00
	Christian Frey,	
	For services as janitor for August	62 00
	washing for office of State Treasurer	2 25
	Robt. Foster,	
	For services as janitor for August	52 00
	washing 3 doz. towels	1 80
	James M. Greenfield,	
	For services as janitor for August	62 00
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor for August	52 00
	washing 17 pieces	85
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's office for August	83 33
	Mrs. Martha Bogardus,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ⅓ of August	35 00
	Kate Robertson,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, 27 days	43 55
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 65 pieces	3 25
	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	Charles McKrill,	
	For washing 9 towels for Board Health office	45
	" 130 towels	6 50
	H. D. Bartholomew,	
	For improving State property, city of Lansing, J. R. 22, 1889, block 79:	
	taking levels on block 79, 33 ft. apart	2 00
	making diagram of same and computing cut and fill	12 50
	giving levels to contractor	8 00
	Lansing Gas Lt. Co.,	
	For gas consumed during August in Capitol, 114,500 ft., @ $1.80	206 10
	" " " " " old offices 200 ft., @ $1.80	36
	" " " " " corridors, 1,000 ft., @ $1.80	1 80
	Lansing Elect. Lt. & Power Co.,	
	For electric light supplied in 13 incandescent lamps in corridors, July 15 to Aug. 15, 1 month, @ $1.00	13 00
Aug. 2	Ferry & Butts,	
	For 4 walnut desks, for Auditor General Office, @ $16.00	64 00
22	City of Lansing,	
	For graveling ⅓ of Ottawa street from Capitol avenue to Walnut street	37 50
July 26	Frank Hurlbert,	
	For 1 doz. hand soap	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$7,128 34

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,128 34
Aug. 25	Rush Shearer:	
	For washing 40 towels for executive office	2 00
	J. B. Cross,	
	For pruning 6 trees on Capitol ground	4 50
May 6	P. F. Olds & Son,	
	For 3 lb steel and 1¼ lb put in steel pin	72
28	¾ hour repair chair and 1½ hour work	80
July 3	25 lb sewer stopper	75
	1½ hour fixing pattern	60
4	466 lb castings	14 04
Aug. 18	Capital Lumber Co.,	
	For 1,068 ft. box lumber, 13¾x⅞, @ $18.00	19 22
	234 " " 7½x⅞, @ 18.00	4 21
	116 " " 11½x⅞, @ 18.00	2 09
	V. R. Canfield,	
	For 628 172-2,000 tons grate coal, @ $5.00	3,140 43
25	John Clear,	
	For one day's services, self, team and man, carting ashes	4 00
	22 days' for horse mowing lawn, May 27 to Aug. 11	22 00
	freight and cartage as per voucher	10 02
	" " " " "	5 90
	hauling 8 loads paper	2 00
May 12	D. B. Greene,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	examination of Jennie Blythman, Geo. and Frank Bean	3 00
	railroad fare and dinner	1 00
28	examination of Harvey Wood, $3.00; horse hire, $2.00	5 00
June 3	" " Robert Martin	3 00
4	" " Emma Sewhart	3 00
9	visiting Wm. C. Green, applicant for boy	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.25; lunch, 25c; horse hire, $2.00	3 60
July 28	examination of Thomas Bear, $3.00; horse hire, $1.50	4 50
9	visit to Jennie LaForge, $3.00; horse hire, $1.00	4 00
Aug. 18	" " A. J. Sawyer, $3.00; horse hire, $2.50	5 50
July 29	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating case of Sigur Christian, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
Aug. 2	" " " Louisa Tebo, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
4	" " " Leonard Walker, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
5	" " " Wm. Becroft and Wm. Burk, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
21	" " " Victoria Ozinkowski, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
16	reporting condition of home of Edward Macdonnell	3 00
	livery hire	1 50
	conveying Louisa Tebo from Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Bay City to Adrain, self and girl	8 80
	lunch at Saginaw, self and girl	50
	supper at Adrian	1 00
	hack fare	2 00
	railroad fare, Adrian to Bay City	4 40
	lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	hack fare at Bay City	50
	2 days' time	6 00
21	C. Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	visiting Mary Beams	3 00
	horse and carriage	1 00
20	investigating home of Sallie Williams	3 00
May 17	J. M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating case of Wm. Rosine	3 00
	railroad fare to Howard City and return	1 00
21	investigating case of Wm. H. James	3 00
June 23	railroad fare to Stanton and return	1 90
	investigating case of Arthur Harris	3 00
	railroad fare to Stanton and return	1 90
July 11	investigating case of Mabel Van Tassel	3 00
	railroad fare to Lakeview and return	2 55
	dinner, 50c; railroad fare of Mabel to Greenville, 85c	1 35
	2 days making reports since Nov., 1888	6 00
	postage and stationery " " "	2 60
	telephone to Justice Briggs	30
	" " C. A. Gower, Lansing	30
Aug. 12	visiting Burton McBride	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$10,483 32

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$10,483 82
Aug. 12	J. M. Fuller,	
	For railroad fare to Six Lakes and return	2 85
	livery	1 50
July 7	conveying Mabel W. Van Tassel from Greenville to Industrial Home:	
	3 days' services	9 00
	railroad fare for self, Greenville to Adrian and return	8 20
	" " " girl, " " "	2 05
	dinner at Hillsdale, self and girl	1 00
	hack fare at Adrian, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
	lodging and breakfast, Jackson	1 25
11	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta County:	
	investigating case of Francis Darling	3 00
	railroad fare, 80c; livery, $1.50; dinner, 40c	2 70
30	case of Daniel Hammerding, Grace Clark and Lena Baroski	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 30c	2 30
31	case of Bertie Clements and Alice Hammond	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 35c	2 85
Aug. 1	case of James Blakeman and Robert Stoner	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 30c	2 30
2	case of Jas. Johnson, Melinda Johnson and McPherson	3 00
	railroad fare, 80c; livery, $1.50; dinner, 35c	2 65
6	case of Arthur Reno and Grace Weaver	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
Mar. 22	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	investigating home of Minnie Horton	3 00
	railroad fare from Coleman to Midland and return	1 10
	dinner	25
Apr. 26	visiting home of George Mathews	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.10; horse and buggy, $2.50	3 60
May 3	visiting home of Michael Rider	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.10; horse and buggy, $2.50	3 60
July 1	investigating home of Mary Ellen Pratt	1 50
	horse and buggy	1 25
18	investigating case of Margret Bridge	2 25
	horse and buggy	1 50
25	investigating home for Minnie Horton	3 00
	team, $4.00; dinner and feed, 50c	4 50
26	finding home for Mary Ellen Pratt	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
Aug. 22	A. D. Wyman,	
	For conveying Victoria Teshonokonski from Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	hack at Bay City	50
	railroad fare to Adrian, $8.60; dinner, Romulus, $1.00	9 60
	hack at Adrian to School	1 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 50
23	railroad fare, return, $4.35; hack, 25c	4 60
	dinner, Jackson, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	hack, Bay City, 25c; 2 days' services, $6.00	6 25
18	conveying Albert Harmon from Bay City to Reform School:	
	hack at Bay City	50
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, self	3 90
	" " " " for boy	2 15
	hack, Lansing, 50c; dinner and supper, $1.00	1 50
	" to depot, 25c; hack at Bay City, 25c	50
	1½ days' time	4 50
1889	James J. Decker,	
Nov. 7	For services and expenses as county agent of Arenac county:	
	visiting John Wilson, $1.50; team, $1.00	2 50
14	" Mrs. L. E. Cameron for Maggie Hudson	1 50
1890		
Feb. 13	" " " " " " "	1 50
15	transferring Maggie Hudson to E. M. Babcock's	1 50
April 1	investigation and visit to H. S. Weston, Maple Ridge	3 00
	team, $2.00; 2 meals, 50c	2 50
Mar. 29	boarding Maggie Hudson, 3 days'	1 00
May 1	visiting W. Straight	1 50
12	" Charles Gohr, $1.50; railroad fare, 25c; dinner, 25c	2 00
20	" Matie Pongburn, $2.00; railroad fare, 25c; dinner, 25c	2 50
22	" R. S. Stevens, $3.00; team, $1.25; dinner, 25c	4 50
24	" John Wilson, $1.50; team, $1.00	2 50
June 17	" Nellie Morris, $3.00; railroad fare, 30c; dinner, 30c	3 60
	Amount brought forward	$10,648 62

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$10,648 62
June 2	James J. Decker,	
	For visiting R. W. Vincent, $2.00; team, $1.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
24	" James A. Green, $3.00; " $1.25; " 25c	4 50
26	" Mary E. Kief, $1.50; team, 75c; dinner, 25c	2 50
11	" J. Harrison	1 50
7	" Harvey Stephenson	3 00
	railroad fare, 30c; livery, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 55
July 23	Geo. W. Carpenter,	
	For conveying Bertie Gooding from Lapeer to Reform School:	
	hack fare at Lapeer	50
	2 railroad fares, Lapeer to Lansing	4 14
	hack at Lansing, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	railroad fare on return	2 07
	supper, Durand, 50c; hack, Lapeer, 25c	75
	one days' services	3 00
30	Edward Taylor,	
	For conveying Edith Ellis from Jackson to Industrial Home:	
	hack to depot	50
	railroad fare for girl to Adrian	1 35
	" " " self " " and return	2 30
	hack at Adrian to the Home	1 50
	dinner and supper, $1.00; 1 day's services, $3.00	4 00
Mar. 3	H. E. Steward,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Grand Traverse county:	
	visiting Oscar Claypool, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
5	" Emma Mosier, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
7	" Clara Gerhart, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
10	" Minnie Broughton, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
27	" Geo. V. Wise, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
Apr. 2	" Thos. McGarry, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
29	" Geo. McCrea, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
26	" R. R. Crane, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
30	" D. O. Paige, 3.00; " 2.00	5 00
June 2	" Chas Jansick, Theo. Walters, Clinton Morehouse, Alex. Wilkins, Jay Mason, John Burton and Charles Brown	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
4	visiting Mary E. Curtis, Rose Camp and Clara Glover	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
14	visiting Nicholas Hudmanthe, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
29	" Rose Button, Lillian Hall and others	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
Aug. 18	A. D. Stephenson,	
	For conveying Milton Kinne from Morenci to Reform School:	
	hack fare at Morenci	50
	railroad fare, Morenci to Adrian, self and boy	90
	" " Adrian to Hillsdale, $2.00; dinner, $1.00	3 00
	" " Hillsdale to Lansing	3 80
	hack at Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c; lodging, 50c	1 50
19	breakfast	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Hillsdale	1 90
	dinner, Hillsdale	50
	railroad fare, Hillsdale to Adrian, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
	" " Adrian to Morenci	45
	2 days' services	6 00
Apr. 11	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of Rich	1 00
18	" " Wm. Mander and others	2 00
20	" " Thos. McCarthy and John Fuller	1 50
21	" " Kate Bosh	3 00
May 2	" " Abraham and Eddy Voss	1 50
3	" " Roy Clark	1 00
7	" " John Fuller	1 00
12	" " Lewis Brush	3 00
17	" " Jacob Steiman	1 50
20	" " Jacob Bossma	1 00
	" " Freda Cunningham	75
	" " Joseph Welsh and others	1 00
22	" " Nettie Hodges and Mary Cannon	1 50
27	" " Frank Ryhme	1 50
23	" " John Brockwiei	2 00
31	" " Downe Shaphorn	3 00
June 14	" " Mike Mincustie	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$10,799 32

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$10,799 82
June 14	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For investigating case of Frank Gregg	1 00
May 24	" " John Liphe	2 00
June 10	" " Minnie Watson	1 00
16	" " Isaac Van Dole	1 00
21	" " Henry Brown	1 50
18	" " Christie Giegel	75
19	" " John Emmons and others	1 50
	" " Loren Page	75
21	" " Jay Rider and John Engelwood	1 50
23	" " Joseph Lane and Chas. Edwards	2 00
26	" " Dewit English and others	1 50
28	" " Geo. Wolden and Geo. Stewart	75
30	" " Katie Plank	1 50
	expenses in above cases as per voucher	10 85
July 30	Wm. Dunnigan,	
	For conveying Sigur Christians from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self and boy	5 00
	hack fare at Bay City	50
	" " Lansing	75
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	1½ day's time	4 50
May 9	H. A. Whitney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Calhoun county:	
	investigating case of Walter Bowman	3 00
5	" " Joseph Reide	3 00
14	" " Thos. Gillespie and Chas. Risdale	3 00
	railroad fare to Albion, 75c; dinner, 50c; railroad fare home, 75c	2 00
22	investigating case of Harry Ball	3 00
26	" " Clarence Webster and others	3 00
June 13	postage and stationery	75
24	investigating case of George Miller	3 00
July 7	" " Mary Edwards, $3.00; railroad fare, 80c	3 80
14	" " Eddie Searles	3 00
21	" " J. G. Williams	3 00
22	" " Mary Smith, $3.00; railroad fare, 80c	3 80
29	" " Olive A. Bailey, $3.00; railroad fare 80c	3 80
Aug. 18	" " John Binder and others	3 00
July 29	conveying Olive A. Bailey from Homer to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, self and girl to Hillsdale	85
	dinner	50
	railroad fare to Adrian, $1.50; street car, 10c	1 60
	team to school and return, $1.00; supper, 25c	1 25
	lodging and breakfast	1 00
	fare to Tecumseh, 40c; dinner, 25c	65
	railroad fare to Battle Creek, $2.25; 2 days' services, $6.00	8 25
16	David Fisher,	
	For conveying William Hastings and Oscar Betts from Kalamazoo to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Kalamazoo to Lansing and half fare for two boys to Woodbury	5 10
	half fare for boys from Woodbury to Lansing	90
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; hack hire, 25c	75
	1 day's service	3 00
Aug. 3	Joe Hollenbeck,	
	For conveying Emory D. Haley from Marlette to Reform School:	
	livery from Marlette to Imlay City	3 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast for boy	1 05
4	railroad fare, Imlay City to Lansing, for boy	2 48
	" " " " " " self	2 48
3	supper, lodging and breakfast, Imlay City	1 05
4	dinner and supper, Lansing	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Imlay City	2 48
5	lodging and breakfast, "	70
	3 days' time	9 00
18	Geo. F. Payne,	
	For conveying Lucius G. Patterson from Adrian to Reform School:	
	hack fare at Adrian	50
	railroad fare from Adrian to Hillsdale, self and boy	2 00
	dinner at Hillsdale, self and boy	1 00
	railroad fare, Hillsdale to Lansing	3 80
	hack at Lansing, 50c; supper and lodging, $1.00	1 50
19	breakfast, Lansing	50
	Amount carried forward	$10,936 06

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed August 26, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$10,986 06
Aug. 19	Geo. F. Payne,		
	For railroad fare, Lansing to Hillsdale, $1.90; dinner, 50c		2 40
	" " Hillsdale to Adrian, $1.00; 2 days' time, $6.00		7 00
	Dan. Bowls,		
	For conveying Elmer Holt from Columbiaville to Reform School:		
	railroad, self and boy, to Lansing, $6.52; supper, Durand, $1.00		7 52
	" Lansing to Columbiaville, $3.16; bus, 50c		3 66
	breakfast and lodging, 75c; 2 days' services, $6.00		6 75
	Allowed September 24, 1890.		
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for September:		
	Thomas Bill, engineer, 1 month		150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month		60 00
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 30 days, @ $2.25		67 50
	Arthur L. Hanson, " " " "		67 50
	Fred B. Lee, day " " @ $2.00		60 00
	Chas. F. Smith, " " " "		60 00
	Jeremiah Mahoney, fireman, 1 month		45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 30 days, @ $2.00		60 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 26 " "		52 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 23 " $2.50		57 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 26 " "		65 00
	Wm. Balston, repairing stone walk, 26 days, @ $3.25		84 50
	John Kennedy, janitor, 1 month		50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " "		50 00
	John Broad, " "		50 00
	Charles McKrill, " 26 days, @ $2.00		52 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 26 days, @ $1.50		39 00
	Charles H. Holmes, " 26 " "		39 00
	John Oatley, " 26 " "		39 00
	Frank L. Thompson, " 26 " "		39 00
	Thomas Fitzgerald, laborer and night watch		48 00
	John Maher, laborer, 26 days, @ $1.50		39 00
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 26 days, @ $1.50		39 00
	R. B. Larzelere,		
	For services as janitor for September		60 00
	washing 70 towels		3 50
	Robert Foster,		
	For services as janitor for September		52 00
	washing		1 80
	James M. Greenfield,		
	For services as janitor for September		60 00
	A. P. Coryell,		
	For services as janitor for September		52 00
	washing 24 pieces		1 20
	Charles Reeves,		
	For services as janitor for September		60 00
	Wm. Butters,		
	For services as janitor for September		60 00
	washing 98 pieces		4 90
	George Aplin,		
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's office for September		83 33
	Mrs. M. Bogardus,		
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ½ of September		35 00
	Kate Robertson,		
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office for September		50 00
	John Kennedy,		
	For washing 66 pieces		3 30
	Geo. K. Grove,		
	For washing 24 towels		1 20
	Charles McKrill,		
	For washing 125 towels		6 25
	" 12 towels for Board Health		60
	Christ. Frey,		
	For services as janitor for September		60 00
	washing		2 00
	George H. Kneal,		
	For excavating 3,500 yards of earth on block 79, as per contract, @ 13c	$455 00	
	Less amount paid on estimate	416 00	
			39 00
Sept. 3	J. S. Kneal,		
	For 64 loads of dirt, block 78 (J. R. 22, laws of 1889)		6 40
	Amount carried forward		$12,918 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$12,918 87
Sept. 3	Lansing Water Works,	
	For water for capitol 8 months, July, August and September	375 00
24	Thomas Gordon,	
	For 464 loads dirt, block 125 (J. R. 22, laws of 1889), @ 10c	46 40
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
	For gas consumed for September in Capitol, 135,700 feet, @ $1.80	244 26
	" " " " old offices, 1,600 " "	2 88
	" " " " corridors, 1,000 " "	1 80
	Lansing Electric Light & Power Co.,	
	For electric light during September, 13 corridor lamps, 1 month	13 00
	" " in House of Representatives, 2 nights, @ $5.60	11 20
	" " during Judge Christiancy's funeral	2 50
	6 16 c. p. lamps, @ 75c	4 50
	fuse wire	2.
May 24	B. F. Simons,	
	For 1 rug, for Board of Cor. and Char. office	7 00
June 1	1 spool carpet thread	30
4	1 rug, for Board Cor. and Char. office	4 25
20	1½ yard cotton cloth	15
Apr. 1	B. P. Richmond,	
	For repairing clock in Board Cor. and Char. office	1 00
July 2	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 2 gallon alcohol, @ $2.50	5 00
	2 " turpentine, @ 70c	1 40
	5 lb pumice stone, @ 10c	50
9	1 lb carriage lake	1 00
	1 lb drop black	25
14	2 powder guns	20
18	5 doz. toilet soap	6 30
	bath sponges	1 70
	1 doz. combs	1 75
24	1 brush, 20c; 6 lb chlor lime, 90c	1 10
	brushes	20
28	1 doz. whisk brooms, $2.00; 1 do., 40c	2 40
	fly paper	25
Aug. 20	2 gallon turpentine, @ 70c	1 40
21	3 lb yellow ochre, @ 4c	12
25	1 quart aqua ammonia	40
26	1 varnish brush, 75c; 1 lb distemper, 25c	1 00
Sept. 3	10 lb whiting, 30c; 3 doz. toilet soap, $2.25	2 55
	1 doz. toilet soap, $1.75; ½ doz. hair brushes, $6.00	7 75
8	brushes	20
9	1 qt. oil olive, 80c; 1 air cushion, $3.25	4 05
10	7 lbs putty	28
15	1 lb graining, 25c; rubber tube, 5c	30
16	10 lbs plastico, 80c; Ind. red and chro. yellow, 50c	1 30
18	10 " "	80
22	½ " bronze powder	2 10
	Wells & Clear,	
	For 146,842 lbs. ice, Jan. to Aug., 1890, inclusive, @ 15c	220 26
24	J. B. Cross,	
	For trimming trees on capital grounds, as per contract	170 50
23	John Clear,	
	For 2 days, self, team and man, carting ashes, @ $4.00	8 00
	carting away brush as per voucher	14 00
Aug. 27	freight and cartage as per voucher	2 62
May 31	H. H. Larned,	
	For ½ doz. 20 in. dusters	11 42
	2 cuspidors	2 00
June 10	1 doz. tumblers	50
July 29	½ " 20 in. dusters	11 43
Aug. 2	Lansing Lumber Co.,	
	For 50 ft. 1½x3 floor, @ $30.00	1 50
Sept. 22	250 " 1x7 2 stock, 250 ft. ½x12, @ $16.00	8 00
18	200 " 1¼x3 floor, @ $35.00	7 00
13	2500 " 1x14 2 stock, 18¾	
	300 " 1x8 " 7½	
	350 " 1x12 " 11½, @ $16.00	50 40
15	180 " 2x6 18, @ $16.00	2 88
	Telegraph and Telephone Const. Co.,	
	For rent of 3 private line telephones, engineer's department, from April 1 to Dec. 31, 1890	45 00
	Amount carried forward	$14,233 17

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$14,233 17
June 24	J. Stahl,	
	For 25 lb 1¾ brads	1 75
	1½ lb washers	15
	6 gal. varnish, wood, @ $2.50	15 00
	50 lb white lead	3 88
26	4 gal. varnish, @ $2.50	10 00
July 1	4 " " @ $2.50	10 00
9	2 " " @ $2.50	5 00
	1 pair wrought butts	50
	1 gro. 1x8 screws	25
	4 copper ice tanks, @ $2.25	9 00
	1 doz. brooms	3 00
	3 varnish brushes, @ $1.35	4 05
	688½ plate iron for roof	17 22
	2 pair 8 in. bronze dble. acting spring butts, @ $9.25	18 50
	express	75
	½ doz. 1½x⅜ bolts	15
	4 lt. glass, 28x50, A. A. dble. cut, $2.39	9 56
12	6 pair 3½x8½ bronze butts, @ $1.45	8 70
14	2 gal. wood varnish, @ $2.50	5 00
	1 doz. Yale drawer locks	8 00
	1 " blank keys	1 00
17	1 keg 20 d. wire nails	3 50
	1 " 10 " " "	3 75
	1 1¼ augur bit	50
21	8 machine bolts	32
	25 lb 2½ wire brads, @ 6c	1 50
	4 days' labor on roof, Ed, @ $3.00	12 00
	4 " " " " Frank, @ $2.00	8 00
	13½ lb solder, @ 25c	3 38
	17½ lb sheet copper, @ 35c	6 13
22	2 gal. wood varnish, @ $2.50	5 00
	25 lb lead	1 88
25	2 lt. glass, 22x40, cut, A. A. D, @ $1.20	2 40
31	2 " " 22x52, " " " " @ $2.85	5 70
Aug. 6	25 lb 3 d. brads, @ 6c	1 50
	2 gal. Wood varnish, @ $2.50	5 00
14	3 sheets tin, 20x28, @ 15c	45
	2 lbs. sash cord, 35c	70
20	1 keg wire nails	3 45
	5¼ lbs. 3-16x1 iron	18
27	2 galvanized iron pails	1 50
	2 ches. scoops, @ $1.50	3 00
	1 gro. 1x10 brass screws	75
	1 " 1¼x10 " "	85
	½ doz. catches	1 50
Sept. 9	2 lawn rakes	1 00
17	1-10 square file	25
	25 lbs. white lead, $1.88; ½ doz. brooms, $2.00	3 88
1	American Express Co.,	
	For express	70
Aug. 26	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages	25
Sept. 2	United States Express Company,	
	For express	60
16	Plyn Williams,	
	For holding inquest in case of Michael Costello at Asylum for Insane Criminals, as per voucher	21 25
Aug. 2	Charles Heine,	
	For holding inquest on body of James B. McPherson, a convict in State Prison, as per voucher	22 08
	post mortem examination by E. L. Kimball	25 00
	" " " W. C. Wright	25 00
12	holding inquest on body of Alexander Gouter, a convict in State Prison, as per voucher	19 14
Sept. 16	holding inquest on body of Peter Ackerman, a convict at State Prison, as per voucher	19 19
July 18	A. Milan Willett, judge of probate of Ionia county,	
	For fees in case of Mary Levering as per voucher	12 20
Aug. 22	" " " " " "	12 20
Sept. 4	" " Smith Neff " "	12 20
	Amount carried forward	$14,612 55

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$14,612 55
Aug. 11	Detroit House of Correction,	
	For expenses of transferring Mary Levering (insane) to asylum at Ionia:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " and return for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
Sept. 20	Detroit Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works,	
	For 1 1¼ Radr. top –2 2xo.9—1—8	
	2 1¼ " " 2 10xo.9—5—10, @ 80c	6 00
	box	50
2	Home of Industry,	
	For statement of account of Johnson, Lande & Co.	482 12
20	J. E. Ferguson,	
	For expenses of transferring Charles Taylor and Elizabeth Young from Eastern Asylum to Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia:	
	2 railroad fares, Pontiac to Ionia, for patients	5 90
	3 " " " " " and return, attendants	15 90
	lunch at Owosso	50
	hack from depot to Asylum	75
2	D. B. Taylor,	
	For expenses of transferring John Ganong from Eastern Asylum to Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia:	
	railroad fare, Pontiac to Ionia and return, self	5 85
	" " " " " for Ganong	2 95
	supper at Owosso Junction	50
July 31	John Grant,	
	For expenses in search and capture of eloped patient, Nathan Ross:	
	railroad fare, Ionia to Lansing, $1.15; supper, 50c	1 65
	" " Lansing to Kalamazoo, $2.05; bus, 25c	2 30
Aug. 1	hotel bill, $1.25; railroad, Kalamazoo to White Pigeon, $1.00	2 25
2	livery, $3.00; telegram, 49c; aid in capture, $3.00; tel. 25c	6 74
	hotel bill at White Pigeon	3 00
	railroad fare for 2 to Sturgis, 90c; hotel, Sturgis, $2.50	3 40
	telegram from Sturgis to Ionia	25
	railroad for 2 from Sturgis to Grand Rapids	5 30
3	breakfast for 2 at Kalamazoo	1 00
	dinner and supper for 2 at Grand Rapids	2 50
	railroad for 2, Grand Rapids to Ionia, $2.00; street car, 20c	2 20
30	Newcomb, Endicott & Co.,	
	For 2 doz. towels, @ $3.50	7 00
	2 " " @ $2.75	5 50
	64 yds. crash, @ 14c	8 96
June 12	H. A. Whitney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Calhoun Co.:	
	investigating home of M. E. Davis, $3.00; team, 75c	3 75
13	" " " Henry Pamp	3 00
	railroad fare to Athens and return, $1.00; team, 75c	1 75
20	investigating home of Geo. Vanstrubey, H. Merrill and E. H. Rhodes	3 00
	railroad fare to Homer, 80c; to Tekonsha, 30c	1 10
	team, 50c; fare to Homer, 30c; hack, 25c	1 05
	fare to Marshall, 40c; dinner, 15c; fare home, 40c	95
July 17	investigating home of C. B. Hall	3 00
	railroad fare to Albion and return and team	1 60
Aug. 14	investigating home of M. E. Kyes	3 00
	railroad fare to Athens and return, $1.00; team, $1.00	2 00
6	Edward Taylor,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Jackson county:	
	visiting home of James Hatch:	
	car fare, 50c; dinner and supper, 70c	1 20
30	visiting Charles Scott:	
	livery, $3.00; dinner and supper, $1.00	4 00
Sept. 12	visiting Viola Myers;	
	livery, $3.00; dinner and supper, $1.00; horse feed, 25c	4 25
19	conveying Nettie Weathers from Jackson to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return, self	2 30
	" " " " for girl	1 35
	hack to the Home	1 00
	" " depot, 50c; dinner and supper, $1.00	1 50
	1 day's service	3 00
18	Thomas Hamilton,	
	For conveying John Richards from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self and boy	5 00
	hack at Lansing	1 00
	dinner and supper, Lansing	1 00
	1½ days' time	4 50
	Amount carried forward	$15,251 22

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$15,251 23
Sept. 11	J. Marcus Snow,	
	For conveying Walter Hamilton from Muskegon to Reform School:	
	fare to Lansing for self and boy	6 50
	meals at Grand Rapids	60
12	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	meal at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Muskegon	3 25
	2 days' services	6 00
July 21	Edward La Fevre,	
	For conveying Frank McCann from Carrollton to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 65
	hack fare, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	dinner, 50c; supper at Owosso, 50c	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
June 26	Frederic J. Bawden,	
	For conveying Edward Bromer from Houghton to Reform School:	
	2 tickets, Houghton to Lansing	36 60
	2 dinners at Marquette	1 00
	2 suppers at Mackinaw	1 00
27	lodging and breakfast, Mackinaw	2 00
	2 dinners, $1.00; 2 suppers, $1.00	2 00
28	lodging and breakfast at Howard City	2 00
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	ticket to Houghton	19 30
	breakfast at Mackinaw	50
	dinner at Marquette	50
	4 days' services	12 00
Aug. 25	John S. Dixon,	
	For conveying Arthur H. Biggs from South Arm to Reform School:	
	boat fare from Charlevoix to Petoskey, for two	1 00
	dinner at Petoskey, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
	railroad fare to Lansing for two	18 90
26	breakfast at Howard City, 50c; dinner, Lansing, 25c	75
27	dinner on train	25
	supper at Boyne Falls	35
	stage from Boyne Falls to Boyne City	50
28	boat from Boyne City to Charlevoix	50
	lodging and breakfast at Boyne City	50
	dinner at East Jordan	35
27	railroad fare, Lansing to Howard City	2 25
	" " Howard City to Boyne Falls	4 25
28	4 days' time	12 00
Sept. 16	Agnes Ure,	
	For conveying Maud Throop from Saginaw to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	8 00
	" " " " for child	4 00
	dinner at Jackson for two	1 00
	hack at Adrian, $1.25; supper, 50c	1 75
	" " Jackson	25
17	lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
16	Robt. Ure,	
	For conveying Lillie Damuth from Saginaw to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return, self	8 00
	" " " " for child	4 00
	dinner at Jackson for two	1 00
	hack at Adrian, $1.25; supper, 50c	1 75
	" " Jackson	25
17	lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
Aug. 26	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For conveying Lulu Warner from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	telegram to Adrian	35
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Adrian for two	8 10
	2 dinners, $1.00; hack at Adrian, $1.00	2 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
27	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $4.05; dinner, 50c	4 55
Sept. 9	conveying Eddie Walker from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self	1 95
	" " " " boy	1 95
	Amount carried forward	$15,470 17

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$15,470 17
Sept. 9	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For street car, Lansing, 10c; dinner, 50c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
12	conveying Clara L. Smith from Grand Rapids to Industrial home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	2 railroad fares to Adrian	8 10
	2 dinners, $1.00; carriage, $1.00	2 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
13	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $4.05; dinner, 50c	4 55
Aug. 27	C. T. Jarvis,	
	For conveying Emma Cally from Vassar to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Vassar to Adrian, self and girl	8 60
	2 dinners at Detroit	1 00
	hack at Adrian to the Home, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Detroit	1 80
28	lodging and breakfast, Detroit	1 00
	railroad fare, Detroit to Vassar	2 60
	2 days' services	6 00
Sept. 3	Carrie Mosher,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Eddie Perry from Big Rapids to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Big Rapids to Coldwater and return	9 10
	" " " " " " for child	1 62
	bus and hack fare, $1.50; hotel, $2.50	4 00
Aug. 28	Mrs. H. W. Sentz,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Robt. Reed, Ella May Munger, Ida Bell Munger and Earl Munger from Hastings to State Public School:	
	fare from Hastings to Coldwater, self and 4 children	4 75
	hack at Coldwater	1 50
	fare home, $3.40; hotel, Coldwater, $1.00	4 40
25	R. C. Miller,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Mina and Grace Taylor, Edward P. Wallace, and Zella Helmer from Greenville to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Greenville to Coldwater and return	17 85
	dinners at Coldwater and Lansing	2 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, self and assistant	3 00
	hack at Lansing, $1.00; at Coldwater, $1.95	2 95
Sept. 6	S. M. Hamilton,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Willie Palmer and Frank Palmer from Lenawee county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare for self and children	4 40
	dinner at Adrian	40
	supper at Coldwater, 50c; street car, Adrian, 15c	65
	hack fare from Coldwater to School	1 00
11	D. W. Thompson,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Lee Franklin from Manistique to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Manistique to Detroit	12 75
	" " " Detroit to Ypsilanti	90
	" " " Ypsilanti to Jackson	1 75
	" " " Jackson to Jonesville	75
	" " " Jonesville to Coldwater	55
	meals for self and boy	3 50
	hack to school and back	1 00
14	hotel at Coldwater	1 50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Hillsdale	70
15	hotel, Hillsdale	1 50
	railroad fare from Hillsdale to Detroit	2 75
	meals	1 00
16	railroad fare from Detroit to Trout Lake Junction	10 25
	meals	1 50
17	railroad fare, Trout Lake to Manistique, $2.50; meal, 50c	3 00
June 17	A. Riley Crittenden,	
	For expenses as county agent of Livingston county:	
	investigating home of Mylo Beach; carriage	2 00
Aug. 4	visit to Maggie Alger; carriage, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
11	" " Gertrude Hamilton; carriage, $2.00; over night, $1.00	3 00
12	investigating home of Mrs. Mabley:	
	carriage, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
	over night at farm house	1 00
13	visit Lillian Burleigh: carriage, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
18	investigating home of John Murray: carriage	2 00
Sept. 12	" " " Abraham Brandt; carriage, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
	Amount carried forward	$15,635 89

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed September 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$15,635 89
Aug. 27	Nelson B. Rich,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Clara Gosch, Lilly Gosch and Willie Gosch from Grand Rapids to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Coldwater and return	9 90
	hotel bill and hack fare	3 50
May 28	Samuel W. Peterson:	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Newaygo county:	
	investigating home of Nellie Fetterly	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel, 60c	2 60
June 26	investigating home of Mary Vanderalans	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 60c	2 60
30	visiting home of W. O. Wheeler, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
July 31	" " " Wm. Trainer	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2,00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel, 50c	3 40
Aug. 6	visiting home of Mary McCuster	3 00
	livery, $2.50; railroad fare to Big Rapids and return, $2.10	4 60
	hotel bill	1 75
23	visiting home of N. P. Wheeler, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
Sept. 2	investigating case Mrs. Ezra Parce as to Nellie Fetterly	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
3	investigating charges by Eva Walker, against her guardian	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
5	investigating home of D. C. Traver	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel, 50c	2 50
12	investigating home of Frank Zolber	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel, 40c	2 40
13	visiting home of W. P. Wheeler, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
2	Anna E. Phillips,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Albert Roop from Gratiot county to State Public School:	
	bus fare at Ithaca	25
	railroad fare, Ithaca to Jackson, 1½ fares	4 30
	bus at Jackson, 25c; lunch, 60c	85
	railroad fare, Jackson to Coldwater, 1½ fares	1 95
	bus fare, 75c; hotel bill, $1.50	2 25
3	railroad fare, Coldwater to Jackson	1 30
	dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	railroad fare, Jackson to Ithaca, $2.85; bus, 25c	3 10
Aug. 28	H. T. Lewis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Charles Plant from Osceola county to State Public School:	
	car fare to Reed City, self and boy	15
	dinner at " "	75
	car fare from Reed City to Grand Rapids and return	3 70
	" " " " " " " " for boy	1 05
	supper at Grand Rapids, self and boy	75
	bus at Grand Rapids	50
29	car fare, Grand Rapids to Sturgis, self and boy	3 85
	lodging at Sturgis	75
	bus fare "	50
	car fare, Sturgis to Coldwater, self and boy	1 05
	breakfast at Coldwater, for boy	25
	bus to School	1 00
	breakfast and dinner, $1.00; bus, 25c	1 25
	car fare, Coldwater to White Pigeon	1 05
	" " White Pigeon to Grand Rapids	2 45
30	bus, Grand Rapids, 50c; supper, lodging and breakfast, $1.50	2 00
	dinner at Reed City, 50c; car fare to Hersey, 10	60
Sept. 9	L. J. Hitchcock,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying George A. Herrick from Genesee county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Flint to Coldwater, 1½ fares	6 05
	2 dinners at Lansing	75
10	hotel bill at Coldwater	1 50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Flint	4 60
	supper at Wayne	35
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for October:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	George Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Arthur L. Hanson, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Amount carried forward	$16,112 54

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$16,112 54
Sept. 10	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for October:	
	Fred B. Lee, day watch, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Chas. F. Smith, day watch, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Jeremiah Mahoney, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 27 days, @ $2.50	67 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 31 days, @ $2.50	77 50
	Wm. Ralston, repairing stone walk, 27 days, @ $3.25	87 75
	John Kennedy, janitor, 1 month	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 1 "	50 00
	John Broad, " 1 "	50 00
	Chas. McKrill, " 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 27 " @ $1.50	40 50
	Chas. H. Holmes, " 27 " "	40 50
	John Oatley, " 27 " "	40 50
	Frank L. Thompson, " 21 " "	31 50
	Thomas Fitzgerald, " 31 " "	46 50
	John Maher, " 27 " "	40 50
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 27 " "	40 50
	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor for October	62 00
	washing 110 pieces	5 50
	James M. Greenfield,	
	For services as janitor for October	62 00
	R. B. Larselere,	
	For services as janitor for October	62 00
	washing 68 towels	3 40
	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor for October	62 00
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's Department for October	83 34
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor for October	52 00
	washing 15 pieces	75
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor for October	54 00
	washing 3 dozen towels	1 80
	Chris Frey,	
	For services as janitor for October	62 00
	washing for office of Treasurer	2 25
	Mrs. M. Bogardus,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ½ of October	35 00
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 60 pieces	3 00
	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	21 shutter bars	2 50
	Chas. McKrill,	
	For washing 150 towels	7 50
	" 22 " for Board of Health office	1 10
Oct. 22	G. Straub,	
	For freight on paper, as per voucher	2 32
	cartage on same	50
	freight on paper, as per voucher	5 54
	cartage on same	76
4	Thomas Gordon,	
	For 315 loads of dirt on block 125, @ 10c	31 50
27	Frank Hurlbert,	
	For 6 dozen hand soap	5 00
Sept. 16	R. B. Woodard,	
	For 1 wrench	1 00
19	2 new pokers	2 00
Oct. 1	making 3 chisels, 25c; 2 clamps, 50c	75
28	1 new poker, $1.00; 12 chair springs, $9.00	10 00
29	Ferry & Butts,	
	For castors	1 50
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
	For gas used for Oct. in capitol, 239,200 ft., @ $1.80	430 56
	" " " " old offices, 1,400 ft., @ $1.80	2 16
	" " " " corridors, 3,100 ft., @ $1.80	5 58
	Amount carried forward	$18,177 30

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$18,177 30
Oct. 29	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For electric light in 3 street lamps, July 15 to Oct. 15		75 00
	" " " 13 corridor lamps, 1 month		13 00
	John Clear,		
	For 28 loads of paper to printing office		9 50
	freight and cartage as per voucher		40
	3 days carting ashes, self, man and team		12 00
	horse, mowing lawn, 7 days		7 00
	freight and cartage, as per voucher		17 63
16	American Express Co.,		
	For express		30
27	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For message		25
	Telegraph and Telephone Const. Co.,		
	For rental of 13 telephones from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890, as follows:		
	Board of State Auditors		10 00
	Auditor General		10 00
	Executive Office		10 00
	Supreme Court		10 00
	Superintendent of Public Instruction		10 00
	Commissioner of Railroads		10 00
	Commissioner of Labor		10 00
	Engineer's office		10 00
	Secretary of State		10 00
	Engineer's residence		9 00
	State Land Office		10 00
	" Treasurer's Office		10 00
	Attorney General's "		10 00
Aug. 20	E. F. Cooley,		
	For 1 1½ L. Gate valve		2 38
	1 1½x3 nipple		08
Sept. 8	46 11-12 ft. ¾ blk pipe, @ 7½c, $3.52; 47½% off		1 85
13	6 basin clamps		60
	1 2½ C. I. tee	$1 10	
	3 2 C. I. tees, @ 60c	1 80	
	6 2 red'g tees, @ 70c	4 20	
	4 2 " ells @ 46c	1 84	
	6 1½ sht. nipple, @ 17c	1 02	
		$9 96	
	70% off	6 97	
			2 99
17	12 1¼ floor plates, @ 15c, $1.80; 65%		63
22	2 2½ C. I. ells, @ 75c	$1 50	
	3 1¼x1¼x3 C. I. red'g tees, @ 70c	2 10	
	1 2½x2½x1½ " "	1 25	
	4 2½ sht. nipples, @ 56c	2 24	
	3 1¼ bushings, @ 13c	39	
	1 2x2x2½ C. I. red'g tees	1 25	
		$8 73	
	70% off	6 11	
			2 62
	1 1¼ mal. cross, @ 42c; 65% off		15
	53 ft. 1-in. blk pipe, @ 10½c, $5.58; 47½% off		2 93
28	1 2½x1 bushing	$0 42	
30	2 ¾x⅝ "	14	
		$0 56	
	70% off	39	
			17
Oct. 2	1 No. 1 Forbes' pipe machine		50 00
6	2 2½ C. I. red'g tees, @ $1.25	$2 50	
	4 1¼x¾x1½ red'g tees, @ 44c	1 76	
		$4 26	
	70% off	2 98	
			1 28
	31 10-12 ft. 2½ blk pipe, @ 47c	$14 97	
	51 4-12 ft. 2 " @ 30c	15 40	
		$30 37	
	60% off	18 22	
			12 15
	Amount carried forward		$18,519 21

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$18,519 21
Oct. 16	E. F. Cooley,		
	For 1 2½ C. I. red'g tee	$1 25	
	8 1½ " ells	1 60	
	6 1¼ " red'g tees	2 10	
	2 2 long nipples	70	
	1 2½ bushing	42	
	2 2 C. I. red'g tees	1 40	
	4 1¼ long nipples	80	
	6 ¾ C. I. ells	54	
	2 1¼ sht. nipples	28	
	70% off	$6 36	
			2 73
	1 2½ C. I. tees		30
	1 1¼ reducer, 25c; 2 1¼ ceiling plates, 40c	$0 65	
	4 ¾ unions	1 12	
	65% off	$1 15	
			62
	2 lb empire sheet packing		60
	6 feet silk tubing		1 50
	3 ⅜ tube connections		30
17	67 10-12 feet ¾ blk. pipe, @ 7½c, $5.09; 47½% off		2 67
	1 1¼ red'g tee, 35c, 70% off		11
	1 ¾ steam cock		75
18	2 1¼ nipples, 3 long	$0 40	
20	1 1½ flange union	1 15	
	1 1½ red'g tee	44	
		$1 99	
	70% off	1 39	
			60
	3 ¾ r. and l couplings		12
	1 ¾ steam cock		68
21	6 ¾ mal. ells at 15c, 90c; 65% off		32
22	2 1¼ long nipples, at 20c, 40c; 70% off		12
	1 Davis N. P. air valve		1 00
24	8 10-12 feet ⅛ blk. pipe		21
	1 ⅛ T. H. Sht. air cock		18
26	1 doz. Victor auto air valve		6 00
June 24	Lansing Lumber Co.,		
	For 160 feet lineal ½x18 rip 9⅜, 1 out		
	100 " " ½x12 " 5⅜, " @ $30.00		6 21
Oct. 11	12 " 1-12x12 oak, @ $35.00		42
20	150 " ⅞x12, 2 stock, @ $16.00		2 40
	300 " ⅞x14 wide com., @ 18.00		5 40
	170 " ⅞x8½, 2 stock		
	175 " ⅞x12½ " @ $16.00		5 52
	300 " ⅞x13¾, w. com., @ $18.00		5 40
	100 " ⅞x7, 2 stock, @ $16.00		1 60
22	200 " ⅞x8½, 2 stock, @$16.00		3 20
	200 ft. ⅞x12½ wide com., @ $18.00		3 60
	200 " " 14 " @ $18.00		3 60
	32 " ¾—16		45
	24 " 1½x12—16, 3 out		48
23	100 " 8½ No. 2 stock, @ $16.00		
	100 " 12½ " @ 16.00		
	100 " 12 " @ 16.00		4 80
24	200 " ⅞x14 wide com.		
	200 " 13 " @ $18.00		7 20
	100 " 12 2 stock		
	200 " 12½ "		
	100 " 8½ "		6 40
3	Detroit Electrical Works,		
	For 50 porus cups, @ 30c		15 00
	50 leclanche zincs, @ 5c		2 50
	boxing and cartage		30
	Detroit House of Correction,		
	For board and care of female prisoners from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1890, as per voucher		316 75
	Amount carried forward		$18,929 25

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.		
	Amount brought forward		$18,929 25
Sept. 22	Detroit House of Correction,		
	For expenses for transferring Josephine Archamboalt (insane) to asylum at Ionia:		
	fare to Ionia		3 70
	" " " and return for officer		6 65
	2 meals		1 00
27	transferring William Coffee (insane) to asylum at Ionia:		
	fare to Ionia		3 70
	" " " and return for officer		6 65
	2 meals		1 00
Oct. 21	C. Long & Co.,		
	For 3 cases Economy W. C. paper		45 00
Sept. 27	Hudson & Symington,		
	For 42 yards linoleum, @ 95c		39 90
Oct. 22	Fulton Iron & Engine Works:		
	For 4 6-in. cups, @ $1.00		4 00
	postage		12
15	Detroit Lead Pipe & S. L. Works,		
	For 2 1¼ jenk union radr. valve n. p., @ $6.40	$12 80	
	60% off	7 68	
			5 12
June 20	F. G. Fifield,		
	For expenses in transferring Maurice Kilty, Joseph Bolinger and Wm. Smith, from State Prison to Asylum at Ionia:		
	railroad fare for self, keeper Lowe and 3 convicts from Jackson to Lansing, $5.50; Lansing to Ionia, $5.75		11 25
	hotel bill		2 00
	railroad, self and keeper Lowe, Ionia to Jackson		4 50
Oct. 14	expenses in transferring Warren Palmer, Charles Harvey, Thomas Cassidy and Isaac Winters from State Prison to Asylum at Ionia:		
	railroad fare, Jackson to Lansing, self, keeper and four convicts		6 60
	" " Lansing to Ionia		6 90
	hotel bill for self and keeper		2 00
	railroad fare, self and keeper, Ionia to Jackson		4 50
29	Geo. H. Kneal,		
	For building 67 rods 10 ft. 6 in. sidewalk, block 79, @ $3.70		250 26
9	Wm. Gippert,		
	For conveying Louis Holts from Adrian to State Reform School:		
	hack fare at Adrian		50
	railroad fare to Lansing for prisoner, $2.35; for self, $2.35		4 70
	dinner at Hillsdale for two		1 00
	supper at Lansing, 50c; lodging, 50c		1 00
10	breakfast		50
	railroad fare to Adrian, $2.35; hack, 25c		2 60
	hack at Lansing		75
	2 days' services		6 00
9	Thomas Bradley,		
	For conveying Oliver Arkles from Tawas City to Reform School:		
	railroad fare to Lansing, self and boy		3 70
10	supper, lodging and breakfast at Bay City		3 00
	hack at Lansing, 50c; dinner, 50c		1 00
	railroad fare to Tawas City		4 35
11	supper, lodging, breakfast and dinner, Bay City		2 00
	3 days' services		9 00
6	H. E. Roberts,		
	For conveying Willie McFadgen and Charles Magnan from Manistee to Reform School:		
	bus fares to depot		75
	3 tickets, Manistee to Lansing		15 15
	3 dinners at Grand Rapids		1 20
	bus at Lansing to School		75
	supper, 50c; bus to depot, 25		75
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee		5 35
	bus at Grand Rapids, 25c; lodging, 50c		75
7	breakfast, 50c; bus 25c; dinner, Reed City, 50c		1 25
	2 days' services		6 00
6	James Snow:		
	For conveying Matilda Lammer from Muskegon to Industrial Home:		
	fare for self and girl to Tecumseh		11 50
	" " " " " " Adrian		80
	meals, $1.50; hack at Adrian, $1.00		2 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian		1 50
	Amount carried forward		$19,427 45

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$19,427 45
Oct. 7	James Snow,	
	For fare, Adrian to Allegan	3 75
	" Allegan to Grand Rapids	95
	supper, 50c; fare to Muskegon, $1.20	1 70
	2 days' services	6 00
Sept. 15	H. E. Steward,	
	For conveying Martin Lamson from Tawas City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $5.55; for boy, $2.78	8 33
	lunch for two	50
	hotel over night	2 00
	return fare	5 55
	2 days' services	6 00
Oct. 11	A. W. Stodden,	
	For conveying William Jones from Centreville to Reform School:	
	hack fare, Centreville	50
	railroad fare, self, Centreville to Lansing	2 90
	" " boy, " "	2 90
	" " self, Lansing to Centreville	2 90
	hack, 50c; dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 50
	1 day's service	3 00
Sept. 9	Mrs. J. M. Fuller,	
	For conveying Florence Condny from Stanton to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, self and girl, from Greenville to Adrian	8 10
	dinner, Hillsdale	1 00
	hack to the Home	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Greenville	4 10
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; supper, Lansing, 50c	1 00
	2½ days' services	7 50
25	Geo. W. Simmons,	
	For conveying Dewey C. Pierce from Ontonagon to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return for one	9 55
	supper, Lansing	50
26	lodging and breakfast at Lansing	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
9	George H. Turner,	
	For conveying Claud H. Dennis from Flint to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self, $3.00; for boy, $1.50	4 50
	dinner at restaurant	50
	bus fare to school, 75c; street car. 5c	80
	1 day's service	3 00
May 7	W. B. Horton,	
	For conveying Arthur I. Pardee and Joseph Paschke from Manistee to Reform School:	
	bus at Manistee	75
	tickets from Manistee to Lansing	10 10
	breakfasts at Reed City	75
	dinners at Ionia	75
	bus at Lansing	1 00
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee	5 35
	bus at Grand Rapids	25
	supper and lodging	1 00
8	breakfast, 50c; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
28	conveying Eben L. Carter from Manistee to Reform School:	
	bus at Manistee	50
	2 tickets, Manistee to Lansing	10 10
	breakfast at Reed City, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	bus at Lansing	75
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee	5 35
	bus at Grand Rapids, 25c; supper and lodging, $1.00	1 25
29	breakfast, 50c; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 25
	2 days services	6 00
Oct. 6	conveying Tony Slingerland and Fred Gurneau from Manistee to Reform School:	
	3 bus fares, Manistee to Depot	75
	3 tickets, Manistee to Lansing	15 15
	dinners at Grand Rapids	1 20
	bus, Lansing to School, 75c; to depot, 25c	1 00
	supper at Lansing	50
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee	5 35
	bus, Grand Rapids, 25c; lodging, 50c	75
7	breakfast, 50c; bus, 25c; dinner, 50c	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$19,611 33

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$19,611 83
June 4	W. B. Horton,	
	For conveying Louis Mickleson and Lillie Mickleson from Manistee county to State Public School:	
	bus, 75c; railroad fares to Coldwater, $14.10	14 85
	breakfasts, Reed City, 75c; dinners, 75c	1 50
	bus at Sturgis, 75c; suppers, 75c	1 50
	bus, Coldwater, 75c; hotel, $1.50	2 25
5	ticket Coldwater to Manistee	7 05
	bus at Grand Rapids, 25c; supper and lodging, $1.00	1 25
6	breakfast, 50c; bus, Grand Rapids, 25c	75
	dinner at Reed City	50
Oct. 23	Baker Shriner,	
	For conveying Maud Covey from Hastings to Industrial Home:	
	2 railroad fares, Hastings to Eaton Rapids	2 30
	2 bus fares, Eaton Rapids	50
	2 railroad fares, Eaton Rapids to Adrian	4 00
	2 dinners at Hillsdale	1 00
	extra for 2 seats on fast train Hillsdale to Adrian	50
	hack at Adrian, $1.25; board, 50c	1 75
	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson, $1.35; board, 50c	1 85
24	" " Jackson to Hastings	1 35
	2 days' time	6 00
17	M. C. Hunt,	
	For conveying May Burton from Romeo to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Detroit and return for self	2 25
	" " " for girl	1 25
	breakfast for girl, 35c; street car, 10c	45
	2 dinners	50
	2 railroad tickets to Adrian from Detroit	3 40
	1 " " returning to Detroit	1 70
	street car fare at Adrian	10
	livery to the Home, $1.00; supper, Adrian, 25c	1 25
	bus fare at Detroit	25
18	lodging and breakfast	50
	2 days' services	6 00
Sept. 22	Louis Doelle,	
	For conveying Emil Pelkie from Manistee to Reform School:	
	bus at Manistee, 50c; fare to Lansing, $10.10	10 60
	breakfast at Reed City, $1.00; dinner, Ionia, $1.00	2 00
	hack, Lansing, $1.00; supper, lodging and breakfast, $1.50	2 50
	fare to Manistee	5 05
	dinner at Ionia, 50c; supper, Reed City, 50c	1 00
	bus at Manistee	25
	3 days' services	9 00
Oct. 8	Geo. L. Cornville,	
	For conveying Mary Gardner from Oscoda to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Oscoda to Tawas City for girl	50
9	" " Tawas City to Bay City, self and girl	4 40
	supper at Bay City, $1.00; railroad, Bay City to Detroit, $6.40	7 40
10	lodging and breakfast at Detroit	2 00
	railroad, Detroit to Adrian	3 40
	hack to the Home, $2.00; hotel, 50c; hack, 50c	3 00
	railroad fare, Adrian to Detroit	1 70
	bus from depot to hotel	25
11	supper, lodging and breakfast, Detroit	1 50
	railroad fare, Detroit to Tawas City	5 45
	dinner at Bay City	50
	3 days' services	9 00
Sept. 22	F. E. Jenks,	
	For conveying Lizetta Baker from Ludington to Industrial Home:	
	2 railroad fares, Ludington to Adrian, $16.30; hack, 50c	16 80
	2 meals, Saginaw, $1.00; hack, Adrian, $1.50; hotel, $1.50	4 00
23	railroad fare, Adrian to Ludington	8 15
	dinner, Romulus, 50c; supper, Saginaw, 50c	1 00
	2½ days' services	7 50
29	John McKercher,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Nelson Wooley from Genesee county to State Public School:	
	1 fare to Coldwater	4 05
	½ " " "	2 10
	hack hire at Coldwater	1 00
30	hotel bill	1 50
	1 fare, returning to Flint	4 05
	dinner at Lansing	50
	Amount carried forward	$19,798 53

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$19,798 53
Sept. 19	Mrs. A. J. Tallerday,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying James D. Doty from Cass county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to and from Coldwater	5 40
	hack, $1.50; meals, $1.00	2 50
8	John O. Stedman,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying George Watson from Gregory to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Gregory to Jackson	70
	dinner at Jackson	50
	railroad fare, Jackson to Jonesville	75
	supper at Jonesville	75
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Coldwater	55
9	lodging and breakfast	1 50
	hack fare to School	1 00
	dinner at Coldwater	50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Jackson	1 30
	" " Jackson to Gregory	70
Oct. 17	C. M. Thompson,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Wm. Edgerton, Edward Bush and Walter T. Ward from Wayne county to State Public School:	
	fare from county house to West Detroit	1 05
	railroad to Coldwater and return	11 85
18	hack at Coldwater	2 00
	6 meals, $1.50; hotel, $2.00	3 50
19	R. H. Nicholls,	
	For conveying Michael Lamerand from Eagle River to Reform School:	
	rig from Eagle River to Red Jacket	5 00
	dinner, Allouez, 50c; for boy, 25c	75
	supper, Red Jacket, 50c; for boy, 25c	75
20	bed, 75c; breakfast, 75c	1 50
	fare from Red Jacket to Houghton, self, 60c; boy, 30c	90
	fare, Houghton to Lansing, $17.50; boy, $8.75	26 25
	dinner, Marquette, self, 50c; boy, 25c	75
	supper, Mackinaw, 50c; boy, 25c	75
21	breakfast, Bay City, 50c; boy, 25c	75
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	one fare, from Lansing to Houghton	17 95
	sleeper from Bay City to Mackinaw	1 50
22	breakfast, Mackinaw, 50c; dinner, Marquette, 50c	1 00
	supper, 50c; bed, 50c	1 00
23	breakfast, dinner, supper and bed, Ishpeming	2 00
24	" and dinner, Hancock	1 00
	fare from Houghton to Red Jacket	60
	rig from Red Jacket to Eagle River	5 00
	supper at Allouez	50
	6 days' services	18 00
Sept. 19	J. E. Darr,	
	For conveying Dave Logan from Ludington to Reform School:	
	one railroad fare from Ludington to Lansing	5 25
	half " " " " " "	2 75
	one " " " Lansing to Ludington	5 25
	2 meals at White Cloud	1 00
	2 " " Grand Rapids	1 00
	1 meal at Lansing	50
20	hotel at Grand Rapids	1 50
	1 meal at Baldwin	50
	2½ days' services	7 50
Oct. 4	A. Milan Willett, Judge of Probate, Ionia Co.,	
	For fees in case of Frank Harris, insane	12 20
6	" " " " Chas. Wilson, insane	12 20
17	" " " " Josephine Archambault	12 20
24	" " " " Wm. Coffee, as per voucher	12 20
Sept. 24	O. C. Tompkins,	
	For conveying prisoner, Mary Rossbach, from State House of Correction, U. P., to Detroit House of Correction:	
	railroad fare for self and prisoner to Detroit	20 40
	supper for self and prisoner to Mackinaw City	1 00
25	carriage in Detroit	1 00
	breakfast, dinner and supper, Detroit	2 25
	railroad fare, Detroit to Marquette	15 20
	sleeping car from Detroit to Mackinaw City	2 00
26	breakfast at Mackinaw City	50
	Amount carried forward	$20,046 43

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$20,046 43
Sept. 4	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating home of Mrs. McKerlie, applicant for child	3 00
9	visiting Bertie Hill, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
10	" Eva Hedglen, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
12	" Roy Shores, $3.00; hack hire, 50c	3 50
13	" Mabel Robinson, $3.00; car fare, 15c	3 15
15	" Tillman Slack, $3.00; livery hire, $1.00	4 00
16	" Anthony Thompson, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
18	" Gilbert Grovenor, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
17	investigating case of John Richards, $3.00; hack, 60c	3 60
23	" " " Sidney Nigh, $3.00; hack and car, 60c	3 60
27	inspecting jail, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
Oct. 7	investigating case of William Cody	3 00
	hack and car fare	85
Sept. 19	visiting Louis Drexel, $3.00; hack and car, 60c	3 60
8	J. M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating case of Florence Cowdry	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Stanton and return, self	1 90
	" " of Cowdry to Greenville	1 05
	breakfast, supper and lodging	1 00
17	investigating case of Elmer Sutton	3 00
Oct. 1	" " Arthur H. Cornwell	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Wyman and return	2 55
Sept. 24	1 day inspecting Jail	3 00
	railroad fare to Stanton and return	1 90
	dinner, Stanton	25
22	conveying Elmer Sutton from Greenville to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Greenville to Lansing and return	3 10
	" " " " " for boy	85
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's service, $3.00	3 50
Oct. 1	conveying Arthur H. Cornwell from Wyman to Reform School:	
	railroad fare of boy to Greenville	75
4	" " " Greenville to Lansing	85
	" " self, Greenville to Lansing and return	3 05
	supper, self, at Lansing	50
	" breakfast and lodging of boy at Greenville	75
	1 day's service	3 00
Feb. 26	Robert Ure,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Saginaw county:	
	1 day inspecting jail	3 00
Sept. 30	1 " " "	3 00
29	conveying Frederick Dean from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	3 70
	" " " for boy	1 85
	supper at Lansing	50
	1 day's service	3 00
May 20	C. B. Mills,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Tuscola county:	
	investigating case of Charles Smith	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.00; dinner and feed, 50c	1 50
June 12	investigating case of Rose Weaver	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.00; dinner and feed, 50c	1 50
Aug. 12	investigating application for child	3 00
	railroad fare to Cass City and return	1 40
	dinner and lunch	35
Sept. 24	telegram to Caro	30
25	inspecting jail	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
29	visiting children from State Public School	3 00
30	" " " " " "	3 00
	horse and buggy, 2 days, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
27	Charles Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	investigating case of Edward Davis	3 00
29	" jail, $3.00; horse and carriage, $3.00	6 00
	dinner and feed	75
July 2	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of Albert Posner	75
7	" " John Outbate	75
8	" " John Tenny and others	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$20,187 18

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$20,187 18
July 11	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For investigating case of Minnie Beeves	3 00
15	" " John Breen	75
24	" " Frank Chapel	75
28	" " Frank Rope	3 00
Aug. 5	" " M. Lawler, 50c; R. Beenegar, 75c	1 25
13	" " George Fell	1 00
15	" " Peter Duyer and others	1 50
	expenses in above cases, as per voucher	10 95
Sept.	inspecting jail	3 00
Oct. 21	conveying Henry Swartz from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	one day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare, self to Lansing	1 95
	" " boy "	1 95
	car fare, 10c; dinner, 50c	60
	railroad fare, self to Grand Rapids	1 95
16	conveying Della and Ella Heminger from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack	1 00
	railroad fare, self, Grand Rapids to Adrian	4 05
	" " 2 girls, " " "	8 10
	dinners	1 50
17	carriage at Adrian	1 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $4.05; dinner, 50c	4 55
July 29	C. D. Blanchard,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Marquette county:	
	investigating case of Winfield M. Sutherland	3 00
30	" " August Taumbain	3 00
Sept. 22	inspecting jail, $3.00; postage and stationery, 50c	3 50
July 3	E. W. Harris,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Clair county:	
	examination in case of Thos. Hoffman	3 00
10	" " " Frank Backus	3 00
Sept. 6	" " " Bernerd Hunt	3 00
17	inspecting jail	3 00
Aug. 27	visiting May Hammond, ½ day	1 50
	livery, $4.00; toll, 12c	4 12
Sept. 12	visiting P. Baultz, Wm. E. Green and Wm. Robinson	3 00
	livery, $4.00; horse feed, 50c; dinner, 30c	4 80
25	visiting Fred Kiehl and others	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.43; livery, $1.50; dinner, 25c	3 18
Mar. 17	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	examination of Thomas Snidley	3 00
	railroad fare, 60c; hotel, 75c	1 35
June 16	examination of John Morrison	3 00
	livery, $3.50; bill, 50c	4 00
Sept. 22	inspecting jail, $3.00; fare, 60c; dinner, 25c	3 85
Aug. 1	O. K. White,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oceana county:	
	investigating case of Bradford Rhinehart and George Randall	3 00
2	" home for Emanuel Hanson	3 00
	railroad fare to Hart and return	1 00
	livery hire, $1.00; hotel bill, $1.25	2 25
Sept. 8	visiting home for ward	3 00
9	" wards in the county	3 00
10	" " " " "	3 00
	board for self and team	4 00
	hire of team	5 00
Mar. 24	S. S. Dryden.	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Allegan county:	
	finding home for Sophia Hughly	3 00
Apr. 2	" " " Frank Hughly	3 00
Sept. 22	investigating home of Chas. Peck	3 00
23	visit to Thos. Wager, $3.00; bus fare, 25c	3 25
	railroad fare to Plainwell and return	70
Oct. 2	visit to Blanch Bently	3 00
	railroad fare to Martin and return	70
	dinner, 25c; bus fare, 25c	50
9	visit to home of I. B. Swann	3 00
	railroad fare and return	70
	Amount carried forward	$20,354 93

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$20,354 98
Oct. 9	S. S. Dryden,	
	For dinner, 25c; bus fare, 25c; postage 1 year, $3.00	3 50
Aug. 13	trial of Wm. Fales	3 00
	railroad fare to Wayland and return	1 75
	dinner and supper, 50c; bus, 25c	75
14	trial of Wm. Thompson	3 00
Sept. 1	" " Allen Osborn	3 00
5	" " James Vanderwood	3 00
12	" " Lee Baker	3 00
24	inspecting jail	3 00
Aug. 15	conveying William Thompson from Allegan to Reform School:	
	bus to depot, 25c; fare to Kalamazoo, $1.15	1 40
	supper, Kalamazoo	50
	fare to Vicksburg, 55c; to Lansing, $3.10	3 65
	lodging at Vicksburg, 50c; bus to School, 50c	1 00
16	breakfast, Lansing, 50c; fare to Battle Creek, $1.86	1 86
	dinner	25
	fare to Allegan, $1.25; bus, 15c	1 40
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 19	Samuel W. Peterson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Newaygo county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 40c	2 40
June 23	investigating John Morrison	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 25c	2 25
July 27	investigating case of John and Ed. Burton	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
Aug. 2	investigating case of John Burton	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
Sept. 25	inspecting jail	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
Aug. 18	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	visiting Margaret Bridge, $3.00; horse and buggy, $3.00	6 00
Sept. 11	" George Hiner, $3.00; " " " $3.00	6 00
12	" Frank Booker, $2.00; " " " $1.50	3 50
13	" Oscar Williams, $3.00; " " " $3.00	6 00
15	" George Mathews, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
30	" Mary E. Pratt, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
Oct. 1	" Bennie J. Gillmore, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
2	" Jennie Cowles, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
7	" Willie Gilbert, $2.00; " " " $1.50	3 50
9	" Thompson Shidler, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
10	" Tillie Nelson, $3.00; " " " $2.50	5 50
29	inspecting jail	3 00
18	investigating case of Geo. Babcock	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
Mar. 8	J. H. Van Ness,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Ionia county:	
	investigating home of Melissa Arnold	3 00
	railroad fare	80
	dinner and supper, $1.00; team, $1.50	2 50
July 29	visiting home of Geo. Day	3 00
	team, $2.00; dinner, supper and feed, $1.00	3 00
Aug. 28	visiting Vina Middaugh, $3.00; team, $2.00	5 00
Sept. 23	" May Reneger, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
24	" Frank Helens, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
25	" Rufus Platt, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
22	investigating Edith Cook, $3.00; team, $2.00	5 00
26	inspecting jail	3 00
Feb. 27	John McRae,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Keweenaw county:	
	inspecting jail, $3.00; expenses, $1.50	4 50
Sept. 25	" " $3.00; " $1.50	4 50
May 12	visiting indentured children, $3.00; expenses, $1.50	4 50
Aug. 25	Alex P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
	visiting Eugene Quackenbush	3 00
	railroad fare, 65c; dinner, 25c	90
28	visiting Austin Bagnall	3 00
	conveyance, 75c; dinner, 25c	1 00
Sept. 22	investigating case of boy at Cadillac	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$20,553 34

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$20,553 24
Sept. 23	Alex P. McManamy,	
	For railroad fare, 65c; dinner, 25c	90
24	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare, 65c; dinner, 25c	90
Oct. 18	investigating home of David Towns	3 00
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for November:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 30 days, @ $2.25	67 50
	Arthur L. Hanson, night watch, 30 days, @ $2.25	67 50
	Fred B. Lee, day watch, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	Charles F. Smith, day watch, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	Jeremiah Mahoney, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 25 days, @ $2.00	50 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 25 days, @ $2.50	62 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 26 days, @ $2.50	65 00
	Wm. Ralston, repairing stone walk, 25 days, @ $3.25	81 25
	John Kennedy, janitor, 25 days	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 25 "	50 00
	John Broad, " 25 "	50 00
	Charles McKrill, " 25 "	50 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 25 days, @ $1.50	37 50
	Charles H. Holmes, " 25 " "	37 50
	John Oatley, " 25 " "	37 50
	Frank L. Thompson, " 25 " "	37 50
	Thomas Fitzgerald, " 30 " "	45 00
	John Maher, " 25 " "	37 50
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 25 " "	37 50
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor for November	50 00
	washing 23 pieces	1 15
	R. B. Larzelere,	
	For services as janitor for November	60 00
	washing 61 pieces	3 05
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's department for November	83 33
	Mrs. Martha Bogardus,	
	For services as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ½ of November	35 00
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 61 pieces	3 05
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor for November	50 00
	washing 3 doz. towels	1 80
	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor for November	60 00
	washing 98 pieces	4 90
	Christ. Frey,	
	For services as janitor for November	60 00
	washing for State Treasurer's office	2 25
	James M. Greenfield,	
	For services as janitor for November	60 00
	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor for November	60 00
Nov. 25	Geo. A. Van Alstine,	
	For expenses incurred in getting up new blanks, by loooking up property heretofore not assessed, also services rendered by order of the Board of Review of telegraph and telephone companies	100 00
24	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	Charles McKrill,	
	For washing 125 towels	6 25
	" 9 " for Board of Health office	45
Oct. 29	Ferry & Butts,	
	For one leather office chair	8 50
	" " " "	8 50
Nov. 14	Thomas Hill,	
	For railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return, on account of carpet for Supreme Court	5 10
	Lansing Water Works,	
	For water for Capitol for October and November, @ $125.00 per month	250 00
	Amount carried forward	$32,774 52

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$22,774 52
Nov. 24	B. F. Simons,	
	For 7 yards carpet, @ $1.35	9 45
	John Clear,	
	For 4 days' services, self, team and man carting ashes, @ $4.00	16 00
	V. R. Canfield.	
	For 102 680-2,000 tons grate coal, @ $5.28	540 35
25	John Clear,	
	For 18 loads of paper to printing office	4 50
21	A. M. Porter,	
	For 10 lbs. wire brads	1 00
April 25	M. J. Buck,	
	For 10 lbs. hair	7 50
Oct. 1	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 2 gallons turpentine, @ 70c	1 40
3	1 pint white shellac varnish	50
8	2 paint brushes	85
	2 lbs. drop black	50
10	4 " " "	1 00
22	2 " " "	50
24	1 quart bronze liquid	50
30	2 gallons alcohol	5 00
31	1 gallon asphaltum	1 25
	1 brush	25
Nov. 7	6 dozen toilet soap	5 55
	1 " combs	1 75
	8 chamois skins	5 00
24	Freezes cement	25
	2 lbs. bt. sienna	50
	6 packages powder	2 10
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
	For gas used in November in capitol, 232,800 feet, @ $1.80	419 04
	" " " " old offices, 4,700 feet, "	8 46
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,	
	For electric light supplied, October 15 to November 15	40 80
	Michigan Central R. R. Co.,	
	For freight, as per voucher	2 53
1889	W. D. Sabin,	
Nov. 16	For 4¼ lb twine, @ 30c	1 28
Dec. 10	1 doz. papers 10 oz. tacks	30
	1 oil can	50
1890		
Oct. 20	6¼ lb sail twine	1 88
Nov. 11	Reform School,	
	For caning 4 Oswego lib seats, @ 65c	2 60
	" 1 " " back	65
	" 5 brace arm seats, @ 60c	3 00
	" 7 Eng. Cott. " @ 50c	3 50
22	City of Lansing,	
	For 55-100 cost of paving Capitol ave. in front of Capitol grounds, as per voucher	1,792 01
	taking up and re-paving cross walks	78 16
	American Express Co.,	
	For express for November	1 20
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages	50
18	Detroit Tent & Awning Co.,	
	For 1 6x12 American flag	8 00
	1 4x8 " "	5 00
Sept. 17	Detroit Lead Pipe & Sheet Lead Works,	
	For 1 2x20 radiator, 40 feet,	
	1 2x10 " 20 " = 60 feet, @ 30c	18 00
15	Detroit House of Correction,	
	For expenses for transferring Michael Sullivan (insane), to Asylum at Ionia:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " " and return for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
Oct. 17	Flyn Williams,	
	For holding inquest in case of William Upton, at Asylum for Insane Criminals as per voucher	21 25
27	Charles Heine,	
	For holding inquest on body of George Clark, a convict in State Prison, as per voucher	19 04
	Amount carried forward	$25,819 27

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$25,819 27
Oct. 28	Joseph M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating case of Mary G. Elkins	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Lakeview and return	2 60
	dinner	50
Nov. 7	investigating case of Chas. A. Corey	3 00
	railroad fare to Lakeview and return	2 60
	lunch at Howard, 15c; hack hire, 25c	40
5	conveying Mary Elkins from Greenville to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Lakeview to Adrian for girl	4 95
	" " Greenville to Adrain and return, self	8 10
	2 lunches at Hillsdale	80
	hack hire at Adrian to the Home	1 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 50
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, 25c	75
	supper at Lansing	50
	2½ days' services	7 50
Oct. 22	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	1 day finding home for Willie Jones	3 00
	horse and buggy	3 00
25	investigating home of Charles Butler	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.75; hotel bill, 50c	3 25
Nov. 5	transferring Geo. Mathews to new home	3 00
	horse and buggy	3 00
20	investigating home for Minnie Horton	3 00
	horse and buggy, $3.00; bill for self and horse, $1.00	4 00
22	visiting home of Bennie Gillows	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
19	investigating home of Catherine Keenan	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
30	investigating case of Archibald Dougherty	3 00
	horse and buggy	3 00
18	investigating case of Walter Brimmer	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
July 8	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	visiting Scott Yates	3 00
	fare, 75c; dinner, 25c	1 00
9	returning John Kinstead to his home	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinners, 50c	2 50
Sept. 15	investigating application of Rose Miles for girl	3 00
	fare, 80c; dinner, 25c	1 05
16	investigating application of Jane Butler	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner. 25c; livery, 25c	3 00
29	application of Isaac Guyton for girl	3 00
Oct. 30	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating case of Roy Weaver, $3.00; hack, 75c	3 75
11	" " Thomas Murphy, $3.00; hack and car, 60c	3 60
19	" " Moses Harris and others	3 00
	hack hire	1 00
Nov. 12	conveying Thomas Murphy from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self and boy	5 00
	hack fare at Bay City, 50c; hack at Lansing, 75c	1 25
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	hack at Bay City	25
	1½ days' time	4 50
Oct. 20	William Stevens,	
	For conveying Raymond Dart from Charlevoix to Reform School:	
	livery to Petoskey from Charlevoix	4 00
	½ day's work	1 50
21	lodging and breakfast at Petoskey	2 00
	railroad fare to Lansing self and boy	13 10
	dinner at Reed City	1 00
	1 day's work	3 00
22	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	railroad fare Lansing to Petoskey	6 55
	dinner at Howard City	50
	1 day's work	3 00
23	supper, lodging and breakfast, Petoskey	1 50
	livery from Petoskey to Charlevoix	4 00
	½ day's work	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$25,993 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$25,993 77
Aug. 23	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of David Hathaway	1 50
25	" " Lulu Warner	2 00
Sept. 10	" " Clara Smith	1 50
16	" " William Halstead	75
	" " Will Wager, John Knapp and others	2 00
18	" " Claud Page and others	2 00
20	" " Cornelius Van Paperan	2 00
22	" " Norman Crockett	1 50
23	" " John and Rudolf Timmens	1 50
26	" " Edward Taylor	1 00
27	" " Jack Sprout	1 00
30	" " Fred Weunstra	1 00
Oct. 10	" " Edward Hill	1 00
	" " Geo. Sprolstra	2 00
Nov. 22	" " Geo. Rankin and Willie Byers	2 00
Oct. 9	" " Mervin Hock	2 00
13	" " C. Stelwagen and others	1 50
	expenses in above cases, as per voucher	5 80
Nov. 24	conveying Cornelius Van Poperan from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids, 50c; lunch, 20c	70
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.95; boy, $1.00	2 95
	street car, Lansing, 10c; supper, 50c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
9	conveying Jake Steinman from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 days' service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.95; boy, $1.00	2 95
	street car, Lansing, 10c; dinner, 50c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
24	Charles Larselere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	investigating case of Eddie Smith	3 00
	horse and carriage	3 00
	dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	50
Aug. 9	D. B. Greene,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	examination of Frank Collins	3 00
25	sending Mary Slingerland from Ypsilanti to Manistee	2 00
Sept. 15	examination of Alva, Augustus and Philip Steger	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.35; lunch, 25c	1 60
29	inspecting jail, $3.00; horse hire, $2.00	5 00
Oct. 20	examination of Ralph Hicks, $3.00; horse hire, $1.50	4 50
	transfer of Eva Lusk and placing Mary Brown at Ypsilanti	2 00
Nov. 15	services in discharge of Lydia Cooper	1 50
Feb. 26	J. W. Bird,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Menominee county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
27	case of John Peterson	3 00
	railroad fare to Norway and return	3 84
	" " of boy to Menominee	1 28
	dinner, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	livery to poorhouse, $1.00; telegram, 29c	1 29
Apr. 8	case of John Myer	3 00
23	" " John Dallas, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
29	" " George Boule	3 00
	fare to Stephenson and return	1 45
30	case of V. Barrabee	3 00
	fare to and from Nadeau	2 50
Aug. 16	case of Charles Abeldot	3 00
18	inspecting jail	3 00
Sept. 23	case of Guy Floherty	3 00
	fare to and from Iron Mountain	3 84
	dinner	50
26	case of Frank Dellis, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Oct. 11	" " Frank Barrett	3 00
16	" " Ida Beets	3 00
20	" " Arcil Lafranke	3 00
	fare to and from Iron Mountain	3 84
	breakfast	50
	Amount carried forward	$26,134 66

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,134 66
June 9	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	investigating home of George Myers and E. Hall	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
July 19	investigating case of Ira L. Slocum	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
21	case of Eugene Camby, $3.00; livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	5 50
Aug. 2	" " William Culver, $3.00; hotel, 75c	3 75
8	" " " " $1.00; " 75c	1 75
9	" " Robt. E. Bourke, livery, $1.00; hotel, $1.00	2 00
11	getting home for child, hotel	50
Sept. 6	case of Bert Cutler, livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
8	" " John Webster, hotel	1 00
29	" " Lou Bushance, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
21	" " Giles S. Young, " $1.50; " $1.00	2 50
22	" " " " " $1.50; " $1.50	3 00
28	" " Mary Whitmore, " $1.50; " $1.00	2 50
Nov. 8	" " Geo. Oderkirk, " $1.50; " $1.00	2 50
July 18	" " Walter Stevens, " $1.50; " $1.00	2 50
28	changing home of Ida M. Austin, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
29	case of Giles A. Spencer, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
30	" " Wm. Stewart, " $1.50; " $1.50	3 00
31	" " Frank Blackford, " $1.50; " $0.50	2 00
Aug. 14	visiting Lubin House, " $1.50; " $0.50	2 00
15	" John McDonald, " $1.50; " $1.25	2 75
19	" T. R. Harrison, hotel	25
20	investigating home for child, livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
25	" " of Susan Swoop, livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
26	" " " " " " $1.50; " 75c	2 25
Sept. 5	" " " Geo. Hewland, " $1.50; " 50c	2 00
20	transferring Loren Hoyt, livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
23	investigating home of Geo. E. Butler, hotel	50
Oct. 3	" " " John Lynch, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
6	" " " John B. Stevens, hotel	50
23	visiting Walter Stevens, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
29	" Lubin House, " $1.50; " $1.25	2 75
Nov. 5	investigating home of Addie Dickenson, hotel	50
10	" case of John McDonald, livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
Oct. 9	J. C. Gould,	
	For conveying Robt. E. Burk from Paw Paw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $2.65; boy, $1.40	4 05
	hotel, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
10	railroad fare to Paw Paw	2 65
	hotel, $2.00; one day's time, $3.00	5 00
22	conveying Giles S. Young from Covert to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Covert to Paw Paw for boy	75
24	" " Paw Paw to Lansing "	1 45
	" " " " " for self	2 70
	hotel, $1.00; one day's time, $3.00	4 00
25	railroad fare Lansing to Paw Paw, self	2 70
	hotel, $1.50; one day's time, $3.00	4 50
Nov. 11	conveying Geo. Oderkirk from Paw Paw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $2.65; for boy, $1.40	4 05
	hotel, $1.00; one day's time, $3.00	4 00
12	railroad fare to Paw Paw	2 70
	hotel, $1.00: one day's time, $3.00	4 00
Oct. 14	Robert Ure,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Saginaw county:	
	case of Chas. Stillwell, $3.00; horse and carriage, $2.00; toll, 10c	5 10
16	horse and carriage, $2.00; toll, 10c; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 60
	visiting Westfall's child	3 00
17	visiting G. W. Robinson's child, $3.00; board, $1.00	4 00
	horse, $2.00; meals, 75c	2 75
18	visiting child of J. B. Montgomery, $3.00; hotel, $1.75	4 75
	horse and carriage, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
22	visiting children at John Viger's	3 00
	horse and carriage	2 00
	toll, 12c; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	62
23	visiting child at Wm. M. Martin's	3 00
	horse and carriage	2 00
	board, self and horse, $1.75; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 25
24	visiting children at Carrolton	3 00
	horse and carriage, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
	Amount carried forward	$26,303 23

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,303 28
Oct. 7	Thos. Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta county:	
	1 day in search of Bertie Clements	3 00
	livery	1 00
13	investigating home of Nelson Austin	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 30c	2 30
27	investigating home of Mathew Bauman and C. A. Potter	3 00
	train to Remus and return, $1.10; livery, $1.00; dinner, 35c	2 45
29	investigating home of Louis Ties and John Covert	3 00
	train to Mecosta and return, 80c; dinner, 40c; livery, $1.50	2 70
31	investigating home of Chas. Phillips	3 00
	train to Chippewa and return	80
	livery, 1.50; dinner, 35c	1 85
1	inspecting jail	3 00
28	investigating case of Holcom Myning	3 00
29	" " " Amsted	3 00
	livery, $3.00; supper and feed, 80c	3 80
Nov. 3	investigating case of Edward Engstrone	3 00
May 23	R. H. Osborn,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Houghton county:	
	visiting James Carolian	3 00
30	" Mary Morris, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.60	4 60
1889		
Jan.	dis. conduct fees	3 00
Feb. 2	railroad fare and dinner, $1.50; 3 cases theft, $3.00	4 50
7	" " " " $1.60; inspecting jail, $3.00	4 60
April 28	" " " " 1.60; " " 3.00	4 60
30	investigating case of theft	3 00
Oct. 26	" " " larceny, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
1890		
Feb. 27	railroad fare and dinner, $1.60; inspecting jail, $3.00	4 60
April 2	investigating case of larceny	3 00
May 16	" " assault	3 00
24	investigating case of breaking windows	3 00
June 23	" " " larceny, $3.00; railroad and dinner, $1.60	4 60
July 18	" 2 cases	3 00
Sept. 17	railroad fare, $1.15; inspecting jail, $3.00	4 15
	dinner, 50c; case of truancy, $3.00	3 50
Oct. 2	investigating 3 cases	3 00
13	" case of assault and battery	3 00
24	" " truancy	3 00
28	" " "	3 00
Nov. 4	" " assault	3 00
21	railroad fare and dinner, $1.10; 2 cases, $3.00	4 10
23	R. H. Osborn,	
	For conveying George Larson from Houghton to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Houghton	55
	" " from Houghton to Lansing	26 85
	dinners at Marquette	1 00
	sleeper to Bay City	2 50
	suppers at Mackinaw City	1 00
24	lunch at Bay City	60
	expense of return to Calumet	20 60
	4 days time	12 00
Oct. 24	Edward Taylor,	
	For conveying Mary E. Carson from Jackson to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	2 30
	" " " " for girl	1 85
	dinner and supper, $1,00; hack to the Home, $1.00	2 00
	hack to depot, 50; street car, 10c	60
	1 day's services	3 00
Nov. 20	John F. Mabirn,	
	For conveying Frank Cummings from Corunna to Reform School:	
	keeping boy over night	75
21	railroad fare to Lansing for boy	80
	" " " " and return for self	1 60
	dinner, Lansing, 40c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 40
Sept. 11	J. T. Cobb,	
	For conveying Laura Noble from Kalamazoo to Industrial Home:	
	fare to Kalamazoo, self	40
	" " Adrian and return to Schoolcraft	5 70
	" " " for girl	1 95
	lunch at White Pigeon	45
	Amount carried forward	$26,514 33

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,514 33
Sept. 11	J. T. Cobb,	
	For hack fare at Adrian	1 00
12	hotel bill, $1.50; street car, 5c; lunch, 25c	1 80
	2 days' time	6 00
Oct. 1	conveying Lydia Wood from Kalamazoo to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare of girl to Adrian	3 25
	" " " self to Adrian and return	5 70
	suppers at White Pigeon	45
	hack at Adrian	1 25
2	hotel bill	1 50
	" " at White Pigeon	50
	2 days' services	6 00
23	conveying Fred Grant from Kalamazoo to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Kalamazoo and return, self	70
	" " from " for boy	20
	dinner for boy	25
	railroad fare for boy to Lansing	1 10
	" " self to Lansing and return	4 00
	car fare in Lansing, 15c; hotel bill, $1.50	1 65
24	lunch at Battle Creek	20
	2 days' services	6 00
Nov. 8	conveying Irving Maloney from Vicksburg to Reform School:	
	railroad fare of boy to Lansing	1 13
	" " " self " " and return	4 00
	street car fare	10
10	hotel bill, $1.00; lunch, 25c	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
13	James Snow,	
	For conveying Eppe Vanderzile from Muskegon to Reform School:	
	fare for self and boy to Lansing, $6.50; meals, 60c	7 10
14	lodging and meals at Grand Rapids	1 50
	fare, Lansing to Muskegon	3 25
	2 days' services	6 00
20	Charles O. Cone,	
	For conveying Emma Nelson from Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, self and girl to Adrian	8 80
	hack at Bay City	50
	dinner at Romulus	1 00
	hack at Adrian to the Home	1 50
	supper at Adrian	50
	hack at Adrian to depot	25
	railroad fare returning	4 40
	lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	hack at Bay City	25
	2 days' services	6 00
6	John Shaw,	
	For conveying Edward Engstrone from Big Rapids to Reform School:	
	bus fare, self and boy to depot	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self and boy	5 80
	breakfast at Howard City	1 00
	hack at Lansing, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	fare from Lansing to Big Rapids	2 90
	1 day's services	3 00
	John Evon,	
	For conveying Charles Stoddard and Richard Crist from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self to Lansing and return	3 70
	" " " 2 boys to Lansing	3 70
	hack at Lansing, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	supper at Owosso, 50c; street car, 15c	65
	1½ days' time	4 50
Sept. 28	Marshall W. Gibbs,	
	For conveying Austin Crockett from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's services	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.95; for boy, $1.00	2 95
	street car, 10c; dinner, 50c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
Oct. 27	Samuel Wolf,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Clara, Ella, Isabella and Jacob Vanbiargen, from Lake county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Deer Lake to Coldwater, self	5 70
	" " " " " " for nurse	5 70
	Amount carried forward	$26,658 56

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,658 56
Oct. 27	Samuel Wolf,	
	For 3 half fares from Deer Lake to Coldwater	5 70
	dinner at Grand Rapids	2 00
	supper at Sturgis	2 00
	hack fare to School	1 50
	hotel at Coldwater, self and nurse	4 00
	railroad fare from Coldwater to Deer Lake	5 70
	" " " " " " for nurse	5 70
	2 meals at Grand Rapids	1 00
Nov. 6	expenses in conveying Charles L. Vanblargen from Deer Lake to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Deer Lake to Coldwater	5 70
	supper at Grand Rapids	75
	lodging at Sturgis	1 00
7	hack hire to School	75
	breakfast and dinner at Coldwater	1 00
	railroad fare from Coldwater to Deer Lake	5 70
	hotel bill at Grand Rapids	1 50
14	Nelson B. Rich,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying John McDonald and Frank Jacobs from Kent county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare	9 90
	hotel bill and street car	3 75
Oct. 8	Hugh D. Johnson,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Wm. H. Hoover, Martin L. Hoover and Joseph M. Hoover from Calkinsville to State Public School:	
	taking children from Calkinsville to Mt. Pleasant	1 00
9	hotel bill at Mt. Pleasant	4 25
	1½ fares from Mt. Pleasant to Owosso	2 70
	1½ " " Owosso to Jackson	2 80
	4 lunches	70
	1½ fares from Jackson to Hillsdale	1 35
	1½ " " Hillsdale to Coldwater	1 05
	hack to School, $1.00; hotel, $1.00	2 00
10	fare from Coldwater to Jackson	1 30
	" " Jackson to Owosso	1 80
	" " Owosso to Calkinsville, $2.00; lunches, 80c	2 80
27	expenses in conveying Elbert Tanner from Isabella county to State Public School:	
	fare from Calkinsville to Mt. Pleasant	45
	dinner	50
	lodging and meals for boy	1 25
28	fare to Owosso and return	3 45
	half fare to Owosso	90
	fare from Owosso to Jackson	1 90
	half fare " " "	95
	fare from Jackson to Jonesville, self, 75c; boy, 35c	1 10
	" " Jonesville to Coldwater	55
	hack fare to School	1 00
29	hotel bill at Coldwater	1 00
	fare from Coldwater to Jackson	1 30
	breakfast at Hillsdale	45
	fare from Jackson to Owosso	1 90
	2 meals at Owosso	50
	fare from Mt. Pleasant to Calkinsville	20
Nov. 11	Elisha Loomis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Amelia Smith and William Smith from Washtenaw county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Ypsilanti to Coldwater, $2.55; for children, $2.55	5 10
	dinners, 50c; hack at Coldwater, 75c	1 25
12	hotel bill; supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare to Ypsilanti	2 55
	lunch at Hillsdale	25
5	A. J. Wickman,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Carlos E. Sowles from Livingston county to State Public School:	
	fare from Fowlerville to Howell	25
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Howell	1 20
6	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.00; for child, 50c	1 50
	" " Lansing to Coldwater, self, $2.25; child, $1.12	3 37
	3 meals and lodging in Coldwater	2 00
7	railroad fare, Coldwater to Jonesville, 50c; meal, 40c	90
	Amount carried forward	$26,775 23

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,775 23
Nov. 7	A. J. Wickman,	
	For railroad fare, Jonesville to Lansing	1 75
	" " Lansing to Howell	1 00
	hack at Coldwater, $1.00; meal in Lansing, 40c	1 40
10	E. Williams,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Henry Tolmer and Annie Tolmer from Ingham county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, self and wife	90
	bringing children to Lansing	25
11	hotel bill, Lansing, $4.00; hack, 50c	4 50
	fare self and wife to Coldwater	4 60
	" for child to Coldwater	1 15
	hack hire at Coldwater to School	1 50
12	hotel bill, Coldwater, $5.00; hack, 50c	5 50
	fare to Lansing, $4.60; hack, 50c; suppers, $1.00	6 10
	" " Williamston	90
	" from Locke to Williamston and return	2 00
Oct. 22	A. L. Corey,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Frank Butterworth, Welcome Butterworth and James Butterworth from Montcalm county to State Public School:	
	fare to Lansing for four and return for self	6 25
	" Lansing to Coldwater	6 45
	" Jonesville to Coldwater, self	90
	dinner on road	1 25
	bus from Coldwater to School	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Coldwater	1 50
	dinner on return	50
Sept. 26	Miss R. A. Snow,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Axel Olson and Lena Miner from Muskegon to State Public School:	
	fare for self to Coldwater	4 75
	" " 2 children	4 75
	meals, $1.25; bus fare, $1.00	2 25
27	fare, self to Grand Rapids	3 50
	" " Grand Rapids to Muskegon	1 25
	hotel and meals, $1.50; street car, 25c	1 75
	Allowed December 24, 1890.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for December:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	George Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Arthur L. Hanson, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Fred B. Lee, day watch, 31 days, @ $2 00	62 00
	Chas. F. Smith, day watch, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Jeremiah Mahoney, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 27 days, @ $2.50	67 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 28 days, @ $2.50	70 00
	Wm. Ralston, repairing stone walks, 27 days, @ $3.25	87 75
	John Kennedy, janitor, 1 month	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 1 "	50 00
	John Broad, " 1 "	50 00
	Chas. McKrill, " 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
	Chas. H. Holmes, " 27 " "	40 50
	John Oatley, " 27 " "	40 50
	Frank L. Thompson, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	James Fitzgerald, laborer, 31 days, @ $1.50	46 50
	John Maher, " 27 " "	40 50
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 27 " "	40 50
	Henry Decke, shoveling snow, 3 days, @ $1.50	4 50
	Thomas King, " " 2 " "	3 00
	Philip Barker, " " 2 " "	3 00
	James M. Greenfield,	
	For services as janitor for December	62 00
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor for December	54 00
	washing 18 pieces	90
	R. B. Larzelere,	
	For services as janitor for December	62 00
	washing 61 towels	3 05
	Amount carried forward	$28,398 08

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 24, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$28,393 08
Sept. 27	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor for December	62 00
	washing 42 towels for Executive office	2 10
	" 32 " " Supreme Court	1 60
	" 14 " " Attorney General's office	70
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor for December	54 00
	washing	1 80
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's office for December	83 34
	Mrs. Martha Bogardus,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, half of December	35 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor for December	62 00
	washing 130 pieces	6 50
	Christ. Frey,	
	For services as janitor for December	62 00
	washing for Treasurer's office	2 45
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 76 pieces	3 80
Dec. 29	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
Nov. 15	R. B. Woodard,	
	For sharpening 13 stone tools	89
Dec. 12	1 new paper head	1 00
15	1 " " "	1 00
25	sharpening 33 stone tools	99
	Chas. McKrill,	
	For washing 19 towels for Board of Health office	95
	" 140 "	7 00
19	Thomas Hill,	
	For railroad fare, Lansing to Detroit and return on account of supplies for State capitol	5 10
30	making 134 roller towels for Legislature	6 70
	amount paid for shoveling snow, as per vouchers	4 50
	Lansing Water Board,	
	For water consumed for month of December, 1890	125 00
Sept. 23	J. Stahl,	
	For 45 ft. 6 in. galvanized iron pipe, @ 30c	13 50
	2 " 6 " elbows, $1.00; 10 hangers, $1.00	2 00
	extra labor	1 50
	1 keg 10 p. wire nails	3 40
	1 " 8 p. " " finishing	4 50
	2 door checks	5 00
24	100 lbs. white lead	7 50
25	9 galvanized iron rims, made to order	1 80
26	4 ⅝x4 M. bolts	20
27	3 dozen stove bolts	30
	blacking and setting up stoves in old building	3 50
Oct. 1	2 lawn rakes, $1.50; 3½ lbs. tool steel, 42c	1 23
3	3 gallons Wood's varnish	7 50
	2 wheelbarrows	4 00
	6 pair 3½x3½ bronze butts, @ $1.25	7 50
	6 " 3x3 " " @ $1.15	6 90
	5 dozen screws, 20c; ½ dozen hooks, 25c	45
4	10 " brass screw hooks	2 00
	2 joint rues pipe, $1.00; 1 dozen blank Yale keys, $1.00	2 00
6	8 machine bolts, ⅝x3	32
8	8 bolts, 2x¼, 10c; 2 sheets tin, 30c	40
	1 sheet tin	15
13	300 feet wire sash cord	9 00
	1 dozen Yale drawer locks	7 50
	3 copper tanks	6 75
	3 lights glass, 36x54, cut	7 50
15	2 tin cups, 20c; 1 gross 2x10 screws, 60c	80
	1 pair small iron hinges, 5c; brass butts, 7c	12
	1 doz. bronze cupboard catches	3 00
18	50 lb 3 d wire nails	2 25
21	1 keg 10 d wire nails	3 40
23	1 lawn rake	75
	Amount carried forward	$29,041 61

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$29,041 61
Oct. 24	J. Stahl,	
	For ½ doz. best brooms	1 75
	3½ days labor on roof for Ed., @ $3.00	10 50
	3½ " " " " " Frank, @ $2.00	7 00
	32 lb copper, @ 35c	11 20
	11½ lb solder, @ 25c	2 88
	charcoal and nails	25
Nov. 5	1 Warner door spring	20
	12 bolts ¼x4	16
10	3 Dead locks, $3.55; express, 50c	9 05
17	1 3-16 drill bitt, 15c; 1 mortise catch, 15c	30
	1 copper ice cooler	2 25
	1 bronze door bolt	25
18	1 door spring	75
19	50 lb white lead	3 75
20	6 lt. glass, 10x14	48
	70 feet ⅝ rubber weather strips	4 20
21	1 doz. 8 d carpet tacks, 50c; 3 papers tacks, 15c	65
	1 gross brass screws	35
	2 door bolts	40
	2 lt. glass, 28x43, A. A. D.	3 60
	2 " 22x30, "	1 40
	1 " 24x30, "	75
26	1 doz. paper tacks	50
28	½ " brooms	1 75
	1 " papers tacks	50
Dec. 5	1 gross 1½x12 screws	46
	1 doz. 5 in. slim taper files	1 00
	1 lb ¾ brads, 15c; 1 lb 1 brads, 10c; 1 lb 1½ brads, 8c	33
	1 keg 10 d wire nails	3 40
10	2 gal. wood varnish	5 00
19	1 doz. papers 10 oz. tacks	50
20	½ " " 16 " "	50
23	3½ lbs. tool steel	42
	V. R. Canfield,	
	For 110 550-2000 tons grate coal, @ $5.28	582 25
17	Ferry & Butts,	
	For 2 carpet sweepers, @ $3.50	7 00
26	½ doz. pr. settee seats	6 56
	1½ doz. walnut office chairs, @ $6.00 each	108 00
Sept. 30	H. H. Larned,	
	For ½ doz. 20 in. dusters	11 42
Nov. 25	½ " " "	11 43
28	10 ft. 3 in. pipe	56
	1 " " hand trap	53
	1 3x3 T	26
	2 3 in. elbows	36
	1 3x3 Y, 26c; 1 3x3 T, 26c	52
	1 4 in. curve	23
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
	For gas used for December in capitol, 287,200 ft., @ $1.80	516 96
	" " " " " old offices, 600 "	1 08
	" " " " " corridors, 4,400 "	7 92
Sept. 29	P. F. Olds & Son,	
	For 1 screw	10
Dec. 4	1½ hours making screw for stock	60
13	1 safety ball weight	30
23	30 lbs. castings, 90c; ½ hour on same, 20c	1 10
24	3½ hours machine work	1 40
	1 hour turning flange	40
1889	Frank Wells,	
Jan. 2	For 2 whisk brooms	1 35
	1 whisk broom holder	1 00
	2 shoe brushes	1 00
	2 blacking	30
June 10	1 invalid cushion	3 00
Dec. 18	Reform School,	
	For caning 21 chair seats, @ 65	13 65
	" 1 " "	60
	" 3 " " @ 50c	1 50
	" 1 " back	75
	Amount carried forward	$30,400 72

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$30,400 72
1889	Lansing Electric Light & Power Co.,	
Apr. 15	For incandescent wiring for House and Senate, as per voucher, $1,108.50, less 40%, $443.40	665 10
	364 keyless sockets, @ 60c	218 40
	1 key socket	75
	365 2¼ shade holders, @ 10c	36 50
	365 I. D. rubber plugs, @ 10c	36 50
	2 25 lb B. switches, @ $4.00	8 00
	1 10 lb "	2 00
	365 rosettes, style "C", @ 30c	109 50
	365 inc'd socket plugs, @ 5c	18 25
	365 16 c. p. inc'd T. H. lamps, @ 75c	273 75
	30 5-12 doz. 2¼ opal elect. shades, @ $4.00	121 67
	10 lb wire solder, @ 30c	3 00
	10 lb "Kerite" solder, @ $1.00	10 00
	30 ½x½ comb. chand. joints, @ $1.00	30 00
	5 gal. P. and B. elect. paint, @ $2.00	10 00
	25 feet ¼ H. R. tubing	1 75
	10 " ⅜ " "	1 00
	25 " S. R. "	1 75
	35 1x6 lt. D. P. C. S. cut outs, @ 75c	26 25
	15 1x6 D. P. M. S. " " "	11 25
	25 10x35 " " " @ 85c	21 25
	1,500 small wood cleats and screws, @ 60c	9 00
	1,000 large " " " " @ 75c	7 50
	4 30 amp. D. P. 600 v station switches, @ $15.00	60 00
	bill of E. F. Cooley (removing, wiring and rehanging fixtures)	112 50
	" " Lansing Lumber Co., (wire casing)	31 20
	" " P. F. Olds & Son	6 10
	labor, wiring, electricians and helpers, as per vouchers	356 96
	electric light supplied in House and Senate, 2 nights, @ $9.80	19 60
	" " " " Senate, 1 night	4 20
	" " " " corridor 13 lamps, 1 month, @ $1 00	13 00
Nov. 26	Lansing Artificial Stone Co:	
	For 1 18-in.x2½-ft. pipe	2 00
5	Frank Haskil,	
	For repairing brick wall at old State offices:	
	300 brick, $1.50; mortar, $1.25; draying, 50c	3 25
	1 day's work for man and helper	4 75
Dec. 18	2½ days' cutting doorway in Senate closet, @ $3.00	7 50
	Cannell & Edmonds,	
	For leather for pumps	80
	bag and strap (for Noyes)	2 70
	5¼ yds duck	2 88
	10 " green drill	4 80
8	R. Williams,	
	For 2 loads of sand, @ 60c	1 20
Nov. 29	C. Aledorf & Son,	
	For furniture polish	1 00
Dec. 2	2 doz. Putz pomade, $2.00; 1 gal. asphalt, $1.25	3 25
5	furniture polish	1 00
16	1 gal. crystal japan	1 25
	2 " turpentine	1 20
18	25 lb ochre in oil, $1.50; 1 doz. soap, $1.70	3 20
	1 doz. whisk brooms	2 40
	½ " brushes	2 00
	2 " toilet soap	3 00
	½ " whisk brooms, $1.00; 1 qt. sperm oil, 50c	1 50
	John Clear,	
	For 20 loads of paper	5 00
	1 box to Lith. Co., Detroit	56
	1 " from Lith. Co., Detroit	60
	2 loads of paper	50
	John Clear,	
	For 6 days carting ashes with man, @ $4.00	24 00
	freight and cartage, as per voucher	5 56
	Wells & Clear,	
	For 77,970 lbs. ice, September to December included, 15c per 100	116 96
Nov. 3	Michigan Bell Telephone,	
	For message	25
	Lansing Lumber Co.,	
	For bills for lumber, November and December, as per vouchers	78 91
	Amount carried forward	$32,909 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$32,909 87
Nov. 3	H. J. Patterson,	
	For services, per agreement with Board of State Auditors, for instituting mandamus proceedings in Supreme Court, to settle the question of the duty of the Board in the matter of adjusting claims for State bounties to Michigan soldiers. Case of Adoniram J. Smith:	
	expenses, including clerk's fees in Supreme Court	10 00
	attorney fees in same	50 00
Mar. 10	R. B. Shank & Co.,	
	For 2 boxes "1776," $16.00; 1 box Sapolio, $7.00	23 00
15	2 " soap, @ $6.00	12 00
May 2	2 " matches, $4.50; 2 boxes "1776," $16.00	20 50
28	2 " Sapolio, $14.00; 1 box " $8.00	22 00
July 25	1 box " $7.00; 1 " " $8.00	15 00
Sept. 5	1 case matches, $2.50; 4 gallons oil, 50c	3 00
9	6 boxes parlor matches	60
19	2 " "1776"	16 00
26	2 " Sapolio	14 00
Nov. 6	1 box Babbit's soap, $5.00; 1 box Sapolio, $7.00	12 00
	1 " "1776"	8 00
	1 case matches	2 50
Dec. 5	1 box Sapolio	7 00
1889		
May 14	1 " soap, $6.00; 2 boxes Sapolio, $14.00	20 00
July 15	1 " "1776," $8.00; 1 box " $7.00	15 00
	4 dozen boxes parlor matches	1 20
26	5 " mops, @ $2.50	12 50
27	1 doz. brooms	3 60
Aug. 15	1 bbl. salt, $1.00; 2 bbls. salt, 2.00	3 00
Sept. 16	2 box "1776," $16.00; 2 box Sapolio, $14.00	30 00
30	1 " soap	6 00
Oct. 2	4 doz. mops, @ $2.50	10 00
Nov. 5	5 gal. oil, 75c; 1 case sapolio, $7.00	7 75
	1 doz. brooms, $3.60; 1 box "1776," $8.00	11 60
9	2 " floor brushes	72 00
26	1 gross mops	38 88
	1 gal. oil	15
Dec. 16	1 4-gal. stone jar, 40c; 1 jug, 10c	50
1890		
Jan. 10	½ doz. mop sticks, @ $2.40	1 20
17	2 box sapolio, $14.00; 1 case matches, $2.50	16 50
	2 " "1776"	16 00
Feb. 13	1 large tub	85
15	1 doz. mops	2 50
April 17	1 case matches	2 40
20	1 box sapolio	7 00
May 23	2 " "1776," $16.00; 2 boxes soap, $10.00	26 00
26	1 doz. brooms, $4.20; 1 box sapolio, $7.00	11 20
June 1	3 gal. oil	45
30	¾ lb beeswax	45
	1 case matches	2 40
July 12	1 box Sapolio, $7.00; 1 box "1776," $8.00	15 00
30	2 doz. floor brushes	72 00
Aug. 2	1 box "1776"	8 00
6	1 doz. brooms	3 60
9	1 case matches	2 40
Sept. 5	1 doz. paper pails	4 20
	1 box Sapolio	7 00
18	1 doz. brooms	4 20
Oct. 16	2 gal. oil	25
Nov. 8	2 boxes "1776," $16.00; 1 doz. brooms, $3.60	19 60
	4 doz. brushes, @ $3.00	12 00
23	2 cases matches, @ $2.40	4 80
	1 box Sapolio	7 00
30	1 doz. brooms, $3.00; 1 box blacking, $1.00	4 00
	1 gross mops	38 80
27	Detroit House of Correction:	
	For expenses for transferring John Jones (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " " and return for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
Dec. 2	Telegraph & Telephone Const. Co.,	
	For rentals of 3 sets of telephones, Dec. 1, 1890 to Jan. 1, 1892, in boiler rooms	60 00
	Amount carried forward	$33,715 80

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$33,718 80
Dec. 26	Nelson Matter & Co.,	
	For 5 No. 73 wal. rattan chairs, leather, @ 16.00	80 00
	1 " 19 " table, 3½x7 feet, billard cloth	26 50
8	Hudson & Symington,	
	For 100 yards Brussels carpet, made, @ 1.45	145 00
	34 " " border, " "	49 30
	100 " lining	12 50
26	200 " Brussels carpet, made, @ $1.45	290 00
	57 " " border, " "	82 65
	400 " lining	50 00
	George McDonald, treasurer State Board of Pharmacy,	
	For amount of attached requisition of the Board of Pharmacy, payable from the amount heretofore deposited in the State Treasury by said board, sec. 3, act No. 134, laws of 1885	1,000 00
5	John V. Gilbert,	
	For 27 days' services as corporal in Co. I, 5th Regiment Michigan Volunteers, in camp of instruction at Fort Wayne, in Aug. 1861, as per joint resolution No. 5, laws of 1887	11 34
Sept. 20	D. B. Hale,	
	For services and expenses conveying Ernest Wright' from Eaton Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Lansing, self and boy	75
	hack at Lansing	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Eaton Rapids via Charlotte	86
19	1 day, going to Charlotte for certificate of judge of probate	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Charlotte	30
	" " Charlotte to Eaton Rapids	30
Oct. 24	conveying Scott Winters to Reform School:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Charlotte	30
	" " Charlotte to Lansing, self and boy	84
25	lodging and breakfast at Lansing	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Eaton Rapids	50
Apr. 10	J. H. Wellings,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Ingham county:	
	services for the year 1890, as per vouchers	200 00
	expenses " " " " " " "	52 75
	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare to Mason and return	70
Sept. 4	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare to Mason and return	70
	postage for 1890	5 21
Oct. 1	conveying John Lum to Reform School	1 00
	hack	50
Aug. 4	conveying Floyd Boise to Reform School	1 50
	railroad fare for boy	20
Apr. 10	conveying Lewis Boise to Reform School	1 50
	railroad fare for boy	20
Dec. 6	conveying John Hayner to Reform School	1 50
	fare for boy	25
Apr. 17	conveying Willie Norris to Reform School	1 50
	fare for boy, Williamston to Lansing	25
Sept. 13	conveying Willie Calkins to Reform School	1 50
	railroad fare for boy	35
Dec. 29	conveying William Wall from Webberville to Reform School	3 00
	3 railroad fares	90
25	conveying Winfield Morse from Leslie to Reform School	1 50
	railroad fare for boy	35
10	conveying Rose Wall from Lansing to Industrial Home:	
	hack for 2 at Lansing	50
	2 tickets to Adrian	4 90
	2 dinners at Jackson, $1.00; hack at Adrian, $1.50	2 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 50
11	hack, Adrian, 25c; ticket to Lansing, $2.40	2 65
	dinner at Jonesville, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
Oct. 22	conveying Sarah Hallett to Industrial Home:	
	ticket to Adrian for girl	2 45
	" " Jackson and return	2 00
	room and 2 dinners at Jackson	1 50
	ticket to Adrian and return	2 25
	hack at " to the Home	1 00
	supper, Adrian	50
	hack at " to depot, 25c; hack at Jackson, 25c	50
	Amount carried forward	$35,793 05

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$35,798 05
Oct. 22	J. H. Wellings,	
	For lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	2 days' services	6 00
26	conveying Mattie Woofie to Industrial Home:	
	2 tickets to Adrian	4 90
	2 dinners at Jackson, $1.00; hack to Home, $1.00	2 00
	supper, lodging and breadfast	1 50
	ticket to Lansing	2 45
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
Dec. 31	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For conveying Daniel Hensen from Big Rapids to Reform School:	
	bus to depot	25
	railroad fare, Big Rapids to Lansing	2 90
	" " " " " for boy	1 45
	dinner for self and boy	60
	supper, 25c; bus from depot, 25c	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Big Rapids	2 90
	1 day's time	3 00
Sept. 12	Geo. P. McMahon,	
	For conveying Miles Buchanan from Ludington to Reform School:	
	bus at Ludington, 50c; fare to Lansing, $5.10	5 60
	½ fare, Ludington to Lansing, $2.55; dinner, Grand Rapids, $1.00	3 55
	bus at Lansing to School, 50c; hotel, $1.50	2 00
	bus, 25c; fare to Ludington, $5.10; dinner, Grand Rapids, 50c	5 85
	supper, Reed City, 50c; bus, Ludington, 25c	75
	2½ days' time	7 50
Oct. 18	conveying Katie Morton from Ludington to Industrial Home:	
	bus at Ludington, 50c; 2 fares to Romulus, $13.90	14 40
	dinner at Saginaw	1 00
	2 fares, Romulus to Adrian	2 40
	bus at Adrian, $1.00; hotel, $1.50	2 50
	bus, 25c; fare, Adrian to Ludington, $8.15	8 40
	dinner, Romulus, 50; supper, 50c	1 00
	bus, Ludington, 25; 2½ days' time, $7.50	7 75
Dec. 13	conveying Margaret Seidensticker from Ludington to Industrial Home:	
	bus, 50c; fare, Ludington to Romulus, $6.95	7 45
	half fare, " " "	3 50
	dinner at Saginaw	1 00
	1 fare, Romulus to Adrian, $1.20; half fare, same, 60c	1 80
	bus at Adrian to Home, $1.50; hotel, $1.50; bus, 25c	3 25
	1 fare, Adrian to Ludington, $8.15; dinner, 50c	8 65
	supper, Saginaw	50
	bus, Ludington, 25c; 2½ days' time, $7.50	7 75
Nov. 29	J. McIntosh,	
	For conveying Fred Smith from Cassopolis to Reform School:	
	bus at Cassopolis, 50c; railroad to Lansing, $5.92	6 42
	" Lansing, 75c; supper, lodging and breakfast, $1.50	2 25
30	dinner, Battle Creek, 50c; railroad to Cassopolis, $2.96	3 46
	bus at Lansing, 25c; bus at Cassopolis, 25c	50
	2 days' time	6 00
Dec. 29	C. C. Pease,	
	For conveying Arthur Paulter to the Reform School:	
	railroad fare for prisoner, $2.40; for self, $2.40	4 80
	dinners at Hillsdale, $1.00; hack, Lansing, 75;	1 75
30	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	railroad fare to Hudson	2 40
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
15	John Mitchell,	
	For conveying John Friesenfeldt from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self to Lansing and return	3 35
	" " boy, " "	1 85
	hack at Lansing, 50; dinner, Lansing, 50c	1 00
	supper at Owosso	50
	1½ days' service	4 50
1	Robert Ure,	
	For conveying Elizabeth O'Brien to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return, $8.00; for child, $4.00	12 00
	dinner for 2 at Jackson, $1.00; hack, Adrian, 1.50	2 50
	supper, Adrian, 50c; lodging and breakfast at Jackson, 1.00	1 50
	dinner at Saginaw, 50c; 2 day's time, $6.00	6 50
Nov. 28	John F. Mabin,	
	For conveying Lester Palmerton from Owosso to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for boy, 80c; for self to Lansing and return, $1.60	2 40
	Amount carried forward	$35,997 28

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$35,997 28
Nov. 28	John F. Mabin,	
	For dinner at restaurant	25
	1 day's time	3 00
25	Perry D. Pettit,	
	For conveying Cora Johnson to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare and return, self, $8.40; for girl, $4.20	12 60
	cab to school, $1.50; hotel, Adrian, $1.50; dinner, 50c	3 50
	supper, Owosso, 50c; bus, jail to depot, 20c; bus, 10c	80
26	2 days' service	6 00
Dec. 4	Vincent Clinger,	
	For conveying Frederick Baar to Reform School:	
	fare, self and boy from Montague to Grand Rapids	3 40
	" Grand Rapids to Lansing, $3.90; meals, 60c	4 50
	" Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	fare, Grand Rapids to Montague	1 70
	dinner at Muskegon, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
Nov.	George McCarty,	
	For conveying Josephine Boureseau to Industrial Home:	
	bus fares from jail to depot	50
	railroad fares, Escanaba to Adrian	31 50
	supper at Marinette	1 00
	sleepers to Chicago, $3.00; 2 meals, Chicago, $1.00	4 00
	2 meals at Elkhart, 1.00; hack, Adrian, $1.00	2 00
	supper, Adrian, 50c; railroad to Escanaba, $15.75	16 25
	sleeper, Adrian to Chicago	2 00
	3 meals at Chicago	1 50
	bed and breakfast, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
	4 days' services	12 00
13	James H. Williams,	
	For conveying Arcitta La Franke to Industrial Home:	
	5 days' time	15 00
	prisoner's fare to Adrian	15 63
	fare to Adrian and return, self	31 26
	2 suppers at Milwaukee	1 00
14	lodgings and breakfasts, Chicago	2 00
	2 dinners at Elkhart	1 00
15	bus at Adrian to Home	1 00
16	hotel " $2.00; dinner, Elkhart, 50	2 50
	" Chicago, $2.00; breakfast, Ellis Junction, 50c	2 50
Dec. 9	Geo. W. Simmons,	
	For conveying Thomas Whitcomb from Constantine to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for boy and self	7 00
12	hotel over night at Lansing	1 25
	railroad fare home, $3.50; dinner, Jonesville, 25c	3 75
	2 days' time	6 00
8	Mrs. Geo. L. Tunison,	
	For conveying Clara Wedge from Ionia to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, $10.00; hack, $1.00; hotel, $3.00, for both	14 00
9	dinner and supper, $1.00; 2 days' time, $6.00	7 00
19	Mrs. R. E. Watson,	
	For conveying Exie E. Thompson to the Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids, 50c; railroad to Adrian, $8.10	8 60
	lunches, 70c; hack at Adrian, $1.00	1 70
20	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, $4.05; dinner, 50c	4 55
2	James W. Reed,	
	For conveying John M. Reid to Reform School:	
	1 day's service, $3.00; hack, Grand Rapids, 50c	3 50
	2 railroad fares to Lansing, $3.90; car fare, 10c; dinner, 50c	4 50
	return fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
18	Daniel Bowles,	
	For conveying Ida M. Hunt from Columbiaville to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Columbiaville to Detroit and return, self	6 15
	dinner for 2 in Detroit	60
	railroad fare, Detroit to Adrian for 2 and return	4 86
	supper, breakfast and lodging, Adrian	1 00
	bus fare in Detroit	50
	" " " Adrian	1 50
	dinner in Detroit on return	25
	2½ days going and returning	7 50
	Amount carried forward	$36,280 78

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$36,280 78
Sept. 19	H. C. Farrand,	
	For conveying Lewis Betters and Lillie L. Betters from Luce county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Detroit and return	20 55
20	" " " Coldwater via Jackson	3 70
	bus charge at Coldwater to School	1 00
23	railroad fare to Detroit	3 85
	hotel bill at Coldwater	6 00
	meals	3 50
Oct. 3	John Clark,	
	For conveying Arthur Davis from Columbiaville to State Public School:	
	fare, Columbiaville to Detroit and return	4 15
	boy's fare from Lapeer to Detroit	90
	dinner, self and boy, Lapeer	50
	fare from Detroit to Coldwater, self	3 30
	" " " " " boy	1 75
	lunch, for self and boy	40
	lodging, " " " Coldwater	50
	breakfast, " " " "	75
	hack at Coldwater, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	fare, Coldwater to Detroit, via Jackson	3 60
	supper at Detroit	50
Nov. 21	Septimus Irwin,	
	For conveying Anna DePaul, Alice DePaul and George DePaul from Huron to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Bad Axe to Coldwater, self and children	12 30
	dinner at Saginaw, self and children	1 00
22	supper at Monroe, $1.00; board at Coldwater, $4.00	5 00
	railroad fare from Coldwater to Bad Axe	7 50
23	board at Detroit	1 50
Mar. 18	John Maywood,	
	For services and expenses as county agent for Huron county:	
	investigating case of Martin Spathold and A. Spath	3 00
	railroad fare, Bade Axe to Sebewaing and return	1 80
	horse hire for 10 miles in country	1 50
Apr. 15	examination, case of James Stewart	3 00
Sep. 30	inspecting jail	1 00
July 28	visiting John Cleansmith, $3.00; railroad fare, 40c	3 40
29	1 day, visiting Edward Smith, $3.00; railroad fare, 20c	3 20
Aug. 2	1 " " Robt. Eldrige and Maud Culver	3 00
	railroad fare, Bad Axe to Bay Port, horse hire and meal	3 30
	1 day visiting Robt. Ash	3 00
	railroad fare, Bad Axe to Berne Junction	1 00
Sept. 6	1 day visiting Robt. Koeng and others	3 00
	horse hire and meal	2 50
20	1 day visiting William Saben	3 00
	railroad fare for same	40
27	1 day visiting Frank Layoski	3 00
	horse hire for same	1 50
29	1 day visiting Myrtle Atkinson and others	3 00
	horse hire for same	2 00
Nov. 21	1 day visiting home for application of Frank Jogil	3 00
	railroad fare for same	30
29	1 day visiting Charles Mindy	3 00
	horse hire	1 50
Dec. 2	1 day visiting Anna Parks and Theresa Udell	3 00
	horse hire for same	2 00
8	1 day visiting Wm. Wm. Vanderky and others	3 00
	horse hire and railroad fare for same	2 50
9	1 day visiting Emery Lee Fuller	3 00
10	1 " " Minnie Checks	3 00
	horse hire for above	1 50
9	" " visiting Emery Fuller	1 50
11	1 day visiting Homer Honton and Fred Helms	3 00
	horse hire for above	1 50
12	1 day visiting Barney Griffin and others	3 00
	horse hire, lodging, supper and breakfast	2 75
June 3	J. Clark Pierce,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Branch county:	
	investigating case of Frank Slackman	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill at Bronson, 75c	2 75
11	investigating case of Earl Broughton	3 00
13	" " " James Bolton	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$36,458 33

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$36,458 33
July 3	J. Clark Pierce,	
	For investigating cases of Sumpter Whitney and Allie Harper	3 00
9	" " " David Tabor and Willie Hackman	3 00
Aug. 13	" " " John Tabor	3 00
Nov. 29	" " " Archibald D. J. Cummings	3 00
	horse hire, $2.00; hotel, 75c	2 75
Dec. 1	investigating case of Frank Leonard	3 00
Jan. 18	" home of Carl Denison and Geo. Holmes	3 00
22	" " " Lizzie Murphy and Emma Smith	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	1 00
Feb. 11	visiting Richard Clark, Clara Coiner, E. E. Covey and Harvey Robinson	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel at Bronson, 75c	2 75
13	visiting Mary Esbiner, M. B. Spring, Charles Scooley and Arthur Lyon	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
14	visiting Mary Myers and E. B. Reader	3 00
	horse and buggy in above case	2 75
19	visiting Frank Hayden and Robert Leech	3 00
	horse and buggy in above case	1 00
21	visiting Ella Stamp and Lovina Thurston	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
24	visiting James Lasbrook, Rose Harper, Harry and Bell Hicks	3 00
	horse and buggy in above cases	2 00
Mar. 4	visiting James Wortz and Burt Morse	3 00
6	" Jesse Tillison, Minnie Watz, Leroy Lilley and Henry Breer and others	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 75c	2 75
7	visiting A. D. Gridley, Bertland Collins, E. J. Parson and Lewis Patchin	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.50; hotel at California, 75c	3 25
21	visiting Gideon Hazen, Joseph Carrier and Julius Guito	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
22	investigating home of Altha Merritt	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	2 00
29	visiting Ella M. Stamp	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	1 00
May 15	looking after Rue Hagerty	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	2 00
June 19	investigating home of Lyman Kingston	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	1 50
July 2	investigating home of F. B. Nelson	3 00
	horse and buggy for above	2 00
Aug. 11	investigating home of Charles Luckett	3 00
Sept. 15	" " " O. D. Stone	3 00
Oct. 21	" " " W. L. Anthony and W. Foy	3 00
	horse and buggy in above cases	2 00
Dec. 8	investigating Mary Myres, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
May 10	H. A. Whitney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Calhoun county:	
	investigating home of Richard Clark	3 00
17	" " " Frank Anderson	3 00
June 17	" " " Henry Moore	3 00
	expenses	35
24	investigating case of Geo. Miller	3 00
July 6	" " " Mary Edwards	3 00
	railroad fare	80
7	investigating case of Ralph Griswold	3 00
14	" " " Eddie Searles	3 00
21	" " " J. G. Williams	3 00
22	" " " May Smith	3 00
	railroad fare and return	80
29	investigating case of Olive Bailey	3 00
	railroad fare to Homer	80
Aug. 18	investigating case of John Binder, Henry Wilts, Walter Schimer and Fred Beatty	3 00
Oct. 1	investigating case of James Jasket	3 00
	railroad fare to Tekonsha, $1.10; and return to Homer, 30c	1 40
	supper, 50c; fare to Battle Creek, 80c; hack, 25c	1 55
4	investigating case of Delmir Tripp	3 00
Dec. 11	" " " Frank Haymaker	3 00
	fare to Marshall	40
13	investigating case of Eliza Stevens	3 00
	railroad fare to Albion	90
	" " " Battle Creek, self and boy	60
	dinner for boy	25
	Amount carried forward	$36,625 43

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$26,625 43
Dec. 13	H. A. Whitney,	
	For railroad fare to Lansing, self and boy and return self	3 18
	hack from depot to Reform School	50
	supper, 40c; car fare and hack home, 30c	70
	services, 1 day	3 00
Oct. 15	conveying Dan Tripp to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and boy to Marshall	80
	" " " " " " Jackson	1 90
	" " " " " " Lansing	2 20
	supper	25
	railroad fare to Battle Creek	1 36
	hack home	25
	services, 1½ days	4 50
June 9	John F. King,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Hillsdale county:	
	horse and buggy to convey Lewis Cron to poor house	1 50
Nov. 21	investigating home of Ray Cox	3 00
	dinner and horse feed in Ironton	50
Dec. 3	conveying Geo. W. Percy, Jr. to Reform School:	
	railroad fare	3 20
	" " for boy	1 90
	hack from railroad to School, self and boy	50
	2 days' services	6 00
	hotel bill at Lansing	1 50
Nov. 14	conveying Henry Finney from Hillsdale to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self, and return, $3.20; for boy, $1.90	5 10
15	hotel bill at Lansing, $1.50; hack, 50c	2 00
	2 days' time	6 00
13	horse and buggy to Reading, to find boy	3 00
May 19	conveying Patrick McCabe to Reform School:	
	railroad fare	3 20
	" " for boy, 90c; hack to School, 50c	1 40
20	hotel bill at Lansing	1 25
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 18	inspecting jail	3 00
May 12	investigating case of Patrick McCabe	3 00
	dinner and horse feed	75
Oct. 1	making 3 quarterly and 1 annual report	2 00
Sept. 5	investigating case of Hugh Itcher	1 00
27	inspecting jail	3 00
Nov. 25	railroad fare to Montgomery and return	75
	dinner	25
28	railroad fare for G. W. Percy from Montgomery to Hillsdale	45
Dec. 2	bought overalls for Geo. Percy while on way to Reform School, to make him comfortable and cover his rags	50
Jan. 14	visit to Henry Guiteau, Richard Scott, Arthur Reed, Alfred Dunn and Minnie Thayer	3 00
15	visit to Viola McConnell, Rose Wheeler and Agnes Mitchell	3 00
23	" " Melusine Randall and others	3 00
	dinner, 25c: horse feed, 25c; livery to Hillsdale, $1.50	2 00
24	visit to Frank Blackford	3 00
	livery at Hillsdale	1 50
25	visit to Jerry Tracy, Wm. Calhoun, Winthrop Shaw and Agnes Dunham	3 00
	dinner at Ironton, 50c; horse feed, Jonesville, 50c	1 00
29	visit to Martha A. Marshall and Mary J. Cleansmith	3 00
Feb. 11	" " Bertha Pratt, Claud Smith	3 00
	dinner and feed at Pittsford	50
18	investigating home of Frank R. Harlow	3 00
19	" " " Jane Gray, Montgomery	3 00
24	" " " H. G. Turner, Adams	3 00
	livery at Peterson	1 00
Mar. 31	visit to Rollin Hinckley and H. G. Turner	3 00
	livery	1 00
May 1	visit to Melissa Randall	3 00
	dinner and feed	50
3	investigating home for Melissa Randall	3 00
7	visit to Agnes Dunham in Jefferson	3 00
20	" " Phebe Lamphere and settle with guardian	1 50
22	" " Rolland VanBuren, on trial	3 00
27	" " Agnes Dunham in Jefferson	3 00
28	" " home of Z. Post	3 00
29	investigating home of Thomas Watt	3 00
June 7	visit to Melissa Randall, on trial	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$26,770 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$36,770 77
June 30	John King,	
	For investigating home of B. Farnam	3 00
Aug. 5	" " " Mrs. Keller, Litchfield	3 00
	railroad fare to Litchfield and return	55
	livery, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 25
6	investigating home of Mrs. E. Stevens, Adams	3 00
Sept. 3	" " " E. J. Rugg	3 00
	railroad fare to Reading, 50c; livery, $1.50; dinner, 40c	2 40
5	visit to Nellie Vinticueque, on trial	3 00
13	" " Louis Fulerton, " "	3 00
22	investigating home of Myron Hall	3 00
Aug. 27	" " " Nutis Fuller	3 00
Sept. 29	visit to Nellie May Decker, on trial	3 00
Oct. 21	visit to Zellie Hilmer, on trial	3 00
28	investigating home of Oscar Osman	3 00
Nov. 17	visit to Robert Smith to settle with guardian:	
	livery, $2.00; postage during year, 80c	2 80
1887		
June 8	I. H. McCollum,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mason county:	
	Odell sent to Reform School	3 00
1885		
Dec. 26	investigating case of Joseph Closson	3 00
1888		
Apr. 10	" " Albert Blake and Eddie Sowler	3 00
Oct. 26	" " Thomas Morton	3 00
1889		
June 9	" " John Spidell	3 00
Feb. 1	" " Peter Quivilliac	3 00
11	" " Snyder Anderson	3 00
1888		
May 27	inspecting jail	3 00
1887		
Dec. 20	visit to James Burns	3 00
26	" Jacob L. Gebhardt	3 00
31	" Samuel Hammond	3 00
1888		
Feb. 16	" Seth Verder	3 00
May 9	" Gilbert Fitch	3 00
26	" Mrs. John R. Gray	3 00
July 18	" Joseph Meyett	3 00
28	" Widow Shebaban on account of trouble with Emanuel Hemser	3 00
	livery	2 00
Aug. 6	visit to Frank Morehouse	3 00
15	" A. H. Nordhouse	3 00
30	" Lucien O. Bates	3 00
Oct. 2	" Philip Cribbs	3 00
9	" E. B. Archer	3 00
Dec. 10	" Eli Chemney, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
1889		
Jan. 1	" J. L. Gibhart and J. R. Forte, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c	3 60
Feb. 11	" Isaac Myers	3 00
Mar. 22	" Geo. H. Reeder	3 00
May 20	" Theodore LaBelle	3 00
22	" A. Looker	3 00
27	" Fredk. Wednt	3 00
June 10	" Edmond Morehouse	3 00
17	" Wm. Nielan	3 00
July 15	" E. B. Arthur	3 00
Aug. 7	" Jesse Bingham	3 00
20	" T. C. Murphy	3 00
21	" Louis Anderson	3 00
Oct. 9	" Milton E. Olney	3 00
Nov. 7	" Benton S. Mills	3 00
1890		
Feb. 11	" Wm. Rath	3 00
1888		
May 22	" Willie Smith	3 00
1886.		
May 11	" Mary Reed	3 00
June 1	" Julia Martin	3 00
	trip to Pentwater to investigate	2 50
	Amount carried forward	$36,937 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$36,937 87
1888.	I. H. McCollum,	
May 22	For visit to Andrew Kirkpatrick	3 00
Aug. 28	" Wm. Bailey	3 00
Oct. 7	" Ella M. Putnam, $3; livery, $1.50	4 50
Nov. 19	" Bertha Blodgett	3 00
1889.		
Mar. 26	" Isaac Myers	3 00
1886.		
May 5	" Jacob Sheban	3 00
25	" Wm. Campbell	3 00
June 9	" John H. Vansickler	3 00
Sept. 27	" Mrs. E. C. Hanson	3 00
Oct. 26	" Geo. B. Wright	3 00
Nov. 3	" Edward Phillips	3 00
1887.		
Feb. 16	" Myron D. King	3 00
Mar. 16	" H. W. Goodrich	3 00
June 15	" Wm. Truman	3 00
20	" John H. Vansickle	3 00
21	" John Burns	3 00
Aug. 12	" Geo. Wendell, Jacob Sheban and John Vansickle	3 00
	livery	2 00
Sept. 19	visit to S. S. Lampman	3 00
Oct. 31	" John H. Shick	3 00
Feb. 18	Thomas Dawson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Macomb Co.:	
	inspecting jail at Mt. Clemens	3 00
	railroad fare and horse and buggy $2; dinner, 50c	2 50
Sept. 23	investigating case of Harry L. Insley, Geo. Little, John Barton and Enos Sumner	3 00
27	2 dinners	50
24	inspecting jail at Mt. Clemens	3 00
	railroad fare and horse and buggy, $2; dinner, 50c	2 50
Oct. 10	investigating case of Mary Barton	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1; railroad fare, 70c; dinner, 25c	1 95
Dec. 11	investigating case of Henry Laforge	3 00
	railroad fare, 90c; horse and buggy, $1; street car, 10c; dinner, 25c	2 25
Jan. 28	visiting Joseph Anderson and Chas. Carpenter	3 00
	railroad fare and horse and buggy, $3; dinner, 50c	3 50
	visiting Robt. E. Manning	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
31	visiting Chester Waite and John A. Temple	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.50; dinner, 25c	1 75
Feb. 20	visiting Edward Hartley	3 00
	fare, $2; dinner, 50c	2 50
April 3	visiting Robt. E. Manning, $3; horse and buggy, $1	4 00
9	investigating home of Carl Teschlen	3 00
	dinner, 50c; fare, $1.50	2 00
16	visiting Anna Atkins, at Romeo	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.50; hotel fare, 50c	2 00
June 28	visiting Ella McKuen, at Romeo	3 00
	horse and buggy and railroad fare, $1.90; hotel, 50c	2 40
July 2	attend at probate court to re-adopt Ella McKuen	3 00
	horse and buggy and railroad fare, $2.00; hotel, 50c	2 50
Sept. 25	visiting Augustus Walker	3 00
	fare, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
April 23	visit at Geo. Mortons	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
Dec. 16	conveying Henry Laforge to Reform School:	
	horse and buggy to Lennox, 75c; railroad to Mt. Clemens, 50c	1 25
	railroad fare, self and boy to Detroit, 90c; lunch, 50c	1 40
	" " " " " " Lansing, $3.70; supper, 50c	4 20
	" " Lansing to Port Huron, $3.45; hotel, $1.50	4 95
	" " to Memphis, 60c; 2 days' time, $5.00	6 60
April 8	investigating Mary Clark's case	3 00
	railroad and buggy fare, $2.00; hotel, $1.00	3 00
May 31	visit to Zula Robinson and Mary Clark	3 00
	railroad fare and horse and buggy, $2.15; hotel, 50c	2 65
Oct. 6	David P. Beebe,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kalkaska county:	
	investigating home of James Velam	3 00
7	" " " James Garvey	3 00
8	" " " James Lancaster	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$37,116 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$37,116 77
Oct. 9	David P. Beebe,	
	For investigating home of Isaac Messenger	3 00
20	" " " J. M. Vroman	3 00
21	" " " C. L. Wilson	3 00
	livery hire	3 00
22	investigating home of John Smith and P. Desmond	3 00
	livery hire	3 00
27	investigating home of Oscar Magee	3 00
Nov. 19	visiting home of Willie Gosch, Martin Hoover and Alba Brooman, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
24	conveying Mary Mullen to Industrial Home:	
	tickets to Grand Rapids	8 30
25	dinner, 50c; hack, $1.00; supper, 50c	2 00
	ticket, Adrian to Coldwater	1 65
	lodging and breakfast	1 00
26	ticket, Coldwater to Kalkaska	7 40
	supper at Grand Rapids	25
	3 days' time	9 00
24	tickets, Grand Rapids to Adrian	8 10
Sept. 20	inspecting jail	3 00
Nov. 22	investigating case of Mary Mullen	3 00
14	J. H. Van Ness,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Ionia county:	
	conveying Walter Quartermas to Reform School	3 00
	railroad fare, $3.85; dinner at Lansing, 50c	4 35
12	investigating charges against Walter Quartermas	3 00
	dinner and supper, $1.00; team, $1.00	2 00
Dec. 6	investigating charges againt Clara Wedge	3 00
	railroad fare	80
24	J. M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	conveying Charles Corey to Reform School	3 00
	dinner, 50c; railroad fare, $3.15; hotel, 50c	4 15
Nov. 11	investigating home of Wm. Green	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.10; livery hire, $2.00	3 10
12	visiting Herbert Harrington	3 00
	railroad fare, 80c; livery, 50c	1 30
Dec. 12	Levi T. Hull,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Joseph county:	
	conveying Joe E. Ellsworth to Reform School, 2 days	6 00
	railroad fare for self and boy	8 50
13	telephoning 30c; hotel, $2.00	2 30
June 20	investigating Peter Mohr, applicant for child	3 00
	railroad fare	1 25
Aug. 8	visiting Chas. Van Brunt and Israel Dellon	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
9	visiting Caroline Andrews	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
Sept. 18	visiting Chas. Caykendall, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Oct. 17	" Harmon Weston, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
	railroad fare	1 20
Nov. 18	visiting Belva Burton, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
29	" Chas. Caykendall, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Dec. 8	" Paul Van Antwerp, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
11	" Chas. Van Brunt und Dennis Sullivan	3 00
Aug. 5	investigating case of William Jones	3 00
	livery	1 00
Sept. 8	investigating case of Frank Eckart	3 00
18	" " Dewey C. Pierce	3 00
19	inspecting jail	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
Dec. 5	investigating case of Thomas Edgar Whitcomb	3 00
11	" " Joe E. Ellsworth	3 00
	railroad fare	1 25
Sept. 17	W. L. Leach,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montmorency county:	
	inspecting jail, $3.00; team, $2.00; dinner, 75c	5 75
June 2	investigating home of Thomas Allen	3 00
	team, $1.50; dinner, self and team, 75c	2 25
Sept. 11	visiting Mrs. A. B. Valentine to arrange for child	3 00
Dec. 8	" boys at E. J. McCormack's	3 00
9	" boy at Peter Boner's	3 00
10	" " " Thomas Allen's	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$37,822 67

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$37,322 67
Dec. 11	W. L. Leach,	
	For visiting children at H. Spriso's	3 00
12	" boy at M. M. McCormack's	3 00
13	" " " E. Chamberlain's	3 00
Nov. 24	R. E. Finch,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Gladwin county:	
	investigating case of Casper Lamphere	3 00
July 18	visiting Geo. Thompson with Emily Tichenor	3 00
19	" Henry Liminger	3 00
Oct. 18	" Ira Card	3 00
24	taking Eddie Perry to Ira Card's	3 00
Nov. 30	conveying Casper Lamphier to Reform School:	
	2 days' time	6 00
Dec. 1	fare to Lansing and return	7 00
	" " for boy	3 50
	hotel bills, $4.25; hack, $1.00	5 25
Feb. 11	W. H. Faxon,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Clinton county:	
	investigation of Chas. Stephenson, $3.00: railroad fare, 60c	3 60
Apr. 22	" " Hiram Sherman	3 00
23	" " Chas. Sidell, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c	3 60
25	" " jail, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c	3 60
May 21	" " Jas. Schooley, $3.00; livery and feed, $1.50	4 50
June 11	" " Wm. Gilbert	3 00
Sept. 23	" " jail at St. Johns	3 00
Jan. 15	examining home for Dolly Horsebecker	3 00
Feb. 10	" " " Fred Smith	3 00
13	" " " Roscoe J. Lampson	3 00
Mar. 3	" " " Carrie E. Smith	3 00
27	" " " John Burwell	3 00
Apr. 22	" " " Chas. Cheyrion	3 00
	railroad fare, 60c; livery, $1.50	2 10
May 22	for visit to Roscoe J. Lampsire	1 00
Jan. 30	" to home for Edna Reemyer and livery	3 00
June 9	" and transfer home for Arthur Grant	3 00
10	" " " M. H. Shebey and livery	3 00
18	" " " Florence Demeke	3 00
Aug. 22	examining home for Mary H. Sheeby	3 00
	" " Edward Phelps	3 00
Oct. 18	4 visits to F. Demeke and others	1 00
30	2 " Geo. Faxbender and Arthur Grant	2 00
Dec. 8	examining home in Lebanon	3 00
	railroad fare, $1; livery, $1.50; dinner, 25c	2 75
Oct. 3	O. K. White,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oceana county:	
	investigating case of Elizabeth Niquest	3 00
	railroad fare to Mears and return, 90c; hotel, 75c	1 65
Nov. 27	investigating home of Adelia M. Derby	3 00
	railroad fare to Pentwater and return, $1.50; hotel, 75c	2 25
Dec. 16	investigating illtreatment of Geo. Brimmer	3 00
	railroad fare to Hart, $1; livery to Mears, $1; hotel, 75c	2 75
Sept. 30	inspecting jail at Hart	3 00
	railroad fare to Hart and return, $1; hotel, 50c	1 50
Nov. 26	investigating case of Willie Bain and C. Sperry	3 00
	railroad fare to Pentwater and return, $1.50; hotel, 90c	2 40
Dec. 24	conveying Willie Bain and Chas. Sperry to Reform School:	
	1 day at court, $3; hotel at Pentwater, 90c	3 90
	dinner for boys, 60c; railroad to Shelby and return, 75c	1 35
	assistant to Shelby, $1.50; railroad fare, 75c	2 25
	telephone to judge probate, 30c; ferry, 20c	50
	railroad fare of boys to Lansing	8 90
	" " self, Shelby to Lansing and return	6 50
	lunch at Lansing, 20c; hotel, $1.50	1 70
25	1 day returning to Shelby	3 00
26	hotel, 50c; ½ day to reach home, $1.50	2 00
9	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	conveying Henry Vanderberg and Harry Robbins to Reform School, 1 day	3 00
	hack, Grand Rapids	75
	railroad fare to Lansing, $3.95; dinner, 50c	5 20
	" " Grand Rapids	1 95
Oct. 17	investigating case of Henry Swartz and others	2 00
25	" " John Rich	1 50
18	" " Will Rabencraft	75
	Amount carried forward	$37,511 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$37,511 37
Oct. 9	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For investigating case of Leonard McMurray	1 00
15	" " Jacob Steirmer	1 50
	" " Ella and Isabella Heminger	1 50
22	" " Geo. E. Moore	75
28	" " Henry Vanderberg	1 00
Nov. 6	" " Norton Fleanshki	3 00
27	" " John Manstrom and others	3 00
11	" " Jacob Moore	75
22	" " Leonard S. Krugne	1 50
17	" " Wm. Steinlard	1 00
	" " L. Modjeski	1 00
18	" " Oliver Howard and D. White	2 50
20	" " Henry Hooker and others	1 50
21	" " B. Blinn and others	1 50
28	" " Cornelius Van Popeneau and others	3 00
	expenses on above as per voucher	6 20
June 19	Hiram Parker,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Emmet county:	
	investigating home of Jacob L. Ruchert	3 00
	livery 1 day	2 50
Sept. 9	looking up Archie D. Gridley, run away	3 00
	livery 1 day	2 50
23	investigating home of J. Henry Atkin	3 00
24	" " Levi Drummond	3 00
25	" " August Krussell	3 00
26	" " Harvey Singer	3 00
27	" " Jepper Anderson	3 00
Oct. 13	" " Richard Morris	3 00
Nov. 4	visiting home of Jeffer Anderson	3 00
5	" " Samuel Burbank	3 00
	livery rig	50
24	investigating home of John Tompkins	3 00
28	" " Amos Brubaker	3 00
	railroad fare to Brutus	70
29	investigating home of Mary E. Mikka	3 00
	1 meal	25
Dec. 1	visiting home of August Krussel	3 00
2	" " J. H. Atkin	3 00
8	" " Levi Drummond	3 00
11	" " Samuel Burbank	3 00
Mar. 10	Jacob Walton,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cheboygan county:	
	visit to Joseph Martin and Frank Armstrong	3 00
	livery hire, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
12	visit to Edward Burwell and Wm. Burwell	3 00
	livery hire, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
April 15	visit to Louis Peck with Sam'l Shelton	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
22	visit to Nellie Brown	3 00
	railroad fare to Mackinaw and return, $1.00; breakfast, 25c	1 25
June 25	visit to S. Shelton and return of Louis Peck to State Public School	3 00
Sept. 20	approval of application of S. Romain for Willie Oatman	3 00
27	" " " " C. S. Dice " D. Knapp	3 00
Nov. 13	visit to Oatman	3 00
	livery hire, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
19	visit to D. Knapp	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; livery hire, $2.50	3 50
	dinner and supper at Indian River	70
Feb. 25	½ day visiting jail	1 50
May 3	examining case of W. Caldwell	3 00
Sept. 30	½ day visiting jail	1 50
Nov. 8	examining case of Wm. O'Brien	3 00
Jan. 3	G. W. A. Armitage,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Monroe county:	
	visiting Mary Bishop	3 00
4	" Robert Ash, $3.00; railroad fare, 28c	3 28
25	" Hattie Weed and Eliza Cadette, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
27	" Sarah B. Miller and Edward Purcell	3 00
	livery	1 50
Feb. 10	visiting Homer Anton, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
11	" John Lewis and Wm. Koppler, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
24	" Allen Hemholder, Wm. B. Frazier and Luther Mattox, $3.00; livery and dinner, $3.00	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$37,680 00

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$37,680 00
Mar. 11	G. W. A. Armitage,	
	For visiting Mary Bishop	3 00
26	" Franklin De Forest, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
27	investigating application of Dennis Labo	3 00
	livery	2 00
April 16	visiting Winthrop H. Ohan, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
18	" Emma Trickey, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
25	" Wm. Oliver and Edward Grosvenor	3 00
	livery	2 00
26	visiting Abel Vivian, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
29	livery to Abel Vivian's	1 00
May 7	visiting Frank De Forest, $3.00; livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	5 50
8	" Chas. Kinney, $3.00; livery, $2.00; supper, 50c	5 50
16	visiting Thomas Wright, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
21	investigating application of Frank Riley	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	2 50
26	visit to Grace Clark, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
28	investigating application of Vreta Trabu	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	2 50
June 3	visiting Francis Rodgers, $3.00; livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	5 50
20	" Archie Cole, Anna Rickman and Chas. Clark	3 00
	livery, $2.50; hotel, 75c	6 25
21	application of Napoleon Nadeau	3 00
23	" " Henry Barrett	3 00
27	visiting Frank DeForrest, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
July 7	" Charles Clark, $3.00; livery, $2.50; hotel, $1.25	6 75
22	" home of James Watson, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
23	" Luther Mattox, $3.00; livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	5 50
26	" Frank DeForrest, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Sept. 1	" Luther Mattox, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Dec. 3	" John Lewis, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Nov. 19	investigating application of L. Hugary	3 00
	" " " Alphons Robert, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
June 25	" charges againt C. Cook, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Sept. 10	" " " Wm. Dingman, livery	1 50
15	" " " B. Spaulding, hotel	2 88
Dec. 13	C. Larzelere,	
	For services as county agent of Cass county:	
	visiting Carrie Thompson	3 00
16	" Geo. Smith	3 00
17	" May Beams, May Chapton and E. Coghan	3 00
19	" Benjamin Klinger and Eddie Jenkins	3 00
22	" Nicholas O'Connor	3 00
Jan. 10	Curtis Buck,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Gogebic county:	
	investigating case of John Marston	3 00
	expenses in same	4 00
Feb. 28	inspecting county jail	3 00
	expenses in same	1 90
May 22	investigating case of Albert Johnson	3 00
23	" " " Wm. Burnett	3 00
July 22	" " " Eugene Scott	3 00
	expenses in same	2 00
Apr. 19	Wm. B. Orcutt,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Roscommon county:	
	attending case of David Henry Ward	3 00
	railroad fare	70
28	attending case of S. Hamilton, Guy Fox and others	3 00
Aug. 4	" " Katie Janett	3 00
	railroad fare to Bay City for K. Janett	2 30
Sept. 30	inspecting jail	3 00
Apr. 4	M. C. Cate,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Leelanaw county:	
	inspecting jail 1 day	3 00
	team 1 day	1 50
	hotel bill at Leland	1 60
Nov. 17	Samuel W. Peterson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Newaygo county:	
	investigating case of Cornelius Popie	3 00
	hotel bill, 50c; horse and buggy, $2.00	2 50
Dec. 18	visiting home of Leroy Windling	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
20	visiting Wallace Otinger	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; hotel bill, 50c	2 50
	Amount carried forward	$37,887 38

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$37,887 38
Nov. 17	Alfred Mead,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Ontonagon county:	
	visiting home of Richard Chynoweth	3 00
	horse and buggy	3 00
28	visiting and inspecting new jail	3 00
Mar. 1	G. W. Carpenter,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lapeer county:	
	securing home for F. Lusigneau, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Apr. 26	" " " Wm. H. Bennington, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Aug. 22	1 day to see Albert Wilber, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
23	½ " visit to W. H. Bennington, $1.50; livery, $1 50	3 00
Sept. 15	½ " " Francis Lusigneau, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
17	½ " " Nellie Smith, $1.50; livery, $1.00	2 50
Feb. 10	inspecting jail	3 00
Apr. 9	1 day, case of Cora Matson	3 00
23	1 " " John Best	3 00
June 1	1 " " Wm. Croff, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
July 17	1 " " Bertie Gooding	3 00
	railroad fare to Clifford and return	2 20
	hotel, 80c; livery, $1.50	2 30
21	finding home for Albert Bouneman, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Aug. 19	1 day, case of Elmer Holt	3 00
	livery, $2.00; hotel, 75c	2 75
Sept. 30	inspecting jail	3 00
Dec. 17	1 day, case of Jay M. Hunt	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
16	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating case of Wm. Campbell	3 00
	expenses	75
17	investigating case of Geo. Fornier	3 00
	expenses	50
20	investigating Cora Shehan and others	3 00
	expenses	50
Oct. 28	conveying Albert Root to home of J. Blismach, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
29	visiting Geo. Crippen, $3.00; expenses, 16c	3 16
31	" S. H. Robbin	3 00
Dec. 16	" Albert Rup, $3.00; expenses, $1.50	4 50
Jan. 23	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Genesee county:	
	visit to Schuyler Lake	3 00
	livery	1 50
Mar. 25	visit to Eliza Western, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Apr. 12	" home of Mrs. Lyons, Swartz Creek	3 00
	livery for same	2 50
15	visit to home of W. H. Begel, to indenture girl	3 00
	livery for same	2 25
17	visit to home of A. Partridge, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
18	" " Orville Skinner	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
May 9	visit to home of John Kennwell, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
June 6	" " Wm. Myers to indenture boy	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
7	visit to home of Wm. Rockwood to indenture girl	3 00
July 22	" " Thomas Moan " "	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
24	visiting Blanch Layhen and Julia Brown	3 00
25	" Almira Westover, Robert Crowley, and others	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
26	visiting Anthony Rose, Mary Hamilton, Geo. H. Howes, G. Bennington and Geo. Garner	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
29	visiting Jerome LaParish and others	3 00
	livery for same	2 00
Aug. 6	visiting Jas. L. Smith and others, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Sept. 15	visiting Robt. Crowley, $3.00; livery, $1.25	4 25
Nov. 11	" home of Clarence Taylor	3 00
	" " Fred Knapp, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
June 2	" Miss Vasburgh, $3.00; car fare and meal, $2.00	5 00
Feb. 14	inspecting jail	3 00
	examination of James Doyle	3 00
Mar. 1	car fare, $1.05; examination of Frank Sumners, $3.00	4 05
28	car fare and meals, $1.60; examination of J. Quardy and A. Dreger, $3.00	4 60
	Amount carried forward	$38,085 69

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$38,085 69
June 13	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For examination of Geo. Hughes, $3.00; Ira Sayre, $3.00	6 00
	livery, $2.00; F. Garfield, $3.00	5 00
30	" $2.00; examining Geo. Herrick, $3.00	5 00
Sept. 22	" $2.00; " Tillie Squires, $3.00	5 00
23	inspecting jail	3 00
Oct. 1	examination of Cland St. Dennis	3 00
Nov. 15	" " C. Allen, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
19	" " O. Loveland, H. Callows and P. Davidson	3 00
Dec. 8	stamps and stationery	7 00
9	examination of Martin Maloney	3 00
	livery	2 00
Mar. 18	James Snow,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Muskegon county:	
	special visit to Chas. Grove, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
21	visit to Nina Pickels, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
28	" Ang. Marshall, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
Apr. 4	" Maria Office	3 00
28	" Chas. Payne, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
May 2	" Mabel Jacobs	3 00
7	" Pearle Taylor, $3.00; railroad to Holton, $1.50	4 50
17	" Fred and Lizzie Boutz, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
21	" Glen Park, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
27	" Samuel J. Gordon, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.75	4 75
29	" Eunice Hacket, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
June 5	" Eugene G. Linton, $3.00; railroad fare and meals, $1.50	4 50
9	" Guy Warren, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.50	4 50
Sept. 10	" Clarence Van Newkirk, $3.00; railroad fare and meals, $1.60	4 60
15	" Olive Carey, $3.00; railroad fare and meals, $1.50	4 50
May 8	investigating home for Rachel Rykema	3 00
Nov. 11	" Jos. Rickma's home	3 00
13	" applicant for child	3 00
15	" home for Chas. Grove with W. F. Root	3 00
June 30	" on trial of Jerry Smith and others	3 00
Feb. 25	" Norah Biene and others	3 00
Mar. 10	" M. Doe and 4 others	3 00
June 17	" Burt Doran and others	3 00
July 25	" Otis Polly, $3.00; railroad fare and meals, $2.00	5 00
Aug. 1	" Ada Trumbull	3 00
Sept. 10	" Walter Hamilton	3 00
Oct. 3	" Mat LaMix	3 00
Nov. 3	" Moses Pelkie	3 00
4	" Frank Ike	3 00
7	" Effie Vanderzile	3 00
12	" Fred Baan, $3.00; railroad and meal, $1.50	4 50
Feb. 15	inspecting jail	3 00
Sept. 15	" "	3 00
21	A. Riley Crittenden,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Livingston county:	
	visit to Frank Hartwell, carriage	2 50
	dinner and feed at farm house	38
	hotel at South Lyons over night	1 00
22	investigating home of D. D. Wright, carriage	2 00
Oct. 6	visit to Lewis March, carriage	2 00
16	investigating home of Oren Crawford, carriage	2 00
	dinner at farm house	25
18	investigating home of C. L. Coe, carriage	2 00
Nov. 8	visit to James Brown, carriage	2 00
10	investigating home of Geo. E. Bush, carriage	2 00
Dec. 8	visit to Hattie Essex, carriage, $2.00; hotel, 75c	2 75
9	" " Fred Vernino, carriage	2 00
11	" " Harriet March, "	2 00
12	" " Catherine Matthews, carriage	2 00
13	" " Nettie Zimmermann, carriage	2 00
Jan. 1	Hartwell S. Russell,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lenawee county:	
	visiting Fred Wormer	3 00
Feb. 13	" Wm. E. Perkins, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
17	" John Cole	3 00
April 22	" Lester Mead and others	3 00
	street car, 10c; railroad to Blissfield and return, 45c	55
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 35c	2 35
29	visiting and reporting case of Geo. Stage	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$38,302 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$38,302 82
April 29	Hartwell S. Russell,	
	For street car, 10c; railroad to Clinton and return, 85c; dinner, 25c	1 20
	livery	1 00
Dec. 20	visit to Nancy Soper	3 00
	" " Geo. Stage, $3.00; street car, 10c; railroad fare, 85c	3 95
	dinner at Clinton' 25c; livery, $1.00	1 25
23	visit to Lester Mead	3 00
	street car, 10c; railroad fare to Blissfield and return, 45c	55
	dinner, Blissfield, 25c; livery, $2.00	2 25
Jan. 17	Hartwell S. Russell,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lenawee county:	
	case of Alexander Waters, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
Apr. 11	" Frederic Morris	3 00
16	" Emma Decker	3 00
19	" Artie Gray, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
July 12	" Homer Searles, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
17	" Charles Capp, $3.00; railroad, 85c; street car, 10c	3 95
	dinner at Morenci, 40c; hack, 50c	90
Aug. 14	case of Willie Gootsen, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
15	" Milton Krime, $3.00; street car, 10c; railroad fare, 85c	3 95
	hack, 50c; dinner, 40c	90
Sept. 23	case of Geo. Fairbanks	3 00
Oct. 8	" Viola Nappin, $3.00; street car, 10c; railroad, 45c; dinner, 25c	3 80
Nov. 21	" Miles Gilbert	3 00
	street car, 10c; railroad fare, 85c; dinner, 40c; hack, 50c	1 85
Dec. 8	case of Frederick Grienhan, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
9	" Minnie Bukus, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
Feb. 28	inspecting jail	3 00
1888	Thomas Mars,	
Apr. 30	For services and expenses as county agent of Berrien county:	
	" for the year 1888, as per voucher	60 00
	expenses " " " 1888, " "	45 35
	services " " " 1889, " "	78 00
	expenses " " " 1889, " "	46 35
	conveying Janett Fye from Berrien Springs to Industrial Home:	
	bus at Berrien Centre	25
	railroad fare to Elkhart for girl, 85c; for self, 85c	1 70
	lunch at Elkhart	60
	railroad fare to Adrian for girl, $3.25; self, $3.25	6 50
	bus to School	1 00
May 1	hotel bill at Adrian, $1.50; lunch, 30c	1 80
	return ticket, $4.10; 2 days' services, $6.00	10 10
1888		
Dec. 10	conveying Lester B. Delong from Eau Clare to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Eau Clare to Niles	35
	" " Niles to Lansing, $3.45; for boy, $3.45	6 90
	dinner at Marshall	1 50
11	hotel bill at Lansing	1 50
	return railroad fare to Niles	3 45
	dinner at Niles, 50c; railroad fare home, 25c	75
	2 days' services	6 00
1889	Thomas Mars,	
Mar. 2	For conveying Henry Frisby from Berrien Springs to Reform School:	
	stage to Berrien Centre	50
	railroad fare Berrien Centre to Niles	25
	" " Niles to Lansing	3 45
	" " Berrien Centre to Niles for boy	25
	" " Niles to Lansing for boy	1 75
	dinner at Marshall, for self, 75c; for boy, 75	1 50
3	hotel bill at Lansing	1 50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Niles	3 45
	" " to Berrien Centre	25
	dinner at Niles, 50c; 2 days' services, $6.00	6 50
Sept. 10	conveying Irving Jones from St. Joseph to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, St. Joseph to Niles, 75c; for boy, 75c	1 50
	" " to Lansing, $3.65; for boy, $3.65	7 30
	dinner at Niles, self and boy	50
11	hotel bill at Lansing over night	1 50
	railroad fare home	3 90
	dinner at Marshall	75
	2 days' services	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$38,681 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$38,681 82
Sept. 10	Thomas Mars,	
	For conveying Irwin Jones from St. Joseph to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from St. Joseph to Berrien Centre	50
	" " " " " " " for sheriff	50
	telephone message	25
	railroad fare for boy to Niles, 25c; for self, 25c	50
	" " from Niles to Lansing, boy, $3.50; self, $3.50	7 00
	lunch at Marshall	80
	hotel bill at Lansing	1 50
11	return fare to Niles, $3.50; lunch, 50c	4 00
	railroad fare home, 25c; 2 days' service, $6.00	6 25
Dec. 30	conveying Herbert Newton Peck from Niles to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Niles	25
	" " " Lansing, self, $3.65; for boy, $3.65	7 30
	dinner at Niles	50
	hotel bill at Lansing over night	1 50
	railroad fare home, $3.90; dinner at Marshall, 75c	4 65
	2 days' service	6 00
Aug. 18	Thomas Mars.	
	For conveying Clara Sullivan from Watervliet to Industrial Home:	
	fare from Watervliet to Adrian for Girl	4 75
	fare for self to Adrian	4 10
	hotel bill for self and girl	1 00
19	return fare, self	4 10
	hotel bill Adrian, $1.50; dinner, Elkhart, 50c	2 00
	2 days' service	6 00
1	conveying Jerry Britton from St. Joseph to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Berrien Center for boy and sheriff	1 00
	" " Berrien Center to Niles, boy and self	50
	" " Niles to Lansing, self, $3.50; boy, $1.75	5 25
	dinner at Marshall	90
2	railroad fare, Lansing to Niles, $3.50; dinner, 25c	3 75
	" " from Niles home	25
	hotel bill Lansing, $1.50; 2 days service, $6.00	7 50
Apr. 23	conveying Ida J. McLelland from Eau Clare to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian, self, $4.20; for girl, $4.20	8 40
24	" " for self, return to Berrien Center	4 10
23	bus to school, $1.00; hotel over night, $1.50	2 50
24	lunch at Elkhart, 50c; for self, 25c	75
	telephone 25c; 2 days' services, $6.00	6 25
July 24	conveying Sadie Shriner from St. Joseph to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare for girl and sheriff, St. Joseph to Berrien Center	1 00
	" " from Berrien Center to Elkhart for girl	85
	" " " " " " " self	85
	lunch for both	60
	railroad fare from Elkhart to Adrian for girl	1 65
	" " " " " " self	3 25
	bus hire to school, $1.00; hotel Adrian, $1.50	2 50
25	dinner at Adrian	50
	return fare, $4.10; 2 days' time, $6.00	10 10
Nov, 28	conveying Robert Sweeny and Wallace Hanover from Buchanan to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self, Berrien Center to Niles	25
	" " boys to Lansing, $7.00; for self, $3.50	10 50
	lunch at Marshall	1 10
29	railroad fare to Niles on return	3 50
	" " home from Niles, 25c; dinner, 50c	75
	hotel bill Lansing, $1.50; 2 days' service, $6.00	7 50
July 18	Thomas Mars,	
	For conveying Geo. Petro from New Buffalo to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Berrien Centre to Niles, 25c; for boy, 25c	50
	expenses from Berrien Springs	25
	railroad fare, self to Lansing, $3.50; for boy, $3.50	7 00
	dinner at Marshall	1 00
19	hotel bill at Lansing, $1.50; return fare, $3.50	5 00
	meal, 50c; railroad fare from Niles home, 25c	75
	2 days' service	6 00
May 28	conveying Tulu Shockley and Isabel Sides from Berrien county to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Berrien Centre to Elkhart, self	85
	" " " " " " " 2 girls	1 70
	meals at restaurant	90
	railroad for girls, $7.50; for self, $3.25	10 75
	Amount carried forward	$38,866 02

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$38,866 02
May 28	Thomas Mars,	
	For bus to school, $1.50; hotel at Adrian, $1.50	3 00
29	return fare, $3.25; dinner, 50c	3 75
	fare home, 85c: 2 day's service, $6.00	6 85
2	conveying Ester Centre from New Buffalo to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare from Berrien Springs for girl	25
	" " " Berrien Centre to Elkhart	35
	" " " " " " " for girl	35
	" " Elkhart to Adrian, self, $3.25; girl, $3.25	6 50
	hotel at Elkhart, 90c; bus, $1.00	1 90
3	" " Adrian	1 50
	railroad fare from home to Adrian	3 25
	" " " Adrian home	35
	dinner at restaurant, 40c; 2 day's service, $6.00	6 40
1889	John Hosmer,	
Jan. 21	For services and expenses as county agent of Wayne county:	
	balance of services for year 1889 as per voucher	74 00
	" " expenses " " " " " "	2 10
	services for year 1890 " " "	200 00
	expenses " " " " " "	3 40
	conveying James Wright and Frank Fleming from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for 2 boys	2 60
	dinner Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Aug. 22	conveying Henry Smith from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
Sept. 12	conveying Wm. Kornooski from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, 1.30	6 40
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Oct. 4	railroad fare to Lansing and return with Henry Tuch	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
8	conveying James Kempton from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
17	conveying Charles Seigle and Eddie Bolanger from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for 2 boys	2 60
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
25	conveying Arthur Herbert from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Nov. 14	conveying James Larkins from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
21	conveying Phebe Yeomans from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " for girl	1 70
	carriage in Adrian	1 00
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
30	conveying Joseph Kartas from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Dec. 12	conveying Kate Vernette from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " " for girl	1 70
	carriage to the Home	1 00
	meal at Adrian, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
1890		
Jan. 12	conveying Joseph Hill from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
16	conveying Mary Hayes from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " for girl	1 70
	carriage at Adrian	1 00
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
	Amount carried forward	$39,311 87

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$39,311 87
Jan. 18	John Hosmer,	
	For conveying Wm. Leschetzki, Joseph Dobraz, Harvey Bussy, Frank Rupenski and Eddie Vernin from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " " for assistant	5 10
	" " " " for 5 boys	6 50
	dinner, 50c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 50
Feb. 6	conveying William Kohn from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
19	conveying Thomas Whalen from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Apr. 9	conveying Geo. Johnson from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Mar. 21	conveying William Higgins from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
24	conveying Frederick Schoenert from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
28	conveying Belle Ubar and Lydia Howell from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " for 2 girls	3 40
	carriage at Adrian, $1.50; dinner, 50c	2 00
	1 day's time	3 00
1	conveying Jos. McCarty, Fred Potter, Edgar Rutherford, Wm. Higgins and Fred C. Schonert from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	railroad fare to Lansing for 5 boys	6 50
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
	railroad fare for assistant	5 10
Aug. 6	conveying James Lemkowski from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
21	conveying Charles Stoddard from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
April 14	conveying Willie Mundy from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
19	conveying Walter Baker, Edward Lyon, William McGraw and Chas. Schultz from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for 4 boys	5 20
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
21	conveying Mary Lura from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " for girl	1 70
	carriage at Adrian, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
	one day's time	3 00
May 8	conveying Ernest Skoda from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
June 13	conveying James S. Williams from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
26	conveying James Robinson from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
July 19	conveying Stephen Koschiliaki from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; one day's time, $3.00	3 50
14	conveying Joseph Lucas and Fred Moroney from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for 2 boys	2 60
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
	Amount carried forward	$39,520 47

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$39,520 47
June 11	John Hosmer,	
	For conveying Charles Skibbi from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Sept. 11	conveying Edith Donelson from Detroit to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare to Adrian and return	3 40
	" " " " for girl	1 70
	carriage at Adrian $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
	1 day's time	3 00
Oct. 30	conveying Michael Koss from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
17	conveying Edward Smith from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
14	conveying Michael Price from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Nov. 13	conveying John Gray from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
28	conveying John Driscoll from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
Dec. 26	conveying Willie Zimmerman from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, $5.10; for boy, $1.30	6 40
	dinner, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for January:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 1 month	150 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 1 month	60 00
	George Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
	Wm. Ralston, " " 31 " "	69 75
	Fred B. Lee, day " 5 " @ $2.00	10 00
	Charles F. Smith, " " 7 " "	14 00
	Jeremiah Mahony, fireman, 1 month	45 00
	Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
	Wm. Plummer, elevator, 9 " "	18 00
	Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 31 " @ $2.50	77 50
	Peter Clark, carpenter, 31 " "	77 50
	John Kennedy, janitor, 27 "	50 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 27 "	50 00
	John Broad, " 27 "	50 00
	Charles McKrill, " 21 " @ $2.00	42 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 7 " @ $1.50	10 50
	John Oatley, " 27 " "	40 50
	Frank L. Thompson, fireman, 13 "	19 50
	Thos. Fitzgerald, laborer, 27 " @ $1.50	40 50
	John Maher, " 10 " "	15 00
	H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 7 " "	10 50
	Geo. Longstreet, day watch, 26 " @ $2.00	52 00
	I. H. Sanford, " " 25 " "	50 00
	Jay E. Tuck, fireman, 23 "	34 50
	Fred E. Tuck, laborer, 21 " @ $1.50	31 50
	Frankie Sanford, janitress, 22 " "	33 00
	James H. Simmons, laborer, 23 " "	34 50
	Geo. W. Johnson, " 18 " "	27 00
	Geo. Murray, janitor, 31 " @ $2.00	62 00
	Guy C. Rawson, elevator, 20 " "	40 00
	Theo. J. George, janitor, 6 " "	12 00
	Emil Fisher, " 8 " "	16 00
	M. W. Quackenbush, " 27 "	60 00
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor and shipping clerk in State Library for January, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	washing 18 pieces	90
	Amount carried forward	$41,098 77

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$41,098 77
Dec. 26	Chas. B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor in Land Office for January	62 00
	W. C. Durkee,	
	For services as janitor in Auditor General's office for January	50 00
	washing 62 towels	3 10
	C. H. Forbes.	
	For services as stationer to Legislature from January 6 to 31, 26 days, @ $3.00	78 00
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor for January, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
	washing 3 doz. towels	1 80
	Mrs. Martha Bogardus,	
	For salary as clerk in Adjutant General's office, ½ of January	35 00
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's office for January	83 33
	Charles Reeves,	
	For services as janitor in Executive office for January	62 00
	washing for month of January	4 20
	Lave Lee,	
	For services as janitor in State Treasurer's office, 22½ days, @ $2.00	45 00
	Christ. Frey,	
	For services as janitor in Treasurer's office, 8½ days, @ $2.00	17 00
	washing	75
	Geo. Stormont,	
	For washing 110 towels for Secretary of State's office, @ 5c.	5 50
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 48 pieces for Land office	2 40
	Wm. Butters,	
	For services as janitor in Secretary of State's office, 13½ days in January	27 00
	washing 20 pieces	1 00
Jan. 26	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	Charles McKrill,	
	For washing 125 towels	6 25
19	" for State Treasurer's office	70
	" 18 towels for Board of Health office	90
	Lansing Water Works,	
	For water for capitol building for month of January, 1891, at $1,500 per year	125 00
Dec. 31	Thomas Hill,	
	For freight on table for Supreme Court	77
Jan. 17	T. H. Sedina,	
	For 1 suit of clothes for Mr. Longstreet. day watch	26 00
	1 " " " " " Sanford, " "	26 00
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,	
	For gas used during January in Capitol, 385,800 ft., @ $1.80	693 54
	" " " " " old offices, 300 " "	54
	" " " " " corridors, 2,800 " "	5 04
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,	
	For electric light supplied in House and Senate and corridors for month ending January 15, 1891, 750,000 watts, @ 20c M	150 00
	electric light supplied in 3 street lamps at capitol entrance during quarter ending January 15, 1891, @ $100.00 per year each	75 00
9	Burnham & Co.	
	For 1 pair blankets, by Mr. Hill	9 00
	1 " " " " " "	4 50
	1 spread	4 50
	10 yards sheeting	3 00
	4½ yards pillow case, 90c; making, $1.00	1 90
14	1 pair blankets, $9.00; 1 pair blankets, $4.50	13 50
	1 spread	4 50
	10 yards sheeting	3 00
	4½ yards pillow case, 90c; making, $1.00	1 90
26	1 pair blankets, $9.00; 1 pair blankets, $4.50	13 50
	1 spread	4 50
	10 yards sheeting	3 00
	4½ yards pillow case, 90c; making, $1.00	1 90
	City of Lansing,	
	For sewer and sidewalk taxes as follows:	
	lots 13-14 and 15, block 115, Washtenaw sewer	3 80
	e ½ of block 125, Washtenaw sewer	9 00
	e ½ " " 125, sidewalk	47
	e ½ " " 124, "	7 97
	Amount carried forward	$42,831 23

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$42,831 23
Jan. 26	City of Lansing,	
	For e ½ of block 124, Chestnut street sewer	96 00
	w ½ " " 125, " " "	49 73
	on blocks 78 and 79 West Shiawassee sewer	46 56
3	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 5 lbs. roach paste, @ 50c	2 50
	4 doz. toilet soap, @ 75c	3 00
5	25 lbs. white lead, @ 7½c	1 88
	1 brush	25
	10 hair brushes	11 40
	3 combs	1 20
	2 gals. alcohol	5 00
8	3 lbs. drop black in Japan	1 25
9	1 lb. distemper, 25c; 1 lb. graining, 25c	50
22	2 lbs. glue, 40c; 20 lbs. putty, 80c	1 20
9	2 bath sponges	2 00
	¾ doz. large whisk brooms	1 50
	4 hat brushes	1 40
	1¾ gross toilet soap, @ $9.00	15 00
	1 doz. " "	1 50
	4 lbs. sponges, @ $1.25	5 00
	6 chamois skins, @ 75c	4 50
	2 cloth brushes	1 50
12	½ doz. paste brushes	1 00
13	1 doz. combs	2 00
	½ doz. hair brushes	6 00
	1 doz. whisk brooms	2 00
	The above bill for the Legislature.	
17	Harvey, Harris & Co.,	
	For 1 block of marble for Speaker's desk	5 00
22	United States Express Co.,	
	For express	60
Dec. 11	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
	Telegraph & Telephone Const. Co.,	
	For rent of 14 telephones from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1891, as follows:	
	Board of State Auditors	10 00
	Auditor General	10 00
	Governor's office	10 00
	Supreme Court	10 00
	Supt. Public Instruction	10 00
	Commissioner of Railroads	10 00
	" " Labor	10 00
	Engineer's office	10 00
	Secretary of State	10 00
	State Land office	10 00
	" Treasurer	10 00
	Attorney General	10 00
	Bank Commissioner, Jan. 22 to April 1, 1891	7 67
	Engineer's residence for month of January	3 00
Oct. 11	B. P. Richmond,	
	For repairing clock in carpenter shop	1 00
Jan. 16	Ingham County Savings Bank,	
	For amount expended on repairs of banking room	50 00
12	M. J. & B. M. Buck,	
	For 6 sweepers for House and Senate, @ $3.00	18 00
	1 desk for House	5 00
28	1 hair matt., 32 lb. for Railroad Commissioner	24 00
	1 folding bed for Attorney General	65 00
	1 hair matt, $22.50; 1 pair pillows, $5.25	27 75
	1 quilt, $5.00; 1 spread, $3.50	8 50
	1 pair sheets and pillow cases	2 00
	C. F. Irey,	
	For 14 7-12 doz. hat hooks for house of representatives, @ $1.25	18 20
	Wells & Clear,	
	For ice from Dec. 28, 1890, to date, 27,250 lbs, @ 15c	40 88
Dec.	John Clear,	
	For 4 days, self, man and team, carting ashes, @ $4.00	16 00
	freight and cartage as per voucher	40
	4 loads of paper	1 00
Jan.	16 " "	4 00
	Amount carried forward	$43,513 35

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$43,513 85
Dec. 20	Newcomb Endicott & Co.,		
	For 4 doz. towels, @ $5.25		21 00
	8 " " @ $2.75		22 00
	379½ crash 6 pcs, @ 16c		60 72
Jan. 19	National Tubing Co.,		
	For 50 ft. best elevator, @ 25c		12 50
23	Michigan Printing Stamp Co.,		
	For 2 hand stamps, for senate, $2.00; postage, 6c		2 06
10	W. C. Pepper,		
	For expenses of transferring Annie Sullivan and Jesse Artist from Eastern Asylum at Pontiac to Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia, as per Sec. 27, Act 43, Laws of 1887:		
	railroad fare, Pontiac to Ionia and return, for W. C. Pepper		5 30
	" " " " " J. C. Staples		5 30
	" " " " " E. McFarlin		5 30
	" " " " " F. Bemiss		5 30
	fare to Ionia for Annie Sullivan		2 95
	" " " Jesse Artist		2 95
	supper at Owosso for three		1 50
19	Detroit House of Correction,		
	For expenses for transferring Henry D. McIver (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals:		
	fare to Ionia		3 70
	" " and return for officer		6 65
	2 meals		1 00
27	expenses for transferring Wm. Noten (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals:		
	fare to Ionia		3 70
	" " and return for officer		6 65
	2 meals		1 00
	Detroit House of Correction,		
	For board, clothing and care of female prisoners, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1890, as per voucher		350 76
Dec. 5	S. H. Avery,		
	For expenses incurred in transferring insane convicts Edward Abbott and James Mansfield to Asylum for Insane Criminals:		
	4 railroad fares from Jackson to Ionia		8 80
	2 " " " Ionia to Jackson		4 40
	2 dinners		1 00
Jan. 20	A. C. Northrup,		
	For expenses incurred in transferring insane convicts Julius Ristan, John Philips, Timothy Coughlin, John Davis, Stephen Kaster, Rodney Frisbee and Chas. Justice from State Prison at Jackson to Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia:		
	10 railroad fares from Jackson to Lansing, @ $1.10		11 00
	10 " " " Lansing to Ionia, @ $1.15		11 50
	8 meals at Ionia		1 50
	3 railroad fares, Ionia to Lansing, @ $1.15		3 45
	3 " " Lansing to Jackson, @ $1.10		3 30
7	A. Milan Millett,		
	For fees in case of Warren Palmer (insane criminal) before judge of probate of Ionia county (act 179, laws of 1889)		11 70
10	case of John Nelson, as above		11 70
1889	Geo. G. Briggs,		
Jan. 29	For expenses as chairman of Gettysburg Monument Commission, act 215, laws 1887:		
	expense of trip to Lansing to confer with Governor Luce		7 00
	cash for postage stamps		2 00
Feb. 2	telegrams		1 02
6	trip to Gettysburg to inspect monument	$70 00	
	less amount contributed by Ryegate Granite Co.	50 00	
			20 00
Mar. 8	cash for circulars for meeting at Lansing		1 25
18	postage stamps		1 00
28	expense attending meeting at Lansing		10 00
Apr. 4	notices to parties of dedication of monuments		2 60
9	trip to Lansing to confer with Gov. Luce		6 00
May 20	telegram to Mitchell Granite Co.		88
	postage stamps		2 00
June 4	printing, $3.00; telegram to Gov. Luce, $1.85		4 85
12	expenses at Gettysburg at dedication		15 00
July 10	stamps for mailing "Michigan at Gettysburg"		4 50
	Amount carried forward		$44,179 64

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,179 64
1889	Geo. W. Crawford,	
Mar. 30	For expenses as member of Gettysburg Monument Association:	
	fare to Lansing and return, $5.80; expenses, $5.00	10 80
June 8	" Grand Rapids, $1.70; hotel, $3.00	4 70
9	" Lansing	1 95
10	hotel, Lansing, $1.00; supper, 75c	1 75
11	dinner and supper	1 50
14	" " "	1 50
15	hotel at Lansing	1 00
	fare to Grand Rapids, $1.95; dinner, 75c	2 70
	" Big Rapids	1 70
9	Peter Lennon,	
	For expenses as member of Gettysburg Monument Association:	
	fare to Lansing and return, $3.50; hotel, $2.00	5 50
13	hotel, Gettysburg	7 00
	meals on returning	1 50
	hotel at Toledo over night	2 00
1890	M.C. Cate,	
Apr. 3	For services and expenses as county agent of Leelanaw county:	
	visiting Emma Truax and Benny Campo	3 00
	team, $1.50; hotel at Leelanaw, $1.50	3 00
5	visiting children at Provement and Elmwood	3 00
	team, $2.25; hotel, $1.25	3 50
7	investigating application of S. Peeter	3 00
8	visiting boy at Empire and boy in Solon	3 00
	team, $2.25; hotel at Empire, $1.00	3 25
May 10	transferring Sylvester Ellis, $3.00; team, 75c	3 75
28	" Benny Campo, $3.00; team, $1.50	4 50
29	placing boy at D. W. Weesel's	3 00
Aug. 10	investigating Louis Jacobs, $3.00; team, $1.50	4 50
Sept. 18	" application of Frank Ludika	3 00
19	" " " Joseph Alshackles	3 00
20	" " " Stephen Lautner	3 00
Oct. 6	" " " Mrs. McIntire	3 00
Nov. 29	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	visiting Ida Mitchell	3 00
Dec. 8	" " $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
22	returning Ida Mitchell to S. P. S.:	
	livery home	1 00
	fare, Evart to Reed City, self and child, 90c; dinner, 25c	1 15
	1 day with Ida and visiting Cora Hayes	3 00
17	investigating case of Chas. Richmond	3 00
	livery, $2.00; hotel and return fare, $1.20	3 20
Oct. 29	C. B. Mills,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Tuscola county:	
	investigating case of Mary Bull	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.90; livery, $1.00; hotel, 1.00	3 90
Nov. 14	telephone on arrest of Charles Cranick	30
18	investigating case of " "	3 00
	railroad fare to Caro and return	95
Dec. 25	stationery for office	25
July 2	H. E. Steward,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Grand Traverse county:	
	investigating case of Julia Papa	3 00
Sept. 9	" " Martin Lamson	3 00
25	" " Clarence Spraul	3 00
Dec. 5	" " Brady Street and Will Probert	3 00
1891		
Jan. 7	" " Julia Papa	3 00
1890		
July 29	visiting Wm. Thompson	3 00
	hotel bill over night, $1.00; railroad fare, $1.20	2 20
31	visiting Robert Mullen, 3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Sept. 20	" Mrs. Jones, for a home	3 00
Nov. 20	" Joseph A. Goff, for a home	3 00
	railroad fare to Summit and return	1 20
	dinner, 25c; livery, 75c	1 00
Dec. 6	visiting Joseph Bird for a home	3 00
	railroad fare to Walton and return, $1.50; dinner, 25c	1 75
20	visiting A. A. Loucks, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
23	" Jas. McHubbard, $3.00; Livery, $2.00	5 00
	Amount carried forward	$44,350 64

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,350 64
1890	W. L. Cook,	
June 27	For services and expenses as county agent of Barry county:	
	investigating home of Selden Terry	3 00
	livery and feed of team and self	4 25
July 3	investigating home of L. C. Beach	3 00
Sept. 25	" " " Peter Jenders, $3.00; livery, $3.00	6 00
26	visit to home of Frank Young, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
29	" " " Benj. Swoop, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
30	" " " Peter Jenders, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
Oct. 1	" " " Peter Henderson, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
Dec. 19	investigating home of J. M. Rogers	3 00
July 5	" case of Willie Swanson	3 00
16	" " " Elmer Wiley	3 00
28	" " " Charles Eggleston	3 00
Oct. 22	" " " Maud Covey	3 00
Nov. 25	Charles L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	investigating case of Frank E. Jessap	3 00
29	" " " Walter Baldwin	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
Dec. 2	investigating case of Bernard Madison	25
	horse and buggy, $2.50; hotel, 50c	3 00
1891 Jan. 19	postage and stationery	1 50
1890 Dec. 8	investigating application of Amos Hatfield: horse and buggy	2 50
10	investigating application of Sarah Shannon: horse and buggy	2 50
15	investigating case of Marcellus and Arthur Barrabe: horse and buggy	2 50
30	finding Caleb Davis: horse and buggy	2 50
31	returning Caleb Davis to guardian: horse and buggy	2 50
26	investigating application of Wm. Ackerman: horse and buggy	2 50
1891 Jan. 6	investigating application of Mrs. John Green	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
13	visiting Bert LaBell, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.50	5 50
1890	Frank C. Paltz,	
June 24	For services and expenses as county agent of Presque Isle county:	
	visit to Eber Brown and Mary Montague	3 00
	livery	1 50
26	visit to James Gilbert, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Oct. 16	investigating home of Ferdinand Goss	3 00
	livery hire	1 50
17	visit to Mary Vintague, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
15	approving home of Joseph Neyman	3 00
12	" " " Pincent	3 00
13	investigating home of Thomas Lamb	3 00
Nov. 1	" " " Charles Floup	3 00
	livery hire	1 75
3	investigating home of Julius Bralo	3 00
	livery hire	2 00
4	investigating home of John McCutchen	3 00
14	" " " John Dickman	3 00
	livery hire	1 75
Sept. 30	inspecting jail	3 00
May 13	W. B. Horton,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Manistee county:	
	visiting Vanderwade boy, L. E. Reynolds and others	3 00
	horse hire, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
15	visiting Ebon L. Carter, Frank Burwell and others	3 00
	horse hire, $2.00; dinner, 25c; supper, 25c; feed, 50c	3 00
16	visiting George Shuler, John Freihart and others	3 00
	horse, $2.00; breakfast, 25c; dinner, 25c; feed, 50c	3 00
23	visiting Alice Lashbrook and others, $3.00; horse, $1.50	4 50
Feb. 4	case of Herman Stein	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
7	case of Herman Matteson and Chas. Matteson	3 00
Apr. 8	" B. Hansen	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$44,524 14

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,524 14
1890	W. B. Horton,	
April 16	For case of Louis Mickelson and Chas. Brooks	3 00
May 5	" Joseph Paschke	3 00
6	" Arthur G. Pardee	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
10	case of James Rattell and others	3 00
20	" Harry Cassady and others	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
26	case of Ebon L. Carter	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
28	case of Nelson Johnson	3 00
June 24	" Eddie Saunden	3 09
30	" Cassimer Blajienski	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
Aug. 5	case of Eugene Johnson and others	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
26	case of Mary Sotuck and Frank Satargo	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
Sept. 1	case of Anna Perchiak	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
16	case of Emil Pelkie	3 00
17	" Frank Festus and others	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
Oct. 1	case of Charles Magnan and Willie McFadgen	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
2	case of Tony Slingerland and Fred Gurneau	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
21	case of Chester D. Hogle	3 00
22	" Lazareth Haley	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
Nov. 12	case of James A. Owens	3 00
13	" Huston Ames and Chas. Ostrum	3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	1 50
21	case of James Ferris	3 00
27	" Rose Preston	3 00
	horse, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
Feb. 28	inspecting jail	1 50
Sept. 26	" "	1 50
Oct. 27	conveying Chester Hogle from Manistee to Reform School:	
	2 bus fares at Manistee	50
	1¼ tickets to Lansing	7 58
	2 dinners at Grand Rapids	1 00
	bus from depot to School	50
	supper at Lansing, 50c; bus to depot, 25c	75
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee	5 05
	bus at Grand Rapids	25
	supper and lodging, Grand Rapids	1 00
28	breakfast, 50c; bus, 25c	75
	2 days' services	6 00
Dec. 2	conveying James Ferris from Manistee to Reform School:	
	2 bus fares to depot	50
	2 tickets to Lansing	10 10
	2 dinners at Grand Rapids	1 00
	2 bus fares to School	50
	supper at Lansing, 50c; bus to depot, 25c	75
	ticket, Lansing to Manistee	5 05
	bus at Grand Rapids	25
	supper and lodging, Grand Rapids	1 00
3	breakfast, 50c; bus, 25c	75
	2 days' services	6 00
Sept. 10	H. A. Whitney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Calhoun county:	
	investigating home of John De Grady	3 00
	team	2 00
18	investigating home of Laura Miller	1 00
	team, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
Dec. 17	investigating home of Arthur Jennison:	
	railroad fare, 55c; team, 50c	1 05
Jan. 28	Hiram Parker,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Emmet county:	
	investigating case of Stanley Pulaski	3 00
Sept. 29	inspecting county jail	3 00
	railroad fare to Harbor Springs, 25c; dinner, 25c	50
	Amount carried forward	$44,683 97

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,633 97
Jan. 13	D. B. Green,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	visiting home for boy from State Public School	2 00
	horse hire	1 00
17	placing Frank Jacobs, indentured, in a home.	
18	visiting Hattie J. Ransh and Cynthia M. Waite	3 00
	horse hire	2 00
21	visiting Bell Hardy and Ora Scott	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.30; horse hire, $1.25; lunch, 25c	2 80
22	visiting Rosa Baker, in Sylvan	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.35; horse hire, $1.25; lunch, 15c	2 75
3	examination in case of Richard Zebb	3 00
1890	R. N. Adams,	
Feb. 20	For services and expenses as county agent of Chippewa county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
April 16	investigating case of Henry and Jas. Blackwood	3 00
24	" " " Robt. Stuart and others	3 00
Aug. 23	" " " Merith White and B. Woods	3 00
Sept. 29	inspecting jail	3 00
Nov. 11	investigating case of Louis Boucha	3 00
Mar. 14	visiting Walter Cook	3 00
18	" Louisa Hagen	3 00
April 21	investigating application of W. H. Peck, for boy	3 00
Aug. 14	" " " B. Gilroy	3 00
Sept. 16	securing home for child, with State agent	3 00
Oct. 28	J. H. Van Ness,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Ionia county:	
	visiting John Jacobs and Lewis Lewensteen	3 00
	team	2 00
Dec. 30	visiting Minnie Bouser and Minnie Wilson	3 00
	railroad fare, 80c; bus, 25c; dinner and supper, 75c	1 80
	postage and stationery for year 1890	1 00
June 11	David B. Hale,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Eaton county:	
	investigating case of Freddie Seamon	3 00
	railroad fare Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	dinner	20
17	investigating case of Foster Anderson	3 00
July 23	" " " Ira Seelye	3 00
	car fare to Charlotte and return, 55c; dinner, 20c	75
Aug. 16	investigating case of Walter E. Parker	3 00
	car fare, 60c; dinner, 20c	80
18	adj'd case of Walter E. Parker, car fare	55
20	livery to Roxand, $3.00; dinner, Charlotte, 20c	2 20
	investigating case of Joseph Weinshenk	3 00
	livery to Potterville, $2.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c	2 50
22	investigating case of Scott Winters	3 00
	car fare to Charlotte and return, 60c; dinner, 20c	80
23	investigating case of Jacob Millburn	3 00
	livery, $1.50; horse care, 25c; dinner, 25c	2 00
26	adjourned case: Livery	1 50
	horse keeping at Dimondale	25
Sept. 2	investigating case of Jesse H. Seabolt	3 00
	car fare, 55c; livery at Charlotte, $1.00; dinner, 20c	1 75
4	adjourned case: Car fare, 55c; dinner, 20c	75
6	inspecting jail at Charlotte	3 00
	railroad fare, 55c; dinner, 20c	75
13	investigating case of Harry Lear	3 00
	car fare, 55c; dinner, 20c	75
18	investigating case of Ernest Wright	3 00
	livery hire	1 00
	postage and stationery	90
May 1	William A. Betts,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Benzie county:	
	investigating home for Elbert LeBarr	3 00
June 28	" " " Minnie Broughton	3 00
Dec. 24	visiting Elbert Le Barr	3 00
25	" Durand Fairfield	3 00
	livery, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 25
26	visiting Grace Heacox, $3.00; livery, $2.00; dinner, 25c	5 25
27	" Minnie Broughton	3 00
29	" Hattie Gray	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$44,824 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,824 82
1890	William A. Betts,	
Dec. 20	For visiting Eddie Chapin, $3.00; livery, $1.00; dinner, 25c	4 25
21	" Florence Thurston, $3.00; livery, 75c	3 75
	postage and stationery	1 50
Nov. 15	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	case of Bert Sabin: Livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
28	" Dan Goodrich: Livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
29	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.25	2 75
Dec. 16	case of Asahel Granger: Livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
20	attendance at court: Livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
25	case of Daisy Billings: Livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.50	3 00
Feb.	inspecting jail	3 00
Sept.	" "	3 00
Nov. 4	investigating home of M. V. Whitford:	
	hotel, $1.00; livery, $1.50	2 50
18	investigating home of Mrs. Conant: Livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
Dec. 18	investigating home of John McDonald, livery, $1.50; hotel, 75c	2 25
19	" " Reuben Hatch, livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
	postage and stationery for 6 months	2 50
1891		
Jan. 1	conveying Asahel Granger from Paw Paw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Paw Paw to Lansing, self	2 70
	" " " for boy	2 70
	hotel, $1; 1 day's time, $3	4 00
2	railroad fare, Lansing to Paw Paw	2 70
	hotel, $1; one day's time, $3	4 00
	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent for Kent county:	
	balance for services for 1890, as per vouchers	5 00
	" expenses " "	26 54
	stationery for year 1890	3 50
	postage "	6 00
27	conveying Len McMurry from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.95; for boy, $1	2 95
	dinner, 50c; street car, 10c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
Nov. 12	Alex. P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
	investigating case of J. Ordey	3 00
	railroad fare, 65c; dinner, supper and bed, $1	1 65
13	investigating case at Cadillac	3 00
	railroad fare, 65c; dinner and supper, 50c	1 15
11	investigating home of Baker Bendle	3 00
	railroad fare, 70c; dinner and supper, 50c	1 20
Dec. 4	investigating home of Henry J. Cook	3 00
1890	A. Riley Crittenden,	
Dec. 26	For services and expenses as county agent of Livingston county:	
	visit to Lewis March, carriage	2 00
29	" Nicholas Treloff, carriage	1 00
30	" Dora Harwick, carriage, $2; hotel, 40c	2 40
31	" Walter Kimble, carriage	1 50
1891		
Jan. 1	" Catharine J. Austin, $3; carriage, $2.50	5 50
2	" Gertrude C. Druyer, $3; " $1	4 00
3	" Albert Browhall, $3; carriage, $2	5 00
5	" Wesley Utmer and Dora J. Miller	3 00
	carriage	1 00
Oct. 16	E. W. Harris,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Clair county:	
	examination of Willie McDonald and others	3 00
Nov. 21	boat to Marine City and return, $1.00; supper, 50c	1 50
	1 day, examination of Eddy Hunt	3 00
Dec. 16	examination of Gertrude Tuhlke	3 00
	fare to Marine and return	75
	supper, lodging and breakfast, $1.50; telegram, 25c	1 75
11	trip to St. Clair to see Miller Howe	3 00
	livery, $2.50; horse feed, 25c; toll, 10c	2 85
Nov. 20	telegram to Mr. Newkirk	40
	Amount carried forward	$44,994 11

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$44,994 11
1890	C. E. Russell,	
Mar. 11	For services and expenses as county agent of Isabella county:	
	application of Arthur Cross	2 00
27	" " Julia A. Smith, $3.00; railroad fare, 50c	3 50
Apr. 1	" " Ransom Keyes	3 00
4	visit to Lydia Ryckman, $3.00; railroad fare, 50c	3 50
11	application and investigation	3 00
16	visit to Tressie McCusker, $3.00; railroad fare, 30c	3 30
25	application of Levi Davis, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
26	adoption and change of home of Lydia Ryckman	3 00
May 16	visit to Theodore Beaumont, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
31	adoption of Tressie McCusker	3 00
July 18	application of Charles Moses, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
22	" " Adolphus Merrill	3 00
29	visit to Emma Haskins, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Aug. 1	" Arthur Cross, $3.00; livery, $2.50	5 50
7	" Fred Ludwig, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c	3 90
18	" Thresa Hanson, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
27	" William Bowers, $3.00; " $1.50	4 50
Sept. 22	" Bennie Cole, $3.00; " $1.50	4 50
24	" Wm. Dougherty, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
Oct. 15	application of Wm. Starkweather	3 00
Dec. 9	visit to Earl Munger, $3.00; stage fare, $1.00	4 00
18	application of Daniel Earl	3 00
	postage and stationery	2 00
Feb. 10	inspecting jail	3 00
Sept. 29	" "	3 00
Feb. 24	John S. Dixon,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Charlevoix county:	
	stage from Charlevoix to East Jordan	1 00
	inspecting jail, $3.00; dinner and supper, 50c	3 50
26	livery, return to Charlevoix	2 50
	inspecting jail	3 00
Aug. 19	boat fare to East Jordan and return	75
	investigating case of Arthur Biggs	3 00
	dinner, 25c; supper, 25c	50
Oct. 17	investigating case of Fred Myen	3 00
Jan. 6	" home of H. Washburn	3 00
Feb. 2	" " Josephine Dart	3 00
Mar. 14	" " H. P. Bell, $3.00; livery, $3.00	6 00
15	" " Mr. Tubbs	3 00
20	visiting Frank Baker	3 00
May 13	boat fare, 50c; livery to Boyne Falls, $1.00	1 50
	visit to Wm. Baker	3 00
14	livery to Clarion	50
	visiting Daniel McClure, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
	boat fare to Charlevoix	45
June 24	livery from Charlevoix to Resort	2 50
	visiting Orville Yennor	3 00
24	investigating home of Mary Odell	3 00
	horse feed on trip	50
27	visiting Ellen Conkwright	3 00
Nov. 29	Edward Taylor,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Jackson county:	
	searching for Vernon Hulbert:	
	dinner and supper, 70c; livery, $3.00	3 70
1891		
Jan. 1	visiting Wm. Halstead	3 00
2	" Louis Chipman	3 00
3	investigating home of Mrs. Prinnon	3 00
	supper, 35c; livery, $1.50	1 85
5	visiting home of Mr. Lockwood	3 00
	supper, 25c; livery, $2.00	2 25
6	investigating home of Chas. Collicut	3 00
	dinner, 35c; livery, $2.00	2 35
7	visiting Lillie Hodges, $3.00; dinner, 35c; livery, $2.00	5 35
8	" Hiram Keiff	3 00
	dinner and supper, 70c; livery, $2.00	2 70
9	investigating home of Dr. Depuy and Geo. Van Dusen	3 00
	dinner and supper, 70c; livery, $3.00	3 70
10	visiting Benton Grover	3 00
12	" Stella Levens	3 00
13	" Wm. Bullis, dinner and supper, 70c; livery, $3.00	3 70
	Amount carried forward	$45,195 86

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$45,195 86
Jan. 14	Edward Taylor,	
	For visiting Lena Devoe, $3.00; dinner, 35c; livery, $2.00	5 35
17	" Florence Roser, $3.00; dinner, 35c; car fare, 30c	3 65
19	" Charles Scott, $3.00; dinner, 35c; livery, $2.00	5 35
20	" Viola Myers	3 00
	dinner and supper, 70c; livery, $3.00	3 70
21	investigating home of Mr. Clous	3 00
7	Andrew D. Wyman,	
	For conveying James Sills from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 00
	hack at Bay City, 50c; at Lansing, 50c	1 00
	dinner at Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	hack from hotel to depot	25
	1½ days' time	4 50
26	conveying Eliza Dawson from Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	hack at Bay City	50
	railroad fare from Bay City to Adrian	8 80
	dinners at Romulus	1 00
	hack at Adrian to School	1 50
	supper at Adrian	50
	hack from hotel to depot	25
	railroad fare on return	4 45
	hack at Jackson	25
27	lodging and breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	hack at Bay City, 25c; 2 days' time, $6.00	6 25
12	L. D. Lewis,	
	For conveying Arthur Brandall and William H. Kneebone from Menominee to Reform School:	
	fare, Menominee to Lansing, self	13 62
	" " " " for 2 boys	13 61
	sleeping car, Menominee to Chicago	4 00
13	3 breakfasts at Chicago	75
	3 dinners at Valparaiso	1 50
	3 bus fares at Lansing	1 00
14	return fare for self	13 62
15	hotel at Lansing	2 50
	sleeping car, Lansing to Chicago	2 00
	breakfast and dinner at Chicago	1 00
	5 days' services	15 00
6	James Snow,	
	For conveying Otis Polley from Muskegon to Reform School:	
	fare to Lansing for self and boy	6 50
	meals at Grand Rapids	60
7	" and lodging at Lansing	1 50
	fare, Lansing to Muskegon	3 25
	2 days' services	6 00
	G. W. Carpenter,	
	For conveying Chester Smith from Columbiaville to Reform School:	
	2 railroad fares, Columbiaville to Lapeer	50
	breakfast for boy	25
	2 railroad fares, Lapeer to Lansing	4 18
	hack fare at Lansing	50
	dinner, 50c; supper 50c	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Lapeer	2 09
	hack at Lapeer	25
	1½ days' services	4 50
Dec. 26	E. C. Baldwin,	
	For conveying Frank Lay from Adrian to Reform School:	
	hack fare at Adrian	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $2.35; for boy, $2.35	4 70
	dinners at Hillsdale	1 00
	hack at Lansing	75
	lodging and breakfast	1 00
27	railroad fare to Adrian	2 35
	dinner at Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Adrian, 25c	75
	2 days' services	6 00
Jan. 26	N. N. Murphy,	
	For conveying Arthur Gurndon from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Bay City to Lansing, self and boy, and return	5 00
	hack at Bay City, 50c; at Lansing, 75c	1 25
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	1½ days' time	4 50
	Amount carried forward	$45,384 68

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$45,384 68
Dec. 31	George Zweng,	
	For conveying Gurdon Bulhher from Marine City to Reform School:	
	fare, Marine City to Port Huron, self, 75c; boy, 50c	1 25
	breakfasts, 60c; dinner, 50c	1 10
	fare, Port Huron to Lansing, for boy, $3.25; self and return, $9.00	12 25
	suppers, $1.00; from depot to School, 50c	1 50
Jan. 1	lodging, breakfast dinner and supper	1 00
	fare, Port Huron to Marine City	75
	2½ days' services	7 50
19	John D. Ball,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying George Ramaley from Hillsdale county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, $1.10; hack, 50c	1 60
9	I. P. Shoemaker,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Nora Seeley and Geo. Mead from Montcalm county to State Public School:	
	bill at Greenville	75
	2 railroad fares to Lansing	3 40
	2 " " Lansing to Coldwater	4 60
	dinner, 50c; hack to School, $1.00	1 50
	fare, Coldwater to Lansing	2 30
	bill at Lansing	1 75
	fare, Lansing to Fenwick, $1.55; dinner, 50c	2 05
2	L. E. White,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Minnie B. Blair from St. Joseph county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Sturgis to Coldwater and return	1 55
	hack fare to Sturgis	25
	dinner for girl, 50c; supper, self, 50c	1 00
	hack fare, Coldwater	1 00
8	conveying Mary Huff and John Huff from White Pigeon to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Sturgis to White Pigeon, 35c; suppers, 50c	85
	" " White Pigeon to Coldwater	1 05
	hack fare at Coldwater	1 25
9	lodging, 50c; breakfast, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Sturgis	70
13	John Clark,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Chas. Holt and Arthur Holt from Columbiaville to State Public School:	
13	fare from Columbiaville to Lapeer and return	45
	" for children's mother	45
	dinner for self and children at Lapeer	75
	fare from Lapeer to Detroit, self	1 65
	lunch at Detroit	20
	fare from Detroit to Coldwater	3 35
	" for children from Detroit to Monroe	70
	" " " " Monroe to Adrian	1 00
14	lodging and breakfast, Coldwater	3 00
	fare to School, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	" Coldwater to Lansing	2 30
	Lansing to Lapeer, $2.08; supper, 50c	2 58
	F. Laberteaux,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Bert Adams and Walter Scott from Calhoun county to State Public School:	
	dinner for boy	25
	fare from Albion to Jonesville and return	1 10
	½ fare " " "	35
	return ticket, Jonesville to Coldwater	90
	conveyance to School	1 00
15	hotel bill	2 00
22	H. M. Padley,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Laura J. Smith from Livingston county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Howell to Lansing	1 00
	" " Lansing to Jonesville	1 75
	bus fare	25
	railroad fare, Jonesville to Coldwater	55
	half fare, Howell to Coldwater	1 65
	dinner at Coldwater, 75c; bus to School, $1.00	1 75
	supper, breakfast and lodging	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$45,467 61

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$45,467 61
Jan. 23	H. M. Padley,	
	For railroad fare, Coldwater to Jonesville	55
	" " Jonesville to Lansing, $1.75; dinner, 50c	2 25
	" " Lansing to Howell	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, before starting	1 50
7	S. M. Hamilton,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Francis Drake, Barney Drake, Sarah Drake and Ida Drake from Lenawee county to State Public School:	
	railroad tickets to Coldwater and one return	6 05
	hack fare at Coldwater to School	1 50
	supper at Coldwater, 50c; street car, 30c	80
	lunch at Adrian, self and children	50
15	John Cowling,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Mamie Green from St. Joseph county to State Public School:	
	fare to Coldwater	2 10
	lunch, 35c; hack fare, $1.00	1 35
16	hotel bill	2 00
	fare to Three Rivers	1 40
Jan. 14	H. N. Chapin,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Ernest Brownell and Artie Brownell from Van Buren county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Kalamazoo	65
	hack, 50c; dinners, 50c; for self, 50c; suppers, 50c	2 00
	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Coldwater	1 80
	supper for self at White Pigeon	50
	hack fare, Coldwater to School	75
15	hotel, Coldwater, $1.50; railroad fare, $1.80	3 30
16	" Kalamazoo, $1.50; railroad to Paw Paw, 65c	2 15
12	Newell A. French,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Thomas Mullen from Kalkaska county to State Public School:	
	1½ railroad fares to Sturgis	10 05
	2 breakfasts, 50c; 2 dinners, 50c	1 00
	1½ railroad fares to Coldwater	1 05
	hack to and from School	1 00
13	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare to Kalkaska, $7.35; dinner, 25c	7 60
7	F. P. Blaine,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Geo. Coker and Minnie Coker from Allegan county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Allegan to Coldwater	3 85
	bus at Coldwater, $1.50; meals, $1.00	2 50
	return fare to White Pigeon, $1.65; to Allegan, $2.65	4 30
	meals and bed, $1.50; bus, 15c	1 65
	bringing from poor house to Allegan	1 50
20	conveying William H. Davidson from Allegan to State Public School:	
	transportation from poor house to Allegan	1 50
	railroad fare to Coldwater	3 85
	dinner, 30c; bus and supper at Coldwater, $1.50	1 80
	return fare to Allegan	2 55
	lodging and breakfast at White Pigeon	1 00
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics etc., for February:	
	Hugh Guy, engineer, 1 month	118 33
	L. E. Baker, asst. engineer, 1 month	91 66
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 28 days, @ $2.25	63 00
	David S. Bennett, " " 28 " "	63 00
	Geo. Longstreet, day watch, 28 " @ $2.00	56 00
	J. H. Sanford, " " 28 " "	56 00
	James Conway, fireman, 28 " "	56 00
	James Conley, helper, 1 month	50 00
	G. C. Rawson, elevator, 24 days, @ $2.00	48 00
	M. C. Taylor, painter, 24 " @ $2.50	60 00
	Wm. Ellis, carpenter, 24 " "	60 00
	Theo. J. George, janitor, 24 " @ $2.00	48 00
	Geo. K. Grove, " 1 month	50 00
	John Broad, " 1 "	50 00
	Emmet Fischer, " 24 days, @ $2.00	48 00
	Carl Vogel, laborer, 24 " @ $1.50	36 00
	B. F. Waite, " 24 " "	36 00
	Geo. M. Kilmer, " 24 " "	36 00
	Amount carried forward	$46,572 45

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$46,572 45
Jan. 20	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for February:	
	James H. Simmons, laborer, 24 days, @ $1.50	36 00
	Geo. W. Johnson, " 24 " "	36 00
	Frankie Sanford, janitress, 24 " "	36 00
	V. W. Tooker, elevator, 1 month	50 00
	Michael Kain, laborer, 19 days, @ $1.50	28 00
	Geo. Murray, janitor, 28 " @ $2.00	56 00
	Wm. Ralston, stone cutter, 22 days, @ $3.25	71 50
	M. W. Quackenbush, janitor, 1 month	60 00
	James Johnson, laborer, 1 day	1 50
	John Valintine, " 1 "	1 50
	Special pay roll, engineers, etc., for January and February:	
	Thomas Hill, engineer, 3 days, @ $5.00	15 00
	Addison Childs, assistant engineer, 7 days, @ $2.00	14 00
	Jeremiah Mahony, fireman, 2 days in February, @ $2.00	4 00
	" " " 4 " " January, @ $1.50	6 00
	David S. Bennett, night watch, 3 days, $2.25	6 75
	Geo. Stormont,	
	For washing 115 towels, for Secretary of State office, @ 5c	5 75
Feb. 10	H. J. Vanderhoof,	
	For 1 cabinet bench	15 00
	C. B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor in Land Office for February	56 00
	Robert Foster,	
	For services as janitor in Supt. Public Instruction and R. R. Commissioner's offices for February, 24 days	48 00
	washing 3 doz. towels	1 80
	Wm. W. Cook,	
	For salary ½ of February, in Adjutant General's office	40 00
	Lave Lea,	
	For services as janitor in treasurer's office for February	56 00
	George Aplin,	
	For services as shipping clerk and assistant janitor in Auditor General's office for February	60 00
	W. C. Durkee,	
	For services as janitor in Auditor General's office for February	50 00
	washing 66 towels	3 30
	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor in Library for February	48 00
	washing 16 pieces	80
	C. H. Forbes,	
	For services as Legislative stationer, 28 days in February @ $3	84 00
	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 52 pieces for Commissioner of Insurance office	2 60
	Geo. K. Grove,	
	For washing 24 towels	1 20
	H. B. Goodspeed,	
	For 6 boxes toilet soap	5 00
7	Lansing Steam Laundry,	
	For washing for State Treasurer's office	80
	Mrs. A. J. Buell & Co.,	
	For sewing 50 yards of draping goods	1 50
16	Mrs. Gilbert,	
	For sewing 150 yards bunting	4 50
15	Mr. Deatz,	
	For painting picture of General Sherman for capitol	6 88
	Mrs. Schmit,	
	For washing 69 towels @ 5c	3 45
	Lansing water works,	
	For water for capitol building for February	125 00
20	J. M. Rice,	
	For 6 bolts ceiling paper and hanging @ 45c	2 70
	11 bolts wall " @ 40c	4 40
	26 yards 9 in. border " @ 6c	1 56
	room No. 7, 3d floor, old office.	
	Charles Elliott,	
	For drawing ashes 4½ days, 2 men and team @ $4	18 00
Jan. 31	Ferry & Butts,	
	For 4 office chairs for Secretary State's office	24 00
Feb. 13	J. F. Brown,	
	For 3 bronze press buttons, @ 75c	2 25
20	12 carbon cylinder buttons and zincs, @ 45c	5 40
25	John Clear,	
	For 26 loads paper to printing office	6 50
	Amount carried forward	$47,689 09

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$47,689 09
Jan. 10	Lansing Lumber Co.,		
	For 4 mallets, @ 35c		1 40
13	1,000 filing sticks		10 00
14	200 ft. wide com. 13⅔	$3 60	
	100 " No. 2 stock, 10	1 60	
	100 " " " 8	1 60	
			6 80
27	4,050 filing sticks		40 50
Feb. 3	1,000 ft. box lumber, 14¾, @ $17.00	$17 00	
	500 " " " 7¾, @ $16.00	8 00	
			25 00
7	140 " ceiling, 1¼x3, @ $40.00	$5 60	
	12 " part cos, @ 3c	36	
	12 " " shoe, @ 2½c	30	
	24 " molding, 1½x2, @ 1½c	36	
	1 blind door, 2-10x6-3½, 1¼ mold panel	3 75	
	1 Pc. 1¼x10-3	10	
			10 47
10	1,000 ft. box lumber, 14¾		17 00
11	1,000 " " " 10½		17 00
14	2,000 filing sticks, @ $10.00		20 00
16	72 circle strips, as per patterns, @ 10c	$7 20	
	72 1x2-16, 1,152 lineal ft., @ 1c	11 52	
			18 72
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
	For gas consumed during February in capitol, 354,200 ft., @ $1.80		637 56
	" " " " " old offices, 900 " "		1 62
	" " " " " corridors, 2,200 " "		3 96
19	W. J. Gould & Co.,		
	For 5 boxes 1 lb. "1776" Del., @$3.60		18 00
	1 gro. sapolio		9 00
	1 box 6 oz. ivory		4 00
	6 doz. best brooms, $2.50		15 00
	2 " pulp pails, @ $4.50		9 00
	2 " whisk brooms, @ $1.50		3 00
	11 boxes "1776," free.		
	Lansing Electric Light & Power Co.,		
	For 107 16 C. P. incandescent lamp renewals during December, 1890 and January and February, 1891, @ 75c	$80 25	
	Less 10%	8 02	
			72 23
	electric light supplied in House and Senate and rotunda for month ending Feb. 15, 1891, 2,522,000 volts, @ 20c		504 40
6	M. J. & B. M. Buck,		
	For 1 comforter		4 00
	8 lb feathers		6 00
	1 desk for House		13 00
	1 swivel office chair, for House		5 00
	6 carpet sweepers, " "		18 00
	1 pair pillow cases		75
7	6 yds muslin		42
	4 " carpet, $5.00; 2 hours work, 70c		5 70
10	12 brooms		3 60
12	3 stools, $3.00; 10 yds stair carpet, $6.00		9 00
	1 hour's work		35
13	12 office chairs, @ $3.50		42 00
27	James B. Salspaugh.		
	For 28 days' services as janitor in Executive office		56 00
16	Mead & Co.,		
	For 65 yds cambric, @ 6c		3 90
	4 paper pins (for decorating Capitol)		20
Jan. 29	C. Alsdorf & Son,		
	For 6 chamois skins		4 50
	6 hair brushes		6 00
Feb. 3	2 gal. turpentine		1 20
	1 " crystal japan		1 00
	2 lb burnt umber		40
	1 pkg. gold bronze		25
5	2 gal. alcohol		5 00
7	4 stencil brushes		50
11	½ doz. counter dusters		3 50
13	2 hair brushes, $2.00; 2 combs, 30c		2 30
14	¾ lb sponges		1 50
	1 lb concent. lye		15
	Amount carried forward		$49,327 97

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$49,327 97
Feb. 6	A. M. Porter,	
	For ½ doz. pad locks	1 50
	1 quire emery paper	35
9	2 steel hammers, @ 65c	1 30
13	3 belt punches, @ 15c	45
	1 pair end cutting nippers, 5 in.	50
	1 " round nose plyers, 6 in.	40
	1 paper staple tacks	05
14	1 Yale door lock	1 75
	1 keg 10 d wire nails	3 00
Jan. 5	1½ doz. Yale key blanks, @ $1.25	1 87
7	1 Yale door lock	1 75
	1¼ doz. Yale key blanks	1 56
17	1 chest lock	25
	1 1-in. auger	50
	1 adjustable auger handle	35
22	2½ doz. Yale door keys, fitted, @ $2.50	6 25
	1½ " draw locks	2 00
	1 door spring	25
23	2 sheets emery cloth	10
29	4 pairs 2½-in. brass butts	50
	1 keg 10-penny wire nails	3 00
31	1 gro. screws	20
	1 doz. Yale key blanks	1 25
19	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For message	25
Feb. 10	Plynn Williams,	
	For holding inquest on body of John Jones, at Asylum for Insane Criminals, as per voucher	21 25
Jan. 28	A. Milan Willett,	
	For case of John Jones, insane criminal, in probate court:	
	sheriff fees, $1.20; county clerk, 50c	1 70
	physicians, $6.00; probate court, $4.00	10 00
Feb. 7	case of Charles Harvey, as above	11 70
10	" John M. Byla, " "	11 70
Jan. 5	Albert Miller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:	
	investigating case of James Sills	3 00
	hack hire	50
23	investigating case of Eliza Dawson	3 00
	hack hire	50
Feb. 2	inspecting jail, $3.00; hack, 50c	3 50
7	investigating case of Dora Babcock	3 00
	hack hire	75
21	investigating cases of Moses Warner, Fred Marshall and Daniel LaFournier	3 00
	hack hire	1 00
Jan. 2	Samuel W. Peterson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Newaygo county:	
	visit to Nellie Fitterly with J. F. Parmeter	3 00
	horse and buggy 1 day	2 00
3	visit to Leroy Middling with Wm. A. Wedall	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
5	investigating home of John A. and Hannah Frye, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
6	visit to Geo. E. Dillen with Chas. Olds	3 00
	horse and buggy, 1 day	2 00
7	visit to Charles Fritz and Louis Mickleson	3 00
	horse and buggy 1 day	2 00
8	visit to Frederick Warner with Dewitt Traver	3 00
	horse and buggy 1 day	2 00
Feb. 7	visit to Chas. and Lydia Quartz	3 00
	horse and buggy 1 day	2 00
9	investigating home of W. O. Stoddard	3 00
10	expenses for 2 days	4 00
Jan. 23	Edward Taylor,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Jackson county:	
	visit to Fred Mattoes	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 35c	2 85
27	taking Hiram Keiff to Mrs. Pennor's	3 00
	livery, $1.50; supper, 35c	1 85
29	visit to Jennie Thompson	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner and supper, 70c	3 20
30	visit to Rue Haggarty and Harry Swanson	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner and supper, 70c	3 20
	Amount carried forward	$49,496 05

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$49,496 05
Jan. 31	Edward Taylor,	
	For visit to Olivia Raiche, Delia Loomis and Jennie Phelps, $3.00; livery, $2.50; dinner and supper, 70c	6 20
12	investigating A. S. Wolcott	3 00
	supper, 25c; car fare, 65c	90
2	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of Hattie Aarons, 1½ days	1 50
3	" " Cornelius Van Blois	1 00
29	" " Francis Inan	3 00
7	" " Russel I. Tyler	1 50
10	" " Geo. Rinarch	1 50
16	" " Henry Smith	1 00
12	" " Lillian Monsterens	1 00
17	" " John Cuthbert and others	3 00
19	" " Lillian Monsterens	1 00
21	" " Ray Heagle and others	3 00
28	" " Lillian Monsterens	2 00
26	" " Ed Smith	1 50
31	" " Charles Carlton	1 50
Feb. 2	" " Emes Mankin	1 50
	expenses in above cases	4 25
13	conveying Lilly Monsterens from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
14	railroad fare, self and girl to Adrian	8 10
	2 dinners, $1.00; hack from depot to Home, $1.00	2 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare, self to Grand Rapids	4 05
	dinner	50
1890	J. T. Cobb,	
Jan. 22	For services and expenses as county agent of Kalamazoo county:	
	examination, case of Ward Ingleman	3 00
Feb. 3	" " Vital Reag	3 00
	fare to Kalamazoo and return	70
13	examination, case of John Van Antwerp	3 00
	railroad fare	70
14	inspecting jail, $3.00; railroad fare, 70c	3 70
Mar. 3	examination, case of Wm. G. Frey, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.10	4 10
20	" " Albert Bogeman	3 00
	railroad fare and dinner	1 00
29	case of Rouse Pike and John Talkerison	3 00
	railroad fare	70
Apr. 10	case of John Vandervere, $3.00; railroad and dinner, $1.00	4 00
18	" Thomas Hastings, $3.00; railroad fare, 70c	3 70
May 1	" Frank Miller, James Keahoe, Cornie Mangan and Albert Wergenberg	3 00
	railroad fare, 70c; dinner, 50c	1 20
5	case of further investigation of three cases	3 90
	railroad fare	70
15	case of Henry Witters, $3.00; railroad fare, 70c	3 70
27	" Della Johnson, $3.00; " " 70c	3 70
30	" Willie Blackwell, $3.00; " " 70c	3 70
Jan. 2	" Eddie Chase and Sam Goldbury	3 00
	railroad fare and dinner	1 00
17	case of Morse Moss, $3.00; railroad fare, 70c	3 70
Sept. 8	" Laura Wilson and May Gibbs	3 00
	railroad fare, 70c; dinner, 40	1 10
Oct. 11	case of Lydia E. Ward, $3.00; railroad and dinner, $1.00	4 00
	" Fred Grant, $3.00; railroad, 70c; dinner, 25c	3 95
Nov. 7	" Irving Mahoney, $3.00; livery and dinner, $1.00	4 00
Sept. 22	inspecting jail, $3.00; railroad fare, 70c	3 70
Feb. 19	J. T. Cobb,	
	For conveying Rose Kidler from Kalamazoo to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare, self to Kalamazoo and return	70
	" " girl to White Pigeon	1 00
	" " self " " and return	1 20
	" " from " " to Adrian and return	4 50
	" " girl from " " " "	2 70
	lunch at White Pigeon	45
	hack fare to the Home	1 00
	hotel at Adrian	1 50
	2 days' time	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$49,656 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$49,656 15
1890	J. T. Cobb,	
Feb. 14	For conveying Earl Bruce from Kalamazoo to Reform School:	
	railroad fare of boy Kalamazoo to Lansing	1 88
	dinner for boy	25
	fare for self to Lansing and return	2 58
	car fare to Lansing, self and boy	10
	hotel bill	1 50
	2 days' services	6 00
2	W. L. Leach,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montmorency county:	
	inspecting jail at Hillman	3 00
	team 18 miles	2 00
	dinner and horse fed	75
April 17	John F. Mabin,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Shiawassee county:	
	investigating case of Frank Thomas	3 00
23	attending trial of Fred Show	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, self and horse, 75c	2 75
30	attending trial of Fred Gabourea	3 00
Aug. 11	investigating case of Parble	3 00
Sept. 16	" " " Don. Robinson	3 00
Nov. 10	" " " Lester Palmer	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner self and horse, 75c	2 75
19	attending trial of Frank Cummings	3 00
	livery	1 00
26	attending trial of Lester Palmerton	3 00
1891		
Jan.	investigating case of James McNiel	3 00
	livery, $2.00; livery, $1.00	3 00
24	attending trial of Howard Benton, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
28	investigating case of Albert Shaw and C. Mason	3 00
1890	Thomas Mars,	
Jan. 2	For services and expenses as county agent of Berrien county:	
	case of Emma Austin, $3; railroad and hotel, $1	4 00
4	" Joseph Roseburg, $3; railroad and hotel, $1	4 00
6	" Ray Rogan, $3; railroad and hotel, $1.40	4 40
7	" Rose Minor, $3; railroad and hotel, $2	5 00
18	" Tosus Fullerton, $3; railroad and hotel, $1.40	4 40
17	" Ulysses, Solomon, $3; livery, $1.50	4 50
	" Theodore Henderkemer, Cora Smith and Robert Humphrey	
18	" Charles Deardoff, $3; livery, $1.50	4 50
	" Frederick Ford and Chas. Hathaway	
20	" Pearl Crister, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
23	" Effa Saunders, $3.00; railroad and hotel, $1.40	4 40
	" Walter Humphrey, livery	1 00
	" Chas. J. Crissen, hotel	1 50
27	" Margaret Bennett, $3.00; railroad and hotel, $1.40	4 40
July 18	" Annie Rockwood, $3.00; " " " $1.75	4 75
Oct. 6	" Effa Saunders, $3.00; " " " $2.90	5 90
Jan. 8	Minnie Busby, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel, 50c	4 40
25	Wm. Strawser and 7 others, $3.00; railroad and livery, $1.70; hotel, 50c	5 20
Apr. 8	Eva Wallbridge, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel, 50c	4 40
22	Ida McClelland, $3.00; railroad fare, 20c; hotel, 25c	3 45
24	Frank Ledger, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.00; hotel, 50c	4 50
25	Edward T. Hinman, $3.00; hotel, $1.50	4 50
30	Ester Slater, $3.00; railroad fare, $2.10; hotel, $1.50	6 60
May 26	Lula Shockby, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel, $1.50	5 40
27	Gabel Sides, $3.00; railroad fare, 20c; hotel, 50c	3 70
June 25	Hyram Claypool, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel, 50c	4 40
July 3	Geo. Petro, $3.00; railroad fare, $2.10; hotel, $1.50	6 60
18	Sadie Nichols, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.00; hotel, 50c	4 50
29	Jerry Britton, $3.00; " " $1.00; " 50c	4 50
Aug. 14	Clara Sullivan, $3.00; " " $1.70; " $1.00	5 70
Oct. 27	Clyde McKellar, $3.00; " " 90c; " 50c	4 40
28	Joseph Leutz, $3.00; hotel, $1.50	4 50
Nov. 25	Herbert Sweeney and Wallace Hanover	3 00
	railroad fare and livery, $1.70; hotel, 50c	2 20
26	Horatio Phillips and 5 others	3 00
	railroad fare, 20c; hotel, 50c	70
Dec. 4	Gilbert Hart, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c; hotel and telegraph, 75c	4 65
9	Grant Lovell, $3.00; " " 20c; " 25c	3 45
2	Samuel Bishop, $3.00; stage, 50c; hotel, 50c	4 00
	inspecting jail, 2 days, $6.00; stage, $1.00	7 00
	Amount carried forward	$49,879 71

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$49,379 71
1890	Andrew Foley,	
Dec. 17	For services and expenses as county agent of Mackinac county:	
	investigating Salter Decatur, Mackinac Island	3 00
	fare to Mackinac Island and return, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
Feb. 12	inspecting jail	3 00
June 28	investigating Nelwood Taylor	3 00
Sept. 20	inspecting jail	3 00
1891		
Jan. 19	investigating James Vollier, Hubert Newfield, Mackinac Island	3 00
20	Frank Campau, Mackinac Island	3 00
19	fare to Island	75
	board at Island, 2 days	2 00
Feb. 13	inspecting jail	3 00
1890		
Aug. 19	examination, indenture, Vina Middaugh	3 00
Oct. 1	" " George Musner	3 00
11	" " Chas. Smith	3 00
16	" " C. Vanolstein	3 00
Dec. 22	" " Vina Middaugh	3 00
Feb. 3	Alex. P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
3	investigating case of Alley Hardy	3 00
14	" " Albert Benjamine	3 00
	railroad fare, Manton to Cadillac and return	65
	supper	25
16	visiting home of Eugene Quackenbush	3 00
	railroad fare, Manton to Cadillac and return	65
Sept. 26	D. B. Hale,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Eaton county:	
	going to Bellevue to investigate home of applicant for child	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Bellevue and return	1 27
	dinner at Bellevue	50
July 1	going to Dimondale to investigate home of applicant for child	3 00
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids and return	45
Dec. 19	going to Sunfield to visit Bertie Shore, a ward	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.20; hack, 15c; livery, $2.25	3 60
Jan. 14	David B. Hale,	
	For visiting Chas. Boulz, at Charlotte	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	dinner, Charlotte	20
15	visiting Bertha Garhart	3 00
20	" Jennie Lacey	3 00
22	" Edward Gonia, at Bellevue	
	" Nettie Kring and going to Kalamazoo to visit Geo. Limebeck	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	" " from Charlotte to Bellevue	26
	livery, $2.00; dinner and supper, $1.00	3 00
23	visiting Rosalia Cadotte	3 00
	lodging at Bellevue, 50c; railroad to Charlotte, 26c	76
24	visiting Christiana Tillison and Maud Cole	3 00
26	" John Carney, Brookfield	3 00
28	" Etta Udell, Dell Udell and Matilda Udell	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	dinner at Charlotte	20
Feb. 5	visiting Mary Cleveland, at Roxana	3 00
	railroad fare, Eaton Rapids to Lansing, 50c; street car, 5c	55
	supper at Lansing	50
	railroad from Lansing to Mulliken and return	1 10
6	lodging and breakfast, 50c; street car, Lansing, 5c	55
	railroad fare, Lansing to Charlotte	37
	" " Charlotte to Eaton Rapids	30
	stationery and postage	21
1890	Robert Ure,	
Feb. 18	For services and expenses as county agent of Saginaw county:	
	investigating case of Charles Mueller	3 00
21	" " Otto Shinkosh and others	3 00
25	" " John McGill, John Prindle and others	3 00
	car fare	10
27	investigating case of Edward Goneau	3 00
Mar. 4	" " Eugene Ferguson	3 00
11	" " Wm. Smith, Jas. Fallon and others	3 00
12	" " Chas. Lindsly, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
19	" " Louis and John Craven, $3.00; railroad fare, etc., $1.00	4 00
	Amount carried forward	$50,006 68

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$50,006 68
1890	Robert Ure.	
Mar. 27	For investigating case of Edward Wargowsky, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
April 28	" " Jacob De Kabesh, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
May 5	" " Thomas Anderson, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
2	" " George Roy, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
6	" " John Andrews, Frank Pierce, Charles Stoddard, Wm. Williams, Robert Douglas, Edward Andrew and Bert Thompson	3 00
	car fare	10
9	investigating Josephine Fournier and A. James, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
14	" Charles Scarth, Wm. Lewis, Jr., Wm. Gilmartin and Geo. Roy, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
15	" Edward Winkler, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
June 6	" Theron Barnhard and C. Rutledge, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
7	" Nettie Walters, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
24	" Chas. Lindsly, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
27	" Michael Kenedy, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
28	" Ernest Watentadt	3 00
July 17	" Frank McCan, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
19	" Louisa Lamphere, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
23	" Wm. McMasten, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
28	" Lilly Ward, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
29	" Geo. Shetler, Dwight Crownover and Lillie Damuth	3 00
31	" Arthur Conners, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
Aug. 21	" Ernest Pohlman, Stanley Gutzky, Geo. Steve and John Barry, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
22	" Adelbert Bennet, $3.00; railroad and dinner, $1.25	4 25
26	" Joseph Kearns	3 00
29	" James C. Gray	3 00
28	" Wilis Johnston, Tobias McLay and Luther Sanders, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
Sept. 1	" Frank Hughes and Celia Rhode, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
3	" Chas. Miner, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
10	" Carrie Shetler and Lillie Damuth, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
22	" Maud Throop, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
26	" Fred'k Dean, John Hersham, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
Oct. 14	" Roy Terry, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
15	" Edward Ryan and Moses Eldridge, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
25	" Floyd Robinson, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
27	" Richard Crist, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
Nov. 1	" John Heigman, $3.00; " 10c	3 10
24	" Elizabeth O'Brien and H. Pickle, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
25	" Christ. Dearhead, Chas. Dearhead, Ferd. Grady and Fred Neuminger, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
28	" August Schmidt, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
29	" Chas. Rutledge, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
Dec. 4	" Wm. McManis, $3.00; " 10c	3 10
10	" Peter Vernon, $3.00; " 10c	3 10
11	" Thos. L. Roberts and Jos. Kearns, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
13	" John Fresinfeldt	3 00
27	" Conee Helfrent and Olive Lyons	3 00
30	" Jos. Kearns, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
1891		
Jan. 2	" Bert Riley, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
16	" Mary Seidel and Phebe Ward, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
Feb. 7	investigating case of Herman Schram, Albert Schram, Joe Parky, Eddie Parky and F. Thomas	3 00
12	investigating case of Verney Beses, Rachel Mabel Tenit, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
June 19	Mrs. C. M. Lyon,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Clarence Shepard from St. Johns to State Public School:	
	fare to Owosso and return to St. Johns	1 00
	" from " to Coldwater	3 20
	supper, lodging and breakfast, self and boy	1 25
20	cab fare to School	75
21	ticket from Coldwater to Owosso	3 90
	breakfast for self	25
Jan. 27	J. W. Leonard,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Burtie Houle, Charles Newton and Grace Newton from Oakland county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Pontiac to Detroit and return	1 40
	lunch at Detroit	55
	railroad fare Detroit to Coldwater	5 05
	Amount carried forward	$50,172 68

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$50,172 68
Jan. 27	J. W. Leonard,	
	For bus at Coldwater	1 00
28	hotel, "	50
	railroad fare from Coldwater to Detroit	3 35
	lunch at Adrian, 20c; dinner, Detroit, 25c	45
27	Hugh T. Lewis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Cora Boyce and Jennie Boyce from Hersey to State Public School:	
	livery from Hersey to Reed City	2 00
	breakfast at Reed City, self and 2 girls	75
	fare to Grand Rapids for self	2 05
	" " " " " 2 girls	2 10
	bus " "	75
	dinners " "	50
	" " " for girls	50
	fare from " " to Coldwater	3 65
	" " " " " " 2 girls	3 65
	bus at Sturgis	75
	supper, self, 50c; 2 girls, 50c	1 00
	bus at Coldwater to School	1 00
28	lodging, breakfast and dinner at Coldwater	1 50
	fare from Coldwater to Grand Rapids	3 65
	bus at Sturgis	25
	" " Grand Rapids	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	1 50
	fare Grand Rapids to Reed City	2 05
	dinner, Reed City, 50c; car fare, 10c	60
13	Mrs. Caroline Stewart,	
	For conveying Julia Papa from Traverse City to Industrial Home:	
	2 railroad fares, Traverse City to Adrian	17 00
12	supper at Reed City	1 00
13	breakfast at Jackson	1 00
	dinner at Adrian	50
14	supper, lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	2 00
	return fare to Traverse City	3 50
	3 days' services	9 00
13	carriage at Adrian to the Home	1 00
8	Jacob Bernatz,	
	For conveying Sidney Ousterhout from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	3 45
	" " self and return	6 90
	2 suppers at Durand	1 00
	hack, conveying prisoner	1 00
	street car fare	15
	1½ days' time	4 50
15	conveying Loren Scramlin from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	3 45
	" " self and return	6 90
	2 suppers at Durand	1 00
	hack for conveying prisoner	1 00
	street car fare	15
	1½ days' time	4 50
17	conveying Thomas Hoffman from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	3 45
	" " self and return	6 90
	2 suppers at Durand	1 00
	hack, conveying prisoner	1 00
	street car fare	15
	1½ days' time	4 50
Feb. 9	Alex P. McManamy,	
	For conveying William Dolan from Cadillac to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	railroad fare from Manton to Cadillac and return	65
	supper for two, Cadillac	50
	2 tickets to Howard	2 95
10	lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare from Howard to Lansing	3 35
	hack from depot to Reform School	50
	return ticket, Lansing to Cadillac	4 20
25	John Mitchell,	
	For conveying George Roth from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	bus fare at Saginaw	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self and prisoner	3 70
	" " return, self	1 85
	Amount carried forward	$50,320 33

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$50,320 83
Feb. 25	John Mitchell,	
	For dinner at Lansing	50
	supper at Owosso	50
	hack fare at Lansing	50
	1½ days' time	4 50
12	Jacob Bernats,	
	For conveying Frank Kerwin and David Rowan from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	2 fares for prisoners	4 58
	fare for self and return	4 58
	2 suppers at Durand for prisoners	1 00
	hack, 75c; lodging and breakfast, self, Lansing	1 75
	3 car fares	15
	1 day's time	3 00
	1 supper for self	50
23	Alex. P. McManamy,	
	For conveying Albert Benjamine from Manton to Reform School:	
	2 tickets from Cadillac to Howard	2 85
	lodging and breakfast, "	1 50
	2 tickets from Howard to Lansing	3 40
	1 " " Lansing to Manton	4 55
25	2 days' time	6 00
	dinner at Lansing, 25c; supper, 25c	50
Jan. 21	Raymond J. Titus,	
	For conveying Byrd Wallace from St Louis to Reform School:	
	breakfast for boy and self at St. Louis	50
	bus from jail to depot for boy and self	50
	railroad fare, St. Louis to Lansing, for boy	2 00
	" " " " " self	2 00
	dinner at Lansing for boy and self	50
	railroad fare from Lansing to St Louis—self	2 00
	supper at Owosso Junction	40
	1½ days' services	4 50
29	Mrs. R. E. Watson,	
	For conveying Frances Juan from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare for self to Adrian	4 05
	" " " girl " "	4 05
	telegram in relation to commitment	50
	2 dinners	1 00
	hack at Adrian	1 00
30	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	4 05
	dinner	50
Feb. 10	Wm. Dunnigan,	
	For conveying Dora Babcock from West Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare for self and girl, West Bay City to Adrian	8 40
	dinner for 2 at Milan	75
	supper at Adrian	50
	hack fare, Adrian	1 00
	" " Bay City to West Bay City	1 00
	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
11	breakfast and lodging, Jackson	1 00
	railroad fare, Jackson to Bay City	3 25
	2 days' time	6 00
Jan. 23	Wm. B. Cobb,	
	For conveying Clara Landon and Laura A. Green from Kalamazoo to Industrial Home:	
	fare for 2 girls, Kalamazoo to Adrian	4 90
	" " self, " " " and return	6 40
	lunch at White Pigeon	50
	hack fare at Adrian	1 50
24	hotel bill, Adrian	1 50
	lunch at White Pigeon	25
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 16	J. B. Cross,	
	For conveying boys to Reform School:	
	1 day's time	3 00
	3 railroad fares from Ovid to Lansing	3 60
	2 meals, dinner and supper	50
	Amount carried forward	$50,447 64

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$50,447 64
Feb. 12	Brittian Clark,	
	For conveying Harry McLeod from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for officer to Lansing and return	4 58
	" " to Lansing for prisoner	2 27
	dinner at Durand, for officer and prisoner	1 00
	hack at Lansing, to School and return	1 00
13	supper, bed and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	street car at Port Huron	15
	2 days' time	6 00
	John Farrell,	
	For conveying Rachel Mabel Tenit from Saginaw to Industrial Home:	
	hack fare at Saginaw	50
	railroad fare for prisoner to Adrian	3 85
	" " " self " "	3 85
	hack at Adrian	1 50
	dinner for self and prisoner	1 00
	hotel bill at Adrian	1 50
14	railroad fare to Saginaw	4 00
	dinner at Jackson	50
	hack from hotel to depot	50
	2 days' services	6 00
1890	E. E. Brooks,	
Dec. 28	For conveying Jas. Valier to Reform School from St. Ignace:	
	2 fares to Mackinaw City	1 00
	2 " " Lansing	7 60
29	breakfast, Bay City	1 00
	hack to School	50
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	round trip fare, Lansing to Mackinaw City	13 70
30	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	boat fare to St. Ignace	50
	3 days' time	9 00
Jan. 21	Andrew Foley,	
	For conveying Frank Campau to Reform School:	
	2 fares, Mackinac Island to St. Ignace	1 50
23	2 " St. Ignace to Mackinaw City	1 00
	1 fare, Mackinaw City to Lansing	7 60
	round trip. Mackinaw City to Lansing and return	13 70
24	breakfast, Lansing	50
	dinner, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	1 fare " " to St. Ingnace	50
	4 days' time	12 00
June 29	Andrew Foley,	
	For conveying Nelwood Taylor from St. Ignace to Reform School:	
	2 boat fares, St. Ignace to Mackinaw City	1 00
	1 fare to Lansing	7 60
	½ " " "	3 90
30	2 breakfasts, Bay City	75
July 16	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	fare, Lansing to Mackinaw City	7 60
17	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	boat, Mackinaw City to St. Ignace	50
	3 days' time	9 00
Feb. 14	Jacob Bernatz,	
	For conveying Frederick Foster from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	2 29
	" " self and return	4 58
	2 suppers at Durand, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	2 00
	hack, 50c; 3 car fares, 15c	65
	1 day's time, $3.00; dinner, 50c	3 50
Jan. 29	Justin N. Mead,	
	For conveying Clarence Blake from Escanaba to Reform School:	
	2 bus fares to train, Escanaba	50
	2 fares, St. Ignace	12 30
	2 dinners at Marquette	1 00
	2 boat fares, St. Ignace to Mackinaw City	1 00
	2 fares and sleeper, Mackinaw to Lansing	17 65
27	2 breakfasts, Bay City	1 00
	dinner and Supper at Lansing	1 00
28	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	boat fare, Mackinaw City to St. Ignace	50
	fare, Lansing to St. Ignace and sleeper	9 60
	" St. Ignace to Escanaba	6 15
	Amount carried forward	$50,656 51

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$50,656 51
Jan. 28	Justin N. Mead,	
	For bus to depot, Lansing	50
	dinner, Marquette	50
	bus at Escanaba	50
	3 days' time	9 00
	C. A. Merrill,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Wm. Boskill and Mabel Eldred from Kalamazoo county to State Public School:	
	1½ fares to Coldwater, $2.70; lunch, 30c	3 00
	hack from depot to School	75
	hotel bill	1 50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Kalamazoo	1 80
26	J. W. Finch,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying William Tushingham from Lenawee county to State Public School:	
	street car fare	10
	fare to Coldwater and return	2 70
	dinner	50
27	J. R. Maybee,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Burt King, Frank King and Jesse King from Jackson county to State Public School:	
	ticket from Jackson to Coldwater and return	2 50
	3 half fares " " "	1 95
	hack at Coldwater	1 25
28	hotel bill	1 50
15	Mrs. E. A. Sams,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Roselle McKean and Thos. McKean from Mecosta county to State Public School:	
	fare to Grand Rapids and return	2 50
	3 dinners, Grand Rapids	75
	1 railroad fare Grand Rapids to Coldwater	3 25
	½ " " " " "	1 63
16	hotel bill at Coldwater	2 50
	bus fare " "	1 00
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Grand Rapids	3 25
	supper, Grand Rapids	25
Feb. 3	J. S. Huston,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Wm. E. Thompson, Emma May Thompson, Edward J. Thompson and Geo. W. Thompson from Ingham county to State Public School:	
	carriage to Williamston for six	2 00
	railroad fare to Lansing and return for two	1 60
	½ " " " for four	1 80
	hack fare in Lansing for six	1 50
	railroad fare Lansing to Jonesville and return for two	6 00
	½ " " " for four	8 52
	dinner at Jonesville for six	3 00
	railroad fare Jonesville to Coldwater and return for two	2 40
	½ " " " " for four	1 20
	hack at Coldwater to School	1 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Coldwater, for two	3 00
4	dinner and supper, for two	2 00
	carriage from Williamston home, 6 miles	2 00
16	Jacob Bernatz,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Edward Donelson from Port Huron to State Public School:	
	fare for child	5 18
	" " self and return	10 36
	2 dinners at Detroit	1 00
	2 suppers at Monroe	1 00
	hack at Coldwater	1 00
	lodging and breakfast at Coldwater, self	1 00
	dinner and supper for self	1 00
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for March:	
	Hugh Guy, engineer, 1 month	118 33
	L. E. Baker, assistant engineer, 1 month	91 66
	Geo. Wilcox, night-watch, 31 days @ $2.25	69 75
	David S. Bennett, night-watch, 31 days @ $2.25	69 75
	Geo. Longstreet, day watch, 31 days @ $2.00	62 00
	I. H. Sanford, day-watch, 31 days @ $2.00	62 00
	James Conway, fireman, 31 days @ $2.00	62 00
	Amount carried forward	$51,287 24

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$51,287
Feb. 15	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for March:	
	Michael Cain, fireman, 1 month	50
	G. C. Rawson, elevator, 26 days @ $2.00	52
	V. W. Tooker, elevator, 1 month	50
	M. C. Taylor, painter, 3 days @ $2.50	7
	Julius N. Baker, painter, 7½ days @ $2.50	18
	William Ellis, carpenter, 26 days @ $2.50	65
	Theo. J. George, janitor, 26 days @ $2.00	52
	Geo. K. Grove, janitor, 5 days	9
	U. H. Lazelle, janitor 23 days	44
	John Broad, janitor, 1 day	1
	E. S. Humphrey, janitor, 1 month	50
	Emil Fisher, janitor, 26 days @ $2.00	52
	Carl Vogel, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	James Conley, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	B. F. Wait, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	Geo. M. Kilmer, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	Jas. H. Simmons, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	John M. Johnson, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	Wm. Ralston, stone cutter, 26 days @ $3.25	84
	M. W. Quackenbush, janitor, 1 month	60
	Mrs. Frankie Sanford, janitress, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	T. S. Dickson, laborer, 2½ days @ $2.00	5
	James Millard, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39
	James Johnson, laborer, 3 days @ $1.50	4
	John Valentine, laborer, 1½ days @ $1.50	2
	Charles Hines, laborer, 2 days @ $1.50	3
Mar. 25	Charles B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor in Land Office for March	62
	James Salspaugh,	
	For services as janitor in Executive Office for March	62
5	Robert Foster,	
	For 3 days services as janitor, @ $2.00	6
25	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor in Library for March	52
	washing 17 pieces	
1889	H. D. Pugh,	
May	For 10,000 1-cent postage stamps delivered to D. D. Thorp, State printer, for mailing Legislative Journal	100
March	E. E. Austin,	
	For services as asst. janitor and shipping clerk in Auditor General's office, for March	60
	W. C. Durkee,	
	For services as janitor in Auditor General's office, March	55
	washing 65 towels	3
	F. M. Montague,	
	For services as janitor for March	52
	L. S. Lea,	
	For services as janitor in Treasurer's office for March	62
	Martha Bogardus,	
	For ⅓ month's salary in Adjutant General's office, for March	40
	C. H. Forbes,	
	For services as Legislative Stationer, 31 days, @ $3.00	93
24	John Kennedy,	
	For washing 68 pieces, @ 5c	3
10	J. H. Porter,	
	For draying 1 load of old furniture to Reform School	
Feb.	Rosa McKrill,	
	For washing 12 towels for Board of Health office	
	" 19 " " " " " "	
12	V. W. Tooker,	
	For washing 2 towels,	
23	" 4 "	
Mar. 6	" 2 " } 12, @ 5c	
18	" 4 "	
Jan. 6	R. B. Shank & Co.,	
	For ½ doz. brooms, @ $3.00	1
9	2 cases matches, @ $2.50	5
	1 doz. mops	2
	½ " brooms, @ $3.00	1
	4 " parlor matches @ 25c	1
	2 shoe brushes	
	1 doz. fibre pails	6
	Amount carried forward	$52,783

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$52,783 67
Jan. 9	R. B. Shank & Co.,	
	For 1 box sapolio	7 00
12	½ doz. brooms, @ $3.00	1 50
16	1 case "1776"	8 00
26	1 " matches	2 50
Feb. 4	10 lbs salt	10
27	Mrs. Vogel,	
	For washing	1 40
	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 23 copies Lansing directory for use of departments in capitol, as per receipts	69 00
Mar. 25	H. H. Larned.	
	For 1 doz engraved tumblers	1 25
	1 doz. spiral tumblers	75
	1 doz. plain tumblers	50
Feb. 18	C. Alsdorf & Son.	
	For 3 dusters, $5.25; 6 whisk brooms $1.80	7 05
	1 doz. T. M. blacking	1 00
20	1 gal K. oil	10
23	25 rolls toilet paper	2 50
24	3 blacking sets	2 70
	3 dusters	4 50
25	2 boxes axel grease	20
	1 pint ammonia and bottle	25
28	45 rolls closet paper	4 50
Mar. 9	4 lbs. ivory black in oil	1 00
	2 lbs. green oil	40
	1 gallon rubbing varnish	2 00
10	2 hair brushes, $2.00; 2 combs, 50c	2 50
	1 varnish brush	30
13	1 gallon shellac	3 50
	32 lbs. sulphuric acid	1 28
	½ doz. hair brushes	6 00
	½ doz. combs	1 50
	6 lbs. mercury, @ 85c	5 10
	2 jugs	20
	Reform school.	
	For caning 2 Oswego lib. seats, @ 65c	1 30
	" 3 cane back chair seats, @ 65c	1 95
	" 1 bent rim office	65
	" 1 brace arm office	60
	" 5 eng. cott seats, @ 50c	2 50
	repairing one chair back	25
	H H. Larned,	
	For 1 ice water pitcher, Secretary of State's office	1 00
	1 brass tray, " " " "	50
	1 cut glass bowl, " " "	75
	½ doz. cut glass tumblers, " " "	2 25
	½ doz. tumblers, " " "	63
14	½ doz. 20 inch ostrich dusters, @ $22.85	11 42
	½ doz. cut tumblers, Auditor General's office	2 00
	1 bowl, " " " "	60
	1 water pitcher. " " "	1 00
	1 brass tray, " " "	75
29	½ doz. 20 inch ostrich dusters	11 43
Jan. 6	H. H. Larned,	
	For ½ doz. 20-in. ostrich dusters, @ $22.85	11 42
8	½ " " " " @ $22.85	11 43
10	1 " porcelain iron cuspidors	9 00
12	3 " tumblers, @ $1.00	3 00
14	2¼ " " @ $1.00	2 25
	⅔ " water pitchers, @ $6.00	4 00
	⅓ " " " @ $5.00	1 67
15	2 " 18-in. jap. trays, @ $3.60	7 20
	½ " 16-in. " " @ $3.10	1 55
17	1 brass tray, Lt. Governor's room	75
	1 cut bowl " " "	50
	1 match holder, Lt. Governor's room	1 00
	F. S. Lee,	
	For bill for washing	80
Mar. 19	J. G. Lampson,	
	For 1 board file for Legislature	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$53,018 10

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$53,018 10
Mar. 19	*City of Lansing,	
	For graveling Willow street, on block 26	60 00
	" Pine " " 26	32 90
	at School for the Blind	
	Charles Elliot,	
	For 7½ days' work, team and 2 men, hauling ashes	30 00
	Mrs. C. Vogel,	
	For washing as per bill	2 10
	Mrs. Schmit,	
	For washing 81 towels, @ 5c	4 05
Feb. 9	E. F. Cooley,	
	For 1 ¾ L. H. stop and waste, I. P.	95
	2 ¾ short nipples	08
	2 ¾ unions	26
	24 lbs frost proof hair felt, @ 12c	2 88
	7 hours' plumbing, @ 40c	2 80
18	16 ft. ¾ blk. pipe cut, @ 5½c	88
	4 hours' plumbing, @ 40c	1 60
27	2 ruby edged smoke shades, @ 35c	70
Mar. 5	1 ½ L. H. finished stop	80
	3 lbs solder, 60c; 4 lbs lead pipe, 23c	88
	4 hours' plumbing, R. Black, @ 40c	1 60
	4 " " J. Kunkleman, @ 40c	1 60
11	2 " " R. Black and help, 50c	1 00
Feb. 23	Geo. Morgan,	
	For repairing hand punches:	
	6 joint springs	1 50
	6 inside "	90
	4 outside "	40
	7 plunges	70
Mar. 9	3 joint springs in punch	75
	1 inside spring	15
	2 outside "	20
	2 plungers	20
14	sharpening shears	10
1890	Michigan Supply Co.,	
Dec. 31	For 1 ¾ hydrant cock, $1.91, 60% off	76
	16⅔ ft. ¾ galv. pipe, @ 9½c, $1.58, 40% off	95
	1 ¾ hose coupling	12
1891		
Jan. 13	44 ft. flex. silk tubing, @ 23c	10 12
	2 tubing connections	16
1890		
Nov. 7	2 patent sockets	50
10	2 matchless burners	1 50
	1 1lb. Q. O. gate valve, $4.00; 50 and 5% off	1 90
1891		
Jan. 17	6 ¾lb caps, 48c, 65% off	17
	12 ¾ straps, @ 1½c	18
	16 ft. 8 in. ¾ blk. pipe	67
19	12 ¾ straps, @ 1½c	18
	6 ¾ caps, 48c; 65% off	17
	1 ¾ hose coupling	12
Feb. 14	1 harp pendant	2 00
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,	
	For Electric light supplied at Capitol February 15 to March 15, 2,270,000 volts, 20c per M	454 00
	Amount carried forward	$53,641 58

*STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bay City, August 25, 1874.

HON. DANIEL STRIKER,
Chairman Board of State Auditors:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of July 30th, I would say that while lands owned by the State are not subject to taxation for improvements made under the charter of the city of Lansing, yet it is the duty of the Board, under Sec. 29, p. 1287, Laws of 1873, to allow the city such sums as your Board may deem equitable. Whether the State should pay its full proportion of the expenses is a question which the Board alone can determine. If the Board considers it equitable for the State so to do, then you should allow that amount. I certainly can see nothing inequitable in your so doing.

Respectfully,
ISAAC MARSTON,
Attorney General.

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$53,641 58
Feb. 14	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For 53 16 C. P. T. H. lamp renewals	$39 75	
	less 10%	3 97	
			35 78
	2 ribbed electric shades		90
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
	For gas used in Capitol for March, 429,900 ft., @ $1.80		773 82
	" " " old offices, for March, 200 " "		36
	" " " corridors, " " 3,200 " "		5 76
17	A. M. Porter,		
	For 6 lbs. 6 d. wire nails, @ 4c		24
21	reset Yale door lock		50
23	1½ quires sand paper, @ 25c		38
	1 pad lock		35
26	1 package wire picture cord		20
Mar. 5	1 doz. match safes		1 00
10	½ " paper files		50
	¼ " flat files		37
	1 screw driver		15
	1 ratchet screw driver		50
	1 Yale door lock		1 75
12	1 quire emery cloth		75
16	10 Yale door lock keys		1 05
17	1 keg 10 d. wire nails		3 00
Feb. 17	Burnham & Co.,		
	For 99¼ yards cambric, @ 8½c		8 46
21	6 doz. pins, @ 5c		30
Mar. 13	J. M. Rice,		
	For work in "old State offices," papering room rented the Telephone Co.		
	9 bolts of ceiling and hanging, @ 45c		4 05
	14 bolts of wall and hanging, @ 40c		5 60
	35 yards 9 in. border and hanging, @ 6c		2 10
7	J. F. Brown,		
	For 1 doz. cylinder carbons		5 40
	8 2-16 lbs. insulated wire, @ 28½c		2 32
21	3 doz. cylinder carbons, @ $5.40		16 20
Feb. 16	M. J. & B. M. Buck,		
	For 2 balls twine, 50c; staples, 10c		60
18	1 oak table		4 00
20	1 hour's work		1 75
	6 springs, 30c; 5 yds. cord, 20c		50
	4 yds. gimp		40
23	1 office chair		5 00
27	1 glass		7 00
Mar. 7	7 hours work on office chairs		2 45
9	1 piece leather gimp		75
	24 yds. E. cloth, @ 35c		8 40
11	7 yds. webbing		35
	6½ doz. brass nails		20
	2 yds. burlaps, 20c; 1 lb hair, 75c		95
	3½ hours' time		1 23
	21 ft. leather, @ 30c		6 30
	tacks and twine		25
14	2 bunches leather gimp, $1.50; cartage, 25c		1 75
9	American Express Co.,		
	For express		25
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For messages for February		60
Feb. 28	Detroit House of Correction,		
	For expenses in transferring Margaret Taylor (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals:		
	fare to Ionia		3 70
	" " " and return for officer		6 60
	2 meals		1 00
Mar. 10	The Mineralized Rubber Co.,		
	For 1 gray mat, 39x20x½		5 42
	lettering, 16 letters, @ 25c		4 00
	express		90
6	F. G. Fifield,		
	For expenses transferring David Robbins, Wm. Heaton, John Williams, Abner Aldrich and Geo. Burns (insane) to the Asylum for Insane Criminals, from Jackson:		
	railroad fare, Jackson to Ionia, for deputy warden Fifield, keeper Shirmer and 5 prisoners		15 75
	Amount carried forward		$54,598 47

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$54,593 47
Mar. 6	F. G. Fifield,	
	For hotel	2 00
	railroad fare return, for Fifield and Shirmer	4 50
10	James E. Davis & Co.,	
	For 500 rolls toilet paper, @ 5½c	27 50
	6 chamois skins	2 76
Feb. 25	S. C. Whiting,	
	For expenses of transferring insane convict No. 64 Sweeney from Marquette to Ionia Asylum:	
	railroad fare, self and convict, Marquette to Ionia	26 80
26	breakfast for two	1 00
	livery at Ionia	1 50
27	dinner, supper and bed	2 00
28	breakfast	50
	railroad fare, Ionia to Marquette	13 40
	sleeper	1 50
Mar. 1	breakfast	50
19	J. H. Black & Co.,	
	For 6 Smyrna rugs, @ $6.00	36 00
23	Nelson Matter & Co.,	
	For 1 No. 204 Antique oak folding bed	75 00
	1 " 208 " " " "	90 00
	2 hair mattress, 35 lb each	30 00
Jan. 27	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta county:	
	investigating the home of W. H. Williams, of Millbrook, applicant for Burton McBride	3 00
	railroad fare to Edmore and return	2 20
	livery from Edmore	2 50
	dinner	40
Feb. 14	investigating home of Mr. Van Alstine of Grant township, applicant for Bertie Clementy	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 35c	2 85
20	investigating home of Wm. Northrup, of Barton township, applicant for child	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 30	2 80
Mar. 1	inspecting jail	3 00
1890	examining case of Daniel Hensen	3 00
Dec. 19	telegram	25
	railroad fare to Mecosta and return	80
	" " for boy to Big Rapids, 25c; dinner, 40c	65
Feb. 4	examining case of James Durham	3 00
	telegram	25
	railroad fare to Mecosta and return	80
	" " for boy to Big Rapids	25
	dinner	40
Mar. 2	C. Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
	livery, carriage	3 00
	dinner and feed	75
3	examination of Oscar Copley	3 00
	dinner, supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	team to Cassopolis	2 50
	horse feed	1 00
Feb. 18	examination of Fred Miller	3 00
26	" " Otis Mar, Charles Aschraft, Grey Egelston and Minor Playford	3 00
	fare from Dowagiac to Cass	80
	bus to Cass	25
	dinner and bus at Cass	75
	fare from Cass to Dowagiac	80
	supper at Niles	40
16	C. B. Mills,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Tuscola county:	
	investigating case of Mamie Fennicose	1 50
	horse and buggy ½ day	50
17	½ day placing above child in a family	1 50
	railroad fare, self and child, to Easy and return	30
Jan. 14	investigating case of Abraham Hibler	3 00
	railroad fare, Mayville to Vassar and return	40
	" " Vassar to Reese and return	45
	lodging and breakfast at Reese	50
	Amount carried forward	$54,972 48

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$54,972 18
Jan. 15	C. B. Mills,	
	For railroad fare, Reese to Unionville and return	1 10
	dinner at Unionville	25
16	½ day going to Caro to attend circuit court in the case of Abraham Hibler	1 50
	horse and buggy ½ day	50
	hotel bill at Caro	25
Mar. 5	Edward Taylor,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Freddie Kirtman, Grace Kirtman, Wilkes Kirtman and Ben Slater from Jackson county to State Public School:	
	hack to depot	1 25
	fare for self to Jonesville	75
	4 half fares to Coldwater	2 60
	dinner and supper, Coldwater	1 00
	hack to School, "	1 50
	" " depot, "	25
	fare from Jonesville to Coldwater	55
	" " Coldwater to Jonesville	55
6	bed, breakfast and dinner, Hillsdale	1 50
	fare from Jonesville to Jackson	75
Feb. 28	inspecting jail	3 00
14	visiting Effie Tong	3 00
	livery, $1.50; car fare, 80c	2 30
	dinner and supper	60
17	investigating home of David Diggs	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 30c	1 80
27	investigating Samuel Antcliff, at Norvell	3 00
	livery, $1.50; car fare, 50c	2 00
	dinner and supper	70
Mar. 2	visiting Hiram Keiff, at Blackman	3 00
	livery, $1.50; supper, 35c	1 85
7	investigating H. J. Curtis	3 00
9	visiting Viola Harwick, at Columbia	3 00
	livery	3 00
	dinner and supper	70
10	visiting Valentine Bindell, at Devereaux	3 00
	livery	3 00
	horse feed, dinner and supper	85
11	visiting Jacob Bindell, John Shaw and Willie Dake	3 00
	livery	3 00
	dinner, supper and horse feed	1 00
12	visiting George House, at Concord	3 00
	livery	3 00
	dinner, supper and horse feed	1 00
13	visiting Agnes Mitchell	3 00
Jan. 6	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	investigating complaint against Warren Stoughton for non-attendance of his children at school	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 75c	2 25
10	investigating case of Daisy Billings	1 50
	livery, 75c; hotel, 25c	1 00
24	investigating case of Forest A. Flinn	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
29	investigating case of Frank R. Williams	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
Feb. 11	investigating case of Leroy A. Lyon	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
12	investigating case of Lucy Lyon and Bert Hawley: livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
23	inspecting jail	3 00
Jan. 6	visiting Loren Hoyt, $3.00; livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	5 00
8	" Lubin House, $3.00; " $1.50; " 75c	5 25
10	" Chas. Thayer, $1.50; " 75c; " 25c	2 50
13	" Sherman Clark, $3.00; " $1.50; " $1.00	5 50
14	investigating home of J. G. Ramsdell	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 75c	2 25
15	visiting Emil Schwans	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
16	visiting Walter Stevens and home of J. F. Stout	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.50	3 00
17	visiting Bessie Baxter	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
18	visiting Lewis Stewart, Ida M. Austin and Chas. McGilliary, $3.00; livery,	
19	$1.50; hotel, $1.50	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$55,119 33

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,119 33
Jan. 20	J. C. Gould,	
	For visiting Elva Tyler, $3.00; livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	5 50
28	" Loren Wood, $3.00; " $1.50; " 50c	5 00
30	securing new home for Loren Wood	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
31	visiting Henry Murphy, $3.00; livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	5 50
Feb. 5	For visiting Henry Nichols	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
6	visiting John McKay, $3.00; livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	5 00
9	" Mary J. Tupper, Rettie Chapman, Lewis Chapton and Bertha M. Reed	3 00
	hack	1 00
Jan. 9	investigating home of Mrs. Lillie J. Curtis	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
Feb. 9	visiting John B. Stevens	3 00
	livery and hotel	25
27	visiting Lubin House, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
Mar. 16	conveying Silas White and Chas. White from Paw Paw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Paw Paw to Lansing, self	2 65
	½ fare for each boy	2 70
	hotel, $1.00; 1 day's time, $3.00	4 00
	street car	15
17	street car, 5c; railroad, Lansing to Paw Paw, $2.65	2 70
	hotel, $1.50; 1 day's time, $3.00	4 50
16	J. M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	visiting Mary Grey in town of Cato	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Coral and return	80
	livery hire at Coral	1 25
Feb. 18	investigating case of Augustus Teft	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Fenwick and return	1 50
	horse hire and dinner	1 25
24	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Stanton and return	1 90
Mar. 17	investigating case of Maud Eva Brighton	3 00
Jan. 19	" application of Wm. Williams for child	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Six Lakes	1 50
	livery, Six Lakes to Williams	1 50
20	visiting Melissa Hazen	3 00
	railroad fare, Six Lakes to Greenville	65
	livery hire, Lakeview to Coral	1 00
Feb. 16	supper and lodging at Coral	50
	visiting Geo. Daniel at Carson	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Carson City and return	1 15
20	supper, breakfast and lodging at Carson	1 00
	visiting Fred Ivan Putnam	3 00
	railroad fare, Stanton and return	1 90
Mar. 5	livery at Stanton, and dinner	1 35
	investigating application of I. Bennington	3 00
6	railroad fare, Howard and return, $1.10; livery, $1.00	2 10
	investigating application of A. J. Vance	3 00
	railroad fare, Greenville to Edmore and return	2 40
	" " Edmore to Vestaby	20
	livery to Ferris and return to Edmore	2 50
Feb. 27	dinner	25
28	making 4 visits to Freddy Cates	3 00
	Alex. P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
	investigating home of Esker Randle and Frank Green at Cadillac	3 00
	railroad fare from Manton and return	65
	supper	25
27	inspecting jail at Cadillac	3 00
	railroad fare from Manton and return	65
	supper	25
Mar. 4	investigating case of Howard Huntley and Clod Hodge	3 00
	railroad fare to Cadillac and return	65
	supper and lodging, Cadillac	50
	breakfast and dinner, Cadillac	50
Feb. 6	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of Berwick Johnson	3 00
19	" " Morris Courtney	2 00
Jan. 29	" " Alfred Griffith	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$55,262 93

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,262 98
Jan. 8	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For investigating case of Cornelius Lee Niber	1 00
30	" " John Mannerstron	1 50
Feb. 9	" " Michael Walsh	1 00
26	" " Ida Moucher	2 00
27	" " Thos. Gallagher and John Sprout	2 00
	expenses in above cases	2 80
25	inspecting county jail	2 00
Mar. 12	conveying Fred Weunstra from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's time	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare of self to Lansing	1 95
	" " boy " "	1 00
	street car at Lansing	10
	dinner	50
	railroad fare, self, to Grand Rapids	1 95
Jan. 30	John M. Everden,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Gratiot county:	
	examination in case of Byrd Wallace	2 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
Feb. 26	inspecting jail	2 00
Mar. 18	examination of Clarence Pangburn	2 00
	railroad fare, 35c; dinner, 35c	70
Jan. 9	examination of Ashver Wood	2 00
	railroad fare, 35; dinner, 35c	70
10	examination of Loren Wood, $3.00; railroad fare, 35c	2 35
Feb. 24	" " Clark Thomas and Clarence Wood	2 00
	railroad fare, 35c; dinner, 35c	70
27	examination in case of Dwight Bump, Fred Johnson and Wm. Palmer	2 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
28	inspecting jail	2 00
Mar. 14	examination of Frank I. Brown	2 00
May 14	" " Burton Cruson	2 00
21	" " Walter Gilman	2 00
	railroad fare, 35c; dinner, 35c	70
June 19	re-arraignment of Walter Gilman: railroad fare, 35c; dinner, 35c	70
20	examination of Geo. Depoty, David Depoty and Grant Chipoton	3 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
July 2	examination of James Burgess	2 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
Nov. 22	examination of Clayton Laddick	2 00
25	" " Cora Johnston	2 00
Dec. 5	" " Lettie Kauffman	2 00
Mar.	J. T. Cobb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kalamazoo county:	
	examining application of Mr. Hartman	3 00
	railroad fare and return	75
Dec. 25	examining application of C. W. Lemon	3 00
Mar. 11	visiting Rose Lewis and Earl Chase	3 00
12	" Susan Elcho and May McCan	3 00
13	" Clara Sheeler, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
26	" Hiram Roe and Garrett Harrison	3 00
27	" John Sweegey, Isaac Eldred and Albert Andrus	3 00
28	" children living with John Mulford and Mrs. C. A. Palmer	3 00
	livery 3 days	3 00
Oct. 20,21	visiting children in east half of county, and to Ogden and Augusta, 2 days	6 00
22	visiting children in Oshtemo and Portage	3 00
	livery and expenses of the trip	4 00
Feb. 28	R. H. Foedick,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oscoda county:	
	inspecting jail, 1 day	2 00
	livery hire, $1.25; hotel, 75c	2 00
Jan. 15	O. K. White,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oceana county:	
	investigating case of Robert Walters	2 00
	livery hire to Shelby	1 00
	dinner, supper and lodging	75
Feb. 27	inspecting jail, 1 day	2 00
	livery hire to Hart and return	1 50
	dinner and supper	50
Mar. 9	Andrew Foley,	
	For conveying Mary Lajoice from St. Ignace to Industrial Home:	
	2 boat fares, St. Ignace to Mackinaw	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$55,400 98

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,400 98
Mar. 9	Andrew Foley,	
	For ½ fare, Mackinaw to Jackson	4 35
	1 " " "	8 50
10	2 breakfasts, Bay City	1 00
	dinner, Jackson	65
	½ fare Jackson to Adrian	70
	1 " " "	1 35
	hack at Adrian, $1.00: supper, 50c	1 50
	fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
11	lodging and breakfast	1 00
	fare, Jackson to Mackinaw	8 50
	dinner, Bay City	50
	supper, Grayling	50
12	lodging and breakfast, Mackinaw City	75
	boat fare, Mackinaw City to St. Ignace	50
	4 days' time	12 00
Feb. 24	Andrew D. Wyman,	
	For conveying Fred Marshall and Daniel Laframe from Bay City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and 2 boys	6 10
	hack from jail to depot	75
	hack at Lansing to School, 75c; to dept, 25c	1 00
	dinner and supper, Lansing	1 00
	hack at Bay City on return	25
	1 days' time	3 00
Mar. 6	Alfred Mead,	
	For services as county agent of Ontonagon county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
20	Frank A. Leonard,	
	For conveying Clarence Pangburn from Ithaca to Reform School:	
	fare for self to Lansing	4 10
	" boy "	2 05
	dinners at Owosso junction	1 00
	supper, self, at Owosso junction on return	50
	1 day's time	3 00
19	Chas. P. Rogers,	
	For conveying Maud Eva Brighton from Greenville to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare self to Lansing and return, and $1.00 to Kalamazoo to Lansing for girl	4 75
	railroad fare self to Hillsdale and return, and ticket for girl to Hillsdale	5 75
	" " " " " " to Adrian, and 1 ticket for girl to Adrian	1 90
	lunch at Hillsdale	60
	hack at Adrian to Home	1 00
	hotel bill over night, Adrian	1 50
20	dinner, Hillsdale	50
	supper at Lansing	35
	2 days' services	6 00
	Henry Mitchell,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Benjamin Griswold from Kent county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare and return	6 50
	½ fare for boy	1 65
	hack, 75c; meals, $1.00	1 75
21	hotel	2 00
17	John F. Mabin,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Shiawassee county:	
	investigating home of Horace Smith	3 00
	livery	2 00
26	investigating home of A. G. Peck, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	" " John Britton, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
April 25	" " Abraham Snyder, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
May 16	" " Chas. Donaltson, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
June 16	" " Myron T. Hickey, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	" " Bager D'Ama, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Sept. 22	visiting Jessie Palmer and Nellie Sours, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
26	" Chas. McComal and Luther Stenhof, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
30	visiting Edward Kegley and Bell Brown	3 00
	livery	2 00
Oct. 3	investigating home of Jabe Hibbard	3 00
	livery	2 00
4	visiting Charles Owen, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
10	" May Webb, May Waters and Stella Weps, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
	Amount carried forward	$55,569 13

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,569 13
Oct. 29	John F. Mabin,	
	For visiting Sylvia Buse, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Nov. 14	" Edward Hinktel and Ida May Whiting	8 00
	livery	2 00
18	visiting Eugene McConal and Susan Jaell, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Dec. 26	" Willie Monastrand, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
27	finding home for Peter Bourowa	3 00
	livery	2 00
1890	Robert Ure,	
Dec. 18	For services and expenses as county agent of Saginaw county:	
	investigating applications for children:	
	Norman R. Swarthout, Samuel Hicks, Saginaw	
19	Eddie L. Barber, Fremont	
	William Lucas, James	
	toll at bridge, State Road	20
	dinner and feed at St. Charles	40
	visiting Barber and Lucas, horse and buggy	2 00
1891		
Jan. 23	" John Gunsolos, Saginaw, 1 day	3 00
Feb. 5	H. E. Steward,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Grand Traverse county:	
	visiting Rudolf Weidoft for a home	3 00
	livery	2 00
18	visiting Wm. Dunn on account of Johnny Burton	3 00
	livery	2 00
Mar. 18	A. W. Mars,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Monroe Hornberger from Berrien county to State Public School:	
	hack fare to Berrien Centre for 3, self and attendant	55
	railroad fare to Elkhart, 2 fares and child	1 80
	dinner, Elkhart, 2 fares and child	1 00
	street car to L. S. depot	10
	railroad fare to Coldwater	3 20
	hack to School and return	1 00
	2 suppers at Coldwater	1 00
	2 rooms at Coldwater	1 00
	2 breakfasts, $1.00; 2 dinners, $1.00	2 00
	railroad fare to Elkhart, $3.20; street car, 10c	3 30
	" " " Berrien Centre	1 80
	hack to Berrien Springs	50
19	Howard D. Minchie,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Herbert Stewart and Chas. Stewart from Kent county to State Public School:	
	fare to Coldwater, for self	6 50
	" " " " 2 boys	3 30
20	board and lodging, for self	1 25
19	hack at Coldwater to School	1 00
Feb. 24	Wm. Pringle,	
	For services as county agent of Crawford county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
17	Joseph A. Parsons,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Nellie Gray from Muskegon to State Public School:	
	1½ railroad fares	6 45
	lunch for two	40
	hack to School	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
18	railroad fare to Muskegon	4 30
	dinner at Grand Rapids	25
Mar. 9	F. P. Blaine,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Geo. Augustus Davidson from Allegan county to State Public School:	
	livery from poor house to Allegan	1 50
	railroad fare to Coldwater	3 85
	meals at White Pigeon	1 00
	bus at Coldwater, to School	1 00
	meal at Coldwater	50
	railroad fare from Coldwater to Allegan	2 55
	breakfast at White Pigeon	50
Feb. 20	Mrs. Mary E. Lentz,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Leroy Edgar Galt, Leroy Smith and Gertrude Smith from Barry county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare to Coldwater	3 15
	Amount carried forward	$55,669 98

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,669 98
Feb. 20	Mrs. Mary E. Leutz,	
	For 2 half fares to Coldwater	3 20
	hack at Coldwater	1 50
	hotel	1 50
	return ticket including hack fare	3 45
25	Chris Maier,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying John Hoffman from Saginaw county to State Public School:	
	bus fare at Saginaw	50
	railroad fare Saginaw to Coldwater and return	7 90
	" " " " " for boy	2 15
	dinner for self and boy at Coldwater	50
	hack fare to school	1 00
26	lodging, supper, dinner and breakfast	2 00
Mar. 3	Hiram Parker,	
	For conveying William Vosburg from Petoskey to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and boy to Lansing	10 25
	1 day going to Lansing	3 00
	dinner at Cadillac	50
	hack fare at Lansing	50
4	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 25
7	railroad fare, Lansing to Petoskey	6 95
	1 day returning to Petoskey	3 00
	dinner at Howard City	25
	supper at Kalkaska	25
Feb. 25	Mrs. R. E. Watson,	
	For conveying Bennie Johnson from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' time	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Adrian for self	4 05
	" " " " " girl	4 05
	2 dinners	1 00
	carriage at Adrian to Home	1 00
26	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	dinner	50
	railroad fare from Adrian to Grand Rapids	4 05
Mar. 6	A. W. Reed,	
	For conveying Oscar Caply from Cassopolis to Reform School:	
	bus at Cassopolis, self and boy	50
	railroad from Cassopolis to Lansing, self	1 95
	" " " " " boy	1 95
	bus fare at Lansing	1 00
	supper " "	50
7	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Cassopolis	1 95
	lunch at Battle Creek	35
	2 days' time	6 00
6	D. E. Cooke,	
	For conveying Howard Huntley and Claud Hoag from Cadillac to Reform School:	
	breakfast for three at Cadillac	75
	railroad fare to Lansing for 3	12 60
	3 dinners at Howard City	1 50
	supper for self at Lansing	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Cadillac	4 20
7	lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	1 00
	dinner at Howard City	50
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 27	Wm. Gippert,	
	For conveying Minnie Brutus from Adrian to Industrial Home:	
	½ day's service	1 50
	livery hire	1 00
17	A. Whitehorn,	
	For conveying Joseph Dumnlong from Menominee to Reform School:	
	1 fare, Menominee to Lansing	13 64
	½ " " "	6 81
	sleeper, Menominee to Chicago	4 00
18	2 breakfasts	1 00
	2 dinners at Valparaiso	1 00
	bus to school	1 00
19	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	sleeper to Chicago	2 00
	bus to depot, Lansing	25
	1 fare, Lansing to Menominee	13 64
	Amount carried forward	$55,832 07

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$55,832 07
Feb. 19	A. Whitehorn,	
	For breakfast at Chicago	50
	dinner on car	75
	3 days' services	9 00
Mar. 4	R. T. Jarvis,	
	For conveying Abram Hibler from Caro to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and boy, Caro to Lapeer	2 50
	dinner, self and boy, at Lapeer	80
	railroad fare, self and boy, Lapeer to Lansing	2 80
	hack to school	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast at Lansing	1 50
5	railroad fare, Lansing to Lapeer	1 40
	dinner at Lapeer	40
	fare, Lapeer to Caro	1 25
	supper at Vassar	40
	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 26	F. A. Beede,	
	For conveying John McDonald from Harrisville to Reform School:	
	stage fare to West Harrisville, self and boy	1 00
	railroad fare, West Harrisville to Lansing, boy	5 40
	" " " " " " self and return	10 15
	dinner at Tawas, self and boy	1 00
	lunch at Bay City, " "	40
	hack at Lansing, " "	1 00
	lunch at " "	40
	1 day's service	3 00
27	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
	dinner at Bay City	50
	stage from West Harrisville to Harrisville	50
	1 day's service	3 00
11	H. E. Brown,	
	For conveying Maud Minier from Evart to Industrial Home:	
	fare from Evart to Adrian, self	6 30
	" " " " for girl	3 15
	dinner at Saginaw, self and girl	1 00
	hack hire at Adrian to Home	1 00
	" " self, from school to hotel	1 00
12	hotel bill	2 00
	fare, Adrian to Evart	6 30
	2 days' time	6 00
	W. B. Horton,	
	For conveying Josie Bryant from Manistee to Industrial Home:	
	2 bus fares, Manistee	50
	2 tickets to Adrian	16 80
	2 dinners at Saginaw	1 00
	hack to school at Adrian	1 00
	supper and lodging, "	1 00
12	breakfast, Adrian	50
	bus to depot, Adrian	25
	ticket, Adrian to Manistee	7 45
	bus at Grand Rapids to hotel	25
	supper and lodging	1 00
13	breakfast, Grand Rapids	50
	bus to depot	25
	3 days' time	9 00
3	Chester C. Pease,	
	For conveying Miles A. Gillett from Hudson to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Hudson to Lansing, for boy	2 40
	" " " " " " self	2 40
	dinner at Hillsdale, self and boy	1 00
	hack at Lansing, " " "	75
	supper at Lansing	50
4	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Hudson	2 40
	dinner at Hillsdale	50
	2 days' time	6 00
10	Jacob Bernats,	
	For conveying Charles Falker from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for boy	2 30
	" " " self and return	4 60
	2 suppers, $1.00; hack, 75c	1 75
	3 car fares	15
	breakfast, dinner and lodging	1 50
11	2 days' time	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$55,986 72

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$35,986 72
Feb. 11	Telegraph & Telephone Const Co.,	
	For rent of 13 telephones from April 1 to July 1, 1891, as follows:	
	Auditor General	10 00
	Board of State Auditors	10 00
	Executive Department	10 00
	Supreme Court	10 00
	Superintendent of Public Instruction	10 00
	Commissioner of Railroads	10 00
	" " Labnr	10 00
	Engineer	10 00
	Secretary of State	10 00
	State Land Office	10 10
	State Treasurer	10 00
	Attorney General	10 00
	Bank Commissioner	10 00
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for April:	
	Hugh Guy, engineer, 1 month	118 33
	L. E. Baker, assistant engineer, 1 month	91 66
	George Wilcox nightwatch, 30 days, @ $2.25	67 50
	David Bennett, nightwatch, 30 days, @ $2.25	67 50
	George Longstreet, daywatch, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	I. H. Sanford, " 30 " @ $2.00	60 00
	James Conway, fireman, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	Michael Cain, " 1 month	50 00
	G. C. Rawson, elevator, 26 days, @ $2.00	52 00
	V. Tooker, 1 month	50 00
	E. S. Humphrey, painter, 26 days, @ $2.50	65 00
	Wm. Ellis, carpenter, 26 days, @ $2.50	65 00
	Theo. J. George, janitor, 26 days, @ $2.00	52 00
	U. H. Lezelle, " 1 month	50 00
	Geo. M. Kilmer, " 1 "	50 00
	Emmet Fischer, " 26 days, @ $2.00	52 00
	M. W. Quackenbush, janitor, 1 month	60 00
	Wm. Ralston, stone cutter, 11 days, @ $3.25	35 75
	Thos. Early, " " 15 days @ $3.50	48 75
	Mrs. Frankie Sanford, janitress, 26 days, @ $3.50	39 00
	Carl Vogel, janitor, 26 days, @ $1.50	39 00
	B. F. Wait, " 26 " @ $1.50	39 00
	Jas. H. Simmons, janitor, 26 days, @ $1.50	39 00
	Jas. Millard, " 26 " @ $1.50	39 00
	Geo. W. Johnson, laborer, 26 " @ $1 50	39 00
	Michael Maloy, " 26 " @ $1.50	39 00
	Jos. Bauffer, " 16 " @ $1.50	24 00
	Chas. Hartel, " 5 hours	75
	John Valentine, " 5 "	75
	James Conley, " 26 days, @ $1.50	39 00
April 27	James Salspaugh,	
	For services as janitor in Executive Office for April	60 00
Mar. 28	Burnham & Co.,	
	For 40 yards linoleum, @ 75c	30 00
	3 Opaque shades, @ $1.30	3 90
31	M. J. & B. M. Buck,	
	For 1 quilt	5 00
	1 "	4 50
	2 pair sheets and 2 pair cases	4 00
	2 4 lb. pillows	6 00
	2 3½ lb. "	5 25
April 10	1 pair sheets and 1 pair slips	2 00
12	1½ yds. tapestry, @ $7.00	10 50
	11 " gimp, @ 10c	1 10
	1⅝ " cord	15
	¼ " plush	1 00
	8 hours' work	2 80
15	1 couch	42 00
18	1 walnut book case	150 00
28	3 yds. tapestry, @ $2.25	6 75
	3 " cambric	25
	4 " gimp	40
	10 hours' work	3 50
Mar. 28	Geo. Morgan,	
	For repairing punches, springs and plungers	1 35
April 11	" " " " "	1 20
22	" screw in drafting plyers	20
	Amount carried forward	$37,951 66

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$57,951 66
April 22	B. P. Richmond,	
	For repairing 2 cups, (Governor's room)	50
27	1 bottle watch oil (Wood)	50
25	A. H. Whitehead,	
	For 1 sack cement	50
	C. & G. T. R. R. Co.,	
	For freight, as per voucher	1 45
Mar. 20	American Express Co.,	
	For express	40
	Mich. Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for March	1 20
April 15	Charles Elliot,	
	For hauling ashes 6 days, @ $4.00	24 00
27	" 11 loads of paper to printing office	5 00
Jan. 28	R. B. Woodard,	
	For making key, 25c; repairing cart, 25c	50
Feb. 9	repairing shaker, $1.00; making poker, $1.00	2 00
Mar. 19	welding 2 pokers	30
April 20	12 chair springs	9 00
22	6 stone tools sharpened	18
	L. S. Lee,	
	For services as Janitor in Treasurer's office for April	60 00
28	A. P. Coryell,	
	For services as janitor in Library for April	52 00
	washing 20 pieces	1 00
	W. C. Durkee,	
	For services as janitor in Auditor General's office, April	55 00
	E. E. Austin,	
	For services as assistant janitor and shipping clerk in Auditor General's office for April	60 00
	Chas. B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor in Land office for April	60 00
1	C. H. Forbes,	
	For services as Legislative stationer, April, 30 days, @ $3	90 00
	Celia E. Robertson,	
	For ⅔ month salary in Adjutant General's office, April	40 00
	Fred Montague,	
	For services as janitor in Commissioner R. R. and Supt. Public Instruction offices for April	52 00
27	Henry Lamson,	
	For hauling steps from capitol, 6 loads	3 00
1	E. R. Merrifield,	
	For premium on $5,000 insurance on old State building, as follows:	
	Home Insurance Co.	50 00
	Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	50 00
	Hartford Fire Insurance Co.	50 00
	Hanover " "	50 00
	E. Clark,	
	For plastering 62 pards @ 13c	8 06
	brick in door frame and patching	2 25
	Edward Rhodes,	
	For cleaning 14 chimneys	12 00
18	Mr. Graham,	
	For hauling 1 load	50
23	Mr. Carlton,	
	For hauling 2 loads	1 00
22	Michael Maloy,	
	For horse mowing lawn, 5 days	5 00
1	Mrs. Schmit,	
	For washing 124 towels @ 5c	6 20
28	Mrs. Shaft,	
	For washing 647 towels @ 4c	25 88
Mar. 7	Mrs. Stormont,	
	For washing towels for month of March:	
	28 pieces.	
14	29 "	
21	28 " } 110 pieces, @ 5c	5 50
28	26 "	
31	Ferry & Butts,	
	For oak 5 ft. curtain desk	43 00
	open book case	11 00
	curtain for same	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$58,789 58

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$58,789 58
Apr. 3	Reform School,		
	For caning 6 chairs, @ 65c		3 90
	" 3 " @ 75c		2 25
	" 1 rim		60
	" 1 brace arm		65
	" 7 common seats		3 50
25	J. M. Rice,		
	For washing ceiling and walls of 2 rooms, old offices		4 50
	kalsomining 2 rooms, 271 yards, @ 5c		13 55
Mar. 26	W. W. Finch,		
	For 143 loads of earth on block 125, State property		14 30
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
	For gas used during April in capitol, 346,700 ft., @ $1.80		624 06
	" " " " " old offices, 200 "		36
	" " " " " corridors, 2,000 "		3 60
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For incandescent lamps in House and Senate and rotunda from March 15 to April 15, 1891, 1,984,000 volts, @ 20c		390 80
	electric light supplied in 4 arc lamps at capitol entrances during 1st quarter, 1891, Jan. 15 to April 15, at $100 per year each		100 00
	41 16 C. P. T. H. incandescent lamps at 75c	$30 75	
	less 10 %	3 07	
			27 68
23	E. F. Cooley,		
	For 1 square embossed "Decrco" closet		38 00
	4 pr. lead tacks, @ 10c		40
	42 lbs. lead pipe, @ 7c		2 94
	4 lbs. solder, @ 20c		80
	putty, screws and gasoline		20
	8 hours plumbing, man and helper, @ 50c		4 00
Apr. 7	1 F. B. Bedfordshire urinal		4 75
	4 hours plumbing, man and helper, @ 50c		2 00
25	A. M. Porter,		
	For 6 lbs. linen twine, @ 35c		2 10
Feb. 28	Lansing Lumber Co.,		
	For 1,000 ft. 14¾ box lumber		
	500 " 12½ " " } @ $17.00		34 00
	500 " 7¾ " "		
Mar. 2	300 " ⅝x12 " " } @ $17.00		10 20
	300 " ⅝x12 " "		
12	1,000 " 14¾ " " } @ $17.00		25 50
	500 " 12½ " "		
23	2 boxes, 25½x16½-14		2 00
	3 " 22½x12½-14		3 00
	1 " 20½x16½-15		1 00
	4 " 20½x12½-19		3 40
	7 " 30½x8½-10		6 30
	1 " 30½x8½-9		85
	1 " 25½x8½-10		85
	15 " 25½x8½-9		12 75
	1 " 20½x12½-9		85
Apr. 8	1 M No. 1 pine lath		5 50
	6 ½x12 No. 1, 48 ft.		67
	16 ½x12 No. 1, 128 ft.		1 79
	300 feet sheathing No. 1		3 00
10	1 door frame, ¾x8 casing, 2 sides		6 25
	1 door		5 05
15	46 feet 12 base		2 76
Mar. 25	A. M. Porter,		
	For 1 pad lock, 35c; 2 Yale door locks, $3.50		3 85
30	4 Yale drawer locks, @ 40c		1 60
Apr. 2	2 steel scoops, @ $1.50		3 00
9	10 lb 3 d fin. wire nails, @ 5c		50
11	1 brass lock		1 00
	1 mortise door lock and knobs		1 00
15	1 keg 10 d wire nails		3 00
18	1 steel spade		75
	2 axle grease, 50c; 1 putty knife, 25c		75
	13 lb sheet iron		65
20	1 screw driver		40
1890	J. Stahl,		
Dec. 26	For 2 gal. varnish, @ $2.50		5 00
	1 scoop		1 50
	Amount carried forward		$60,173 24

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$60,173 24
1890	J. Stahl,	
Dec. 27	1½ pair 4½x4½ bronze butts, @ 60c	90
30	6 lb 6 d casing nails, @ 4c	24
	2 lb 20 d nails	07
	12 lb wire brads, @ 6c	72
1891		
Jan. 8	2 doz. ¼ weight carpet tacks, @ 45c	90
	2 gal. varnish, @ $2.50	5 00
	1 doz. 107 carpet tacks	45
	2 quires sand paper	40
	6 papers staple tacks	25
	brass hooks, 15c; 2 bunches wire, 50c	65
	3 thermometers, @ 35c	1 05
	½ doz. screw hooks	08
	4 gal. iron pails, @ 50c	2 00
	repairing water cooler	75
	6 tin pails	90
13	1 doz. key rings	50
	2½ " wardrobe hooks, @ 85c	2 13
	6 large hooks and eyes	30
19	1 4-12 doz. cloth hooks	1 14
	1 gross screws, 2x12	53
	1 " " ½x4	12
20	1 " " ¾x4	15
	1 " " ⅝x6, brass	50
	1 " " 1½x10, "	39
	1 " " 1¼x11	39
	4 thermometers, @ 30c	1 20
	8 paper tacks, @ 12½c	1 00
23	1 lt. glass, 20x24, D. A. A.	52
	1 " 28x44, " cut	1 50
24	4 lbs ¾ hoop iron, @ 4c	16
29	2½ lbs copper wire, @ 40c	1 00
	1 door spring	1 50
	2 cupboard locks	50
Feb 3	1 iron wringer	2 50
	2 thermometers	60
11	32½ lbs sheet iron for old State building, @ 10c	3 25
	nails	50
	6 hours' labor, @ 30c	1 80
	19 " " old State building, @ 30c	5 70
	14½ lbs solder, @ 20c	2 90
	1 bush. charcoal	15
	2½ lbs cement	32
	1 sheet tin, 20x28	40
	1 fire pot and labor	4 25
	1 4x6 mica	10
Apr. 27	D. E. Morgan,	
	For 2 canvas bags, @ $2.00	4 00
Jan. 27	Arthur Meigs,	
	For 1 doz. mop wringers and mops	27 50
Apr. 17	E. D. Mosher,	
	For expenses taking Thos. Hayland and Chas. Helms (insane) from Jackson to Asylum at Ionia:	
	3 railroad fares to Ionia	6 75
	1 " " Jackson, $2.25; 1 meal, 40c	2 65
Mar. 25	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 1 gal. turpentine, 55c; 3 boxes axle grease, 20c	75
30	2lbs. whiting, 6c; ½ doz. brushes, $2.70	2 76
April 1	½ gal. Japan, 50c; ½ gal. alcohol, $1.25; ½ gal. shellac, $1.75	3 50
2	⅙ doz. brushes, 15c; ¼ doz. brushes, 19c; 5lbs. grass seed, $1.25	1 59
10	3 ostrich dusters, $5.25; 3 boxes Putz pomade, 30c	5 55
16	1 Kalsomine brush, $2.50; 4 varnish brushes, $2.80	5 30
	1 gal. hasel oil, $1.50; 5 Wheeler's wood files, $1.00	2 50
	15lbs. plaster, $1.20; 2 lbs. whiting, 6c	1 26
20	1¼ doz. cup sponges, $1.50; 1 doz. Barber's brooms, $2.25	3 75
27	1 doz. pumice stone, 10c; 1 gal. linseed oil, 70c	80
31	A. Milan Willett,	
	For case of Henry D. McIver, insane:	
	sheriff's fees	1 20
	county clerk's fees	50
	physician's fees	6 00
	probate court	4 00
Mar. 11	case of Margaret Taylor (insane) as above	11 70
	Amount carried forward	$60,316 06

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$60,316 06
April 6	Detroit House of Correction,	
	For expenses for transferring John Long (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " and return, for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
	board, clothing and care of female prisoners, as per voucher	341 37
	Callaghan & Co.,	
	For alterations on vol. 81, Mich. Reports, 15 hours	6 00
Mar. 27	A. A. Sunderlin,	
	For holding inquest at State House of Correction at Ionia, services and expenses	14 15
	E. F. Beckwith, M. D., post mortem	15 00
	W. L. Barnes, M. D., " "	15 00
	Stephen Riker, livery	1 00
	Benj. R. Covert, officer	4 45
	6 jurors, 3 days each	27 00
	Eugene Belden,	
	For railroad fare Jackson to Kansas City and return in attendance upon the western commercial congress, held April 12 to 18, 1891, on appointment by the Governor	35 00
	board and lodging	18 00
Feb. 21	D. B. Hale,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Eaton county:	
	investigating case of Guy Farnham	3 00
	railroad fare Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	dinner at Charlotte	25
25	inspecting jail at Charlotte	3 00
	railroad fare, 30c; dinner, 25c	55
April 7	investigating case at Potterville	3 00
	railroad fare Eaton Rapids to Charlotte	30
	" Charlotte to Potterville	13
	dinner at Charlotte	25
8	railroad fare Potterville to Charlotte	18
	" Charlotte to Eaton Rapids	30
Mar. 25	investigating home of applicant at Carmel	3 00
	railroad fare Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	livery from Charlotte	1 50
30	investigating home of applicant at Bellevue	3 00
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return	55
	" " Charlotte to Bellevue and return	52
April 13	visiting John W. Joy at Brookfield	3 00
	livery from Eaton Rapids	1 50
	postage and stationery from Jan. 1 to April 20	50
Feb. 25	conveying Guy Farnham from Charlotte to Reform School:	
	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare Charlotte to Lansing, self and boy	57
	hack hire at Lansing	50
26	car fare, 5c; railroad fare to Charlotte, 37c	42
	railroad from Charlotte to Eaton Rapids	30
	conveying Nettie May Mitchell from Eaton Rapids to Industrial Home:	
April 9	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids for self	30
	" Charlotte to Eaton Rapids, self and girl	45
	hack at Eaton Rapids for girl	25
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids to Adrian for two	3 50
	hack at Adrian to the Home	1 00
	supper at Adrian, self	50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 35
10	lodging and breakfast	75
	railroad fare Jackson to Eaton Rapids	70
9	J. H. Van Ness,	
	For conveying Oliver Little from Ionia to Reform School:	
	1 day's time	3 00
	railroad fare, self and boy to Lansing	3 45
	dinner at Lansing	50
Feb. 19	investigating home of Mrs. Clark Hawley	3 00
18	" " " H. E. Powell	3 00
	team	2 00
Jan. 16	investigating Geo. Kimball	3 00
	railroad fare to Saranac	50
	dinner and supper at Saranac	50
Feb. 10	investigating Michael Kennedy	3 00
20	inspecting jail	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$60,877 50

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$60,877 50
Mar. 10	J. H. Van Ness,	
	For investigating Wm. Wood, at Hubbardston	3 00
	railroad fare to Pewamo	70
	State, from Pewamo to Hubbardston	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 00
April 8	investigating Oliver Little	3 00
	telephoning to C. A. Gower, Lansing	25
Jan. 15	investigating home of Elery E. Mosher	3 00
	railroad fare to Belding, 80c; team, $1.00	1 80
	dinner at Belding	50
20	visiting Otis Stone, with W. B. Hopkins	3 00
	railroad fare to Portland, 80c; team, $1.00	1 80
	dinner at Portland	50
Mar. 3	investigating home of B. A. Green, Collins	3 00
	railroad fare to Collins	50
24	investigating home of Fremont Lyon	3 00
April 13	" " " Mrs. E. L. Gulliver and Martha Atkins, Berlin	3 00
	team	2 00
Dec. 24	John Hosmer,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wayne county:	
	investigating case of Merill Remington, Daniel Kennedy and Thomas Lawson	3 00
Jan. 8	investigating case of Louis Belkey	3 00
9	" " " Adolph Wilkie, Philip Ross, James Murphy, Herman Fanshaw, and James Cooney, one day	3 00
14	attending trial of above ½ day	1 50
20	investigating cases of Alfred Elwood and Joseph Galloway, one day	3 00
Feb. 5	" " " John Gerhardy	3 00
6	" " " Fred Engle and Willie Engle, ½ day	1 50
8	investigating case of Joseph Lambley	3 00
7	" " Albert Guenther	3 00
12	attending trial of John Tobloski, Fred and Willie Engle	1 50
	investigating case of Bliss Brock, Israel Levy and Willie Hager	1 50
25	attending trial of above	1 50
26	investigating cases of Frank Stockwell and H. White	3 00
28	" " John Kinnell	3 00
Mar. 10	" " Daniel Kenney, Josephine Dalesky, John Semdory and Anton Clott	3 00
11	attending trial of above	1 50
18	investigating case of Geo. Baker	1 50
19	attending trial of same	1 50
21	investigating and trial of Clarence Neuber	3 00
22	" case of Arthur Green and Dell Lamb	1 50
24	" " Elmer Brylan, Arthur Aundach and Geo. Madden	1 50
25	attending trial of above	1 50
	investigating cases of Peter Peplinski, John Brock, Alfred Brink, Julius Swidenski, Felix Brock, James Blackstock, Chas. Lenz, H. Williams, James Brady, Robt. Eglinton, Ed. H. Cummings and Walter Sestelle	3 00
Apr. 8	conveying Chas. Lenz, Harry Williams, James Brady, Robt. Egglinton, Edward H. Cummings and Walter Destelle from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return, self	5 10
	" " " " " for officer	5 10
	" " (½ rate) 6 boys to Lansing	7 80
	meals for officer and self	1 00
	1 day's service	3 00
	1 " " for officer	3 00
Feb. 6	conveying John Gerhardy from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing	50
	1 day's time	3 00
Apr. 17	conveying Frank Moran from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing	50
	1 day's time	3 00
Mar. 20	conveying George Baker from Detroit to Reform School;	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing	50
	1 day's service	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$61,015 75

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,015 75
Jan. 13	John Hosmer,	
	For conveying Louis Belkey from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing	50
	1 day's service	3 00
8	conveying Thomas Lawson from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	1 30
	dinner at Lansing	50
	1 day's service	3 00
20	conveying James Murphy and Herman Tensland from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	2 60
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
Dec. 29	conveying Frederick Lamb from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " " for boy	1 30
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
Jan. 23	conveying Joseph Galloway and Alfred Elwood from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boys	2 60
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
Feb. 9	conveying boy from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
21	conveying Johnnie Whyte from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " for boy	1 30
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
12	conveying Albert Guenther from Detroit to Reform School:	
	railroad fare Detroit to Lansing and return	5 10
	" " " " for boy	1 30
	1 day's service	3 00
	dinner at Lansing	50
1890	G. W. A. Armitage,	
Dec. 20	For services and expenses as county agent of Monroe county:	
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
1891	investigating arrest of Arthur Rayno.	
Jan. 20	" " Maggie Haven	3 00
	livery	1 00
16	investigating condition of Willie Snyder on suspended sentence from Reform School	3 00
	livery, $2.50: hotel, 60c	3 10
6	visit to Edward Purcell, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
7	" Eliza Cadette, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
8	" John Lewis, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
10	" Homer A. Anton, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
14	" Charles Clark, $3.00; livery, $2.50; hotel, 60c	6 10
19	" Allen Horenholder, $3.00; livery, $2.00; hotel, 50c	5 50
	" Willie Oliver and Edward Grosvenor	
26	investigating application of John Rehberg	3 00
	livery, $1.25; hotel, 50c	1 75
	visit to Mary Jane Bishop	3 00
Feb. 18	investigating application of Henry Fisher	3 00
	" " " Peter Sawyer, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Mar. 4	" " " Emil Hopka	3 00
	livery, $2.50; hotel, 75c	3 25
7	visit to Louis Hugary	3 00
12	" Anna Rykman, $3.00; livery, $2.50; dinner, 50c	6 00
31	sending Geo. W. Mead to Peter Sawyers	1 50
Jan. 7	John F. King,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Hillsdale county:	
	investigating case of Charles Morely	3 00
Feb. 24	inspecting jail	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$61,176 25

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,176 25
Jan. 6	John F. King,	
	For visiting Louis Fullerton	3 00
	" Nellie Vinsinque, Viola M. McConley and Rose May Wheeler	3 00
13	" Minnie Bell Prior, Henry Guitear, Richard Scott, Arthur Reed and Alfred Dunn	3 00
	livery	1 50
15	visiting Gustaff Guilloine and Nellie Decker	3 00
	livery	1 50
16	visiting Lela Cooper, Wm. Egerton, Agnes Dunham, $3.00; livery, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	5 00
19	visiting Berty Pratt and Dwight McQuirk	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	2 00
22	visiting Mary Jane Clenensmith, Martha Marshall, Rollin Van Buren and John Clark	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner and feed, 75c	2 25
Mar. 21	Alex P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
	investigating case of Clyde Hoag, Edgar Born and John Shadrick, at Cadillac	3 00
	railroad fare to and return, Cadillac	65
	supper at tavern, Cadillac	25
April 13	investigating David Fewry, at Cadillac	3 00
	railroad fare and return to Manton	65
	supper at tavern	25
18	Joseph M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating home of Elizabeth Ruperd	3 00
	railroad fare to Edmore and return from McBride	2 15
	livery from Edmore and meal	2 75
	telephone	20
Jan. 22	Levi T. Hull,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Joseph county:	
	visiting home of Charles A. Green	3 00
	livery	1 50
Feb. 26	visiting home of John Stamp, applicant, and visiting Harmon Weston and M. Slosson	3 00
	livery, $2.00; car fare, $1.10	3 10
	inspecting jail	3 00
	livery, $2.00; hotel, 50c	2 50
16	David P. Beebe,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kalkaska county:	
	investigating home of J. D. Brown, applicant	3 00
	livery	1 00
28	visiting home of Myron T. Hulbert	3 00
21	inspecting jail	3 00
Mar. 28	investigating case of Claud Potter	3 00
Apr. 4	" " Oscar Jordan	3 00
Mar. 30	conveying Claud Potter from Kalkaska to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Kalkaska to Lansing, self and boy	8 05
	breakfast at Howard City	50
	hack from depot to School	50
	dinner for self at Lansing	25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Kalkaska	5 35
	supper at Howard City	25
31	2 days' time	6 00
Feb. 25	D. B. Greene,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	visiting home of Chas. S. Hewitt, Dexter	3 00
	railroad fare, 90c; dinner, 50c	1 40
Mar. 18	visiting homes of L. C. Rodman, J. W. Bennett and Rev. M. Conrad, $3.00; railroad fare, 90c	3 90
20	visiting J. D. Curry, $1.50: team, $2.00	3 50
Apr. 21	" home of Theodore S. Allen	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.50; horse hire, $1.25	2 75
Feb. 24	inspecting jail, $3.00; railroad and lunch, 55c	3 55
Mar. 5	examining Fred Fowler	3 00
Apr. 20	" Wm. H. Grant, $3.00; railroad fare, 20c	3 20
	" Chas. H. Biors and Geo. Biors	3 00
Jan. 5	E. W. Harris,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of St. Clair county:	
	case of John Applegate and Daniel McDonald	3 00
6	" Sid Osterhout	3 00
14	" Louis Scrandin, Thos. Boardman and Thos. Hoffman	3 00
29	" Henry McHal	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$61,317 70

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,317 70
Jan. 31	E. W. Harris,	
	For case of David Brown, Harry Hyde, Amos Gower, Burt Morey and Miles Bancroft,	3 00
Feb. 2	" Eli Barlow and Will. Donaldson	3 00
10	" Frank Kerwin	3 00
13	" Fred Foster	3 00
18	" Henry Hyde, Burt Morey, Miles Bancroft, Eli Barlow and Will Donaldson in circuit court	3 00
20	inspecting jail	3 00
Mar. 9	case of Chas. Adams	3 00
23	" Fred Mertz	3 00
	postage for the year	1 00
Jan. 15	R. N. Adams,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Chippewa county:	
	case of Carry Metcalf	3 00
28	" George Emesley	3 00
29	" Oliver Brink, Alexander McKay, Wm. Peterman, Wm. Emesley, John Hamilton, Frank Ermatinger, John McPherson and E. McPherson	3 00
Feb. 26	inspecting jail	3 00
Jan. 26	L. Frederick,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Alcona county:	
	visiting Samuel Uertz	3 00
	rig for above	1 00
Feb. 10	visiting and removing Uertz to new home	3 00
	rig for above	1 00
Mar. 28	visiting Daniel Helmes	3 00
30	" and indenturing Samuel Uertz	3 00
	rigs for above two cases	2 25
April 1	G. L. Cornville,	
	For conveying Clarence Price from Tawas City to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Tawas City to Alger, self and boy	2 00
	" " Bay City, self and boy	2 40
2	hotel, Bay City	3 00
	railroad fare Bay City to Lansing, self and boy	4 30
3	hotel, Lansing	2 00
	railroad, Lansing to Alger	3 85
	hotel, Bay City	1 00
	3 days' services	9 00
Jan. 28	Jacob Walton,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cheboygan county:	
	examining home of Jos. Brady	3 00
Feb. 12	" " Daniel S. Wheelock	3 00
Mar. 23	" " Thomas Crump	3 00
24	visit to Joseph Brady's to see Jas. Cooper	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
Feb. 23	inspecting jail	1 50
Mar. 19	John W. Nichoson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lake county:	
	case of Willie Brown, larceny	3 00
	railroad fare to Chase and return	70
	dinner, Chase, 25c; supper, 25c	50
25	case of Delilah Wilder, truancy	3 00
Jan. 15	J. Clark Pierce,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Branch county:	
	visiting Lizzie Murphy	3 00
	horse and buggy	75
22	visiting Bernard Collins and Bertha Stewart	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
23	visiting Clara Crinen, Ada Uttman, Clinton Peters and Harvey Robinson	3 00
	horse and buggy in above case	2 00
Feb. 6	visiting Leroy Little, Henry Breen, Rose Smith and Jacob Kranerburg	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
11	visiting Arthur Lyon, Minnie Spring, Charles Shultz, Wm. Perkins and Mary Eshbrener	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c	2 50
Mar. 5	visiting Minnie Watts, Alonzo Easton, Minnie McLaughlin and Eda Bell Reader	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
19	investigating home of A. M. Turner	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
24	livery to return Rose Smith to S. P. S.	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$61,457 20

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,457 20
Apr. 2	Chas. Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	examination of Geo. D. Bryant	3 00
8	" " Francis Getrill	3 00
	conveying Francis Getrill from Dowagiac to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Dowagiac to Lansing, self and boy	6 20
	bus at Lansing	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 25
	fare from Lansing to Dowagiac	3 10
	2 days' time	6 00
	conveying Geo. D. Bryant to Reform School:	
	stage to Cassopolis and dinner	1 00
	bus fare, Cassopolis to depot	50
	railroad fare, self and boy to Lansing	4 00
	bus at Lansing to School	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 25
	railroad fare, Lansing to Dowagiac	2 75
	2 days' time	6 00
Mar. 30	Geo. L. Cornville,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Iosco county:	
	investigating case of Clarence Price	3 00
Feb.	inspecting jail	3 00
Jan. 16	examination, case of Geo. Falls	3 00
	railroad fare, Tawas City to Au Sable and return	1 00
	bus fare, 50c; hotel bill, $1.50	2 00
Nov. 14	C. D. Blanchard,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Marquette county:	
	investigating case of Joseph Gague	3 00
	fare, Marquette to Negaunee	50
	dinner and return fare	1 00
Jan. 9	investigating case of Albert Eddy	3 00
	fare, Marquette to Negaunee	50
	dinner and return fare	1 00
17	investigating case of Joseph Gague	3 00
	fare, Marquette to Negaunee and return	1 00
24	continued investigation at Negaunee	3 00
	fare, Marquette to Negaunee and return	1 00
Feb. 24	inspecting jail	3 00
	postage and stationery from Nov. 1 to March 1	60
Mar. 23	William A. Betts,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Benzie county:	
	investigating case of Geo. Helm	3 00
	railroad fare	55
25	conveying Geo. Helm from Benzonia to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Thompsonville	55
	" " Grand Rapids	5 40
	dinner	50
	railroad fare to Lansing	2 95
	carriage	50
26	return fare, Lansing to Howard City	2 30
	" " Cadillac, $1.90; dinner, 25c	2 15
	Cadillac to Copemish	1 20
	Copemish to Benzonia	45
	2 days' time	6 00
11	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta county:	
	investigating home of Abner Stilson	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 30c	2 30
18	investigating home of Mrs. Clunin	3 00
	livery, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
Jan. 5	O. K. White,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oceana county:	
	investigating application of Wm. Worth	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 25c; supper, 25c	2 00
23	investigating application of Geo. Thompson	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 25c; supper, 25c	2 00
Mar. 16	investigating case of Francis Hoose	3 00
	livery 17 miles and return	1 70
	supper, lodging and breakfast	75
Feb. 27	Thomas Dawson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Macomb county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
	horse and buggy to Lenox and return	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$61,586 65

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,586 65
Feb. 27	Thomas Dawson,	
	For street car and railroad fare	1 00
	dinner at Mt. Clemens	50
Mar. 10	investigating case of Harry Tendill	3 00
	railroad and street car fare	1 00
	horse and buggy, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
Jan. 22	John M. Everden,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Gratiot county:	
	visiting home of Peter Embel, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
Feb. 25	" " " J. L. Haskell, $3.00; railroad fare, 25c	3 25
Mar. 2	" " " Eldridge Goetham	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 25
Feb. 17	visiting home of G. W. Maurer	3 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
26	visiting home of Hiram Harrington	3 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
Apr. 3	visiting home of Henry Wire, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
10	" " " Eugene Davis, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
May 2	" " " F. G. Kneeland	3 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
9	visiting home of Daniel Vanderbeck	3 00
	livery from Alma	1 50
	railroad fare to Alma and return	35
July 7	visiting home of W. O. Lest	3 00
9	" Mary Gray, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.00; dinner, 25c	4 25
16	" home of A. S. McIntyre	3 00
	railroad fare, 75; dinner, 35c	1 10
22	visiting Lucy Stone and Laura Kopplen	3 00
	livery	2 00
25	visiting home of H. M. Thayer, $3.00; railroad fare, 75c	3 75
26	" Robt. McClelland, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
28	" James Callaghan	3 00
	railroad, Ithaca to St. Louis, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
	livery at St. Louis to David P. Smiths	1 50
Aug. 1	visiting Henry Cooper	3 00
	railroad, Ithaca to Alma, 35c; livery, $1.50	1 85
15	visiting home of Mrs. A. C. Henry, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
19	" " " S. Gordon, $3.00; railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	4 10
22	" Emma Gerhardt, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Nov. 17	" Alfred Kenaway, $3.00; " $1.00	4 00
21	" home of T. J. Rasor	3 00
	livery	1 50
20	visiting Minnie Parker	3 00
	railroad fare, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
Dec. 20	visiting Carrie Connelly, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
22	" Stephen E. Thomas	1 00
23	" Stella Clark: railroad, 75c; dinner, 35c	1 10
26	" Laura Combs: railroad to St. Louis	75
	dinner, 35c; livery from St. Louis, $1.50	1 85
Jan. 1	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	visiting Mabel Clark, Maud Jackman, Gertrude Bateman and Hattie Harris	3 00
2	" Cora Wiggins	1 50
3	" Birdie Boardman	1 00
	" Lena Roetma	1 00
	" Stina Banderwade	1 00
19	" Mabel Clark	75
26	investigatin home for Mabel Clark	1 50
Feb. 21	visiting home of Frank Largaski	1 00
11	" " E. A. Ford	1 00
17	application of Robt. C. Harman for child	1 00
19	" Frank Horney for child	75
	investigat ng home of Wm. Baldwin	2 00
Mar. 5	" Corn lius Caskley	2 00
	expenses in above cases, as per voucher	10 20
April 8	H. T. Lewis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Edgar L. Stockton from Hersey to State Public School:	
	livery .rom Hersey to Reed City	1 50
	fare from Reed City to Grand Rapids	2 05
	" " for boy	1 05
	bus at Grand Rapids for self and boy	50
	dinner " "	75
	Amount carried forward	$61,734 80

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,784 80
April 8	H. T. Lewis,	
	For fare from Grand Rapids to White Pigeon	2 45
	" " " for boy	1 25
	supper at White Pigeon, self and boy	75
	fare from " to Coldwater, self	1 05
	" " " boy	55
	bus at Coldwater to school	1 00
	fare from Coldwater to White Pigeon	1 05
9	bed and breakfast, White Pigeon	1 00
	fare from White Pigeon to Grand Rapids	2 45
10	supper, lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	1 50
	bus fare at Grand Rapids	50
	fare from Grand Rapids to Reed City	2 05
	dinner at Reed City	50
	fare from Reed City to Hersey	10
13	E. P. Mason,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Flossie Combs from Washtenaw county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare from Ann Arbor to Coldwater	2 45
	½ fare for girl from Jackson to Coldwater	65
	dinner at Jackson	50
	hack at Coldwater	75
14	hotel " $2.00; return fare, $2.45	4 45
Feb. 27	Mrs. W. M. Norton,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Asa Collins from Cass county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare	2 70
	hack fare, $1.40; hotel, $1.25	2 65
28	railroad fare	2 70
	hack, 50c; meals, $1.00	1 50
27	Mrs. A. J. Tallerday,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Almira Bingham from Cass county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare	2 70
	hack, $1.40; hotel, $1.25	2 65
28	railroad fare	2 70
	hack, 50c; meals, $1,00	1 50
Apr. 16	M. F. Denyes,	
	For conveying Martha Gordon from Caro to Industrial Home:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	railroad fare from Caro to Adrian, self and girl	9 50
	dinner, self and girl	1 00
	transfer, $1.00; hack at Adrian, $1.25	2 25
	supper at Adrian, 50c; lodging, 50c	1 00
17	breakfast, "	50
	return fare, Adrian to Caro	4 75
	dinner at Detroit, 40c; supper, 40c	80
	one day's service	3 00
Mar. 22	Henry Cutter,	
	For conveying Delilah Wilder from Baldwin to Industrial Home:	
	bus at Baldwin	50
	2 railroad fares to Grand Rapids	4 40
	2 dinners, " "	1 00
	2 railroad fares to Jackson	5 60
	2 suppers, "	1 00
	2 railroad fares to Adrian	2 70
	lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 50
28	bus to the Home	1 00
	railroad fare to Jackson	1 35
	dinner and supper at Jackson	1 00
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	2 80
	lodging and breakfast	1 00
30	railroad fare to Baldwin	2 20
	3 days' time	9 00
April 17	F. P. Blaine,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Oscar E. Lemon from Allegan county to State Public School:	
	fare from poorhouse to depot	1 50
	railroad fare Allegan to Coldwater	2 55
	extra on fast train	25
	dinner for 2 at White Pigeon	75
	bus fare and supper at Coldwater	1 50
	Amount carried forward	$61,846 30

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,846 30
April 17	F. P. Blaine,	
	For return fare to Allegan	2 55
18	lodging and breakfast at White Pigeon	1 00
	bus at Allegan	25
Mar. 30	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For conveying Elmer Connor from Flint to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for boy, $1.00; for self, $2.00	3 00
	bus fare to school and return	1 00
	dinner, Lansing	50
	1 day's time	3 00
April 17	Charles T. Jarvis,	
	For conveying Sidney Close from Caro to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Caro to Vassar, self and boy	50
	dinner, self and boy at Vassar	80
	railroad fare, Vassar to East Saginaw, self and boy	1 80
	suppers at East Saginaw	80
	railroad fares, East Saginaw to Lansing	3 80
	hack at Lansing	50
18	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Saginaw	1 90
	dinner, Saginaw	40
	railroad fare, Saginaw to Vassar	65
	supper at Vassar	25
	railroad fare, Vassar to Caro	40
	2 days' time	6 00
Mar. 26	Frank B. Fee,	
	For conveying John DeBruyne from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, $1.95; boy, $1.00	2 95
	street car, Lansing, 10c; dinner, 50c	60
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
Apr. 22	Samuel S. Dryden,	
	For conveying Albert Gibbs from Allegan to Reform School:	
	bus at Allegan	25
	railroad fare to Battle Creek, self	1 25
	" " " " boy	65
	dinner at Battle Creek	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self, 90c; boy, 45c	1 35
	hack to School	50
	lunch at Lansing, 10c; bus, 25c	35
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	1 95
	bus	25
23	lodging and breakfast	75
	railroad fare to Allegan	95
	bus at Allegan	15
	2 days' time	6 00
25	Mrs. Rebecca Watson,	
	For conveying Elizabeth Tobin from Grand Rapids to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' services	6 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Adrian, $4.05; for girl, $4.05	8 10
	2 dinners	1 00
	hack to the Home	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
27	railroad fare to Grand Rapids	4 05
	dinner	50
13	Edwin Pennell,	
	For conveying Cora A. Ball from St. Johns to Industrial Home:	
	2 days' time	6 00
	railroad fare, St. Johns to Durand, self and girl	2 10
	" " Durand to Dundee, " "	4 56
	" " Dundee to Adrian, " "	1 30
	street car, Adrian, 10c; bus, $1.25	1 35
	dinner at Dundee for two	70
	supper, breakfast and lodging, Adrian	1 50
14	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 30
	" " Jackson to St. Johns	3 05
23	Frank A. Clarke,	
	For conveying Arthur Lackley from Ithaca to Reform School:	
	bus fare at Ithaca	25
	car fare for boy, $1.75; self, $3.50	5 25
	bus fare at Lansing	50
	Amount carried forward	$61,950 61

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$61,950 61
Apr. 23	Frank A. Clarke,	
	For dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	1 day's time	3 00
7	Geo. F. Payne,	
	For conveying Fred Bauman to Reform School:	
	railroad fare from Adrian to Hillsdale, self and boy	2 00
	dinner at Hillsdale, self and boy	70
	railroad fare, Hillsdale to Lansing, self and boy	3 80
	hack at Lansing to School	50
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
8	railroad fare, Lansing to Hillsdale	1 90
	dinner, Hillsdale	35
	railroad fare, Hillsdale to Adrian	1 60
	2 days' time	6 00
Mar. 16	C. Fred Stout,	
	For conveying Charles Richmond from Evart to Reform School:	
	fare, Evart to Saginaw	2 25
	" Lears " " boy	1 05
	dinner, self and boy	1 00
	supper, " " "	75
	fare, Saginaw to Lansing, self	1 85
	" " " " boy	95
17	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
	fare, Lansing to Howard City	2 25
	dinner at Howard City	35
	fare, Howard City to Reed City	1 05
	Reed City to Evart	40
	2 days' time	6 00
25	Jacob Bernatz,	
	For conveying Fred Welch from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	2 20
	" " self and return	4 60
	2 suppers at Durand	1 00
	hack, 75c; street car, 10c	85
26	bed, breakfast and dinner	1 50
	2 days' time	6 00
April 9	John E. Rambon,	
	For conveying Oscar Jorden from Kalkaska to Reform School:	
	fare from Kalkaska to Howard City	3 10
	½ fare " " " " "	1 55
	breakfast at Howard City	80
	fare from Howard City to Lansing	2 25
	½ fare " " " " "	1 15
	hack at Lansing, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
	fare Lansing to Howard City	2 25
	supper, Howard City	50
	fare " " to Kalkaska	3 10
	1 day's time	3 00
Mar. 18	Revilo H. Foedick,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Oscoda county:	
	visiting home of F. S. Lyon	3 00
	stage fare to and from Potts	2 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast	75
16	visiting home of Goodwin Durkee	3 00
	dinner, 25c; livery hire, $1.00	1 25
Oct. 16	J. W. Bird,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Menominee county:	
	investigating cases of Nester Provinces, John Eggart, Henry Pink, and Joseph Dumlong	3 00
Jan. 12	case of Arthur Brandell, Wm. H. Kneebone and Thomas Powell	3 00
	fare to Iron Mountain	1 92
	dinner and supper	1 00
	fare to Menominee	1 92
	½ fare to " 2 boys	1 92
Feb. 17	case of Joseph Dumlong	3 00
11	inspecting jail	3 00
Mar. 25	case of Fred and Willie Caron	3 00
Aug. 5	Geo. F. McMahon,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mason county:	
	visit to Willie Shamp, $1.50; team, $2.00	3 50
Nov. 14	" " Chas. Stewart and Geo. Pearl	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
Feb. 14	visit to Willie Gates, $3.00; team, $3.00; hotel, 50c	6 50
21	" " Willie Hiner, $3.00; " $3.00; dinner 50c	6 50
	Amount carried forward	$62,061 47

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$62,081 47
Feb. 6	Geo. F. McMahon,	
	For inspection of John Hughes home, $2.25; team, $2.50	4 75
Mar. 16	" " Robt. Carr and Daniel Crotser home	3 00
	team, $3.00; dinner and feed, 50c	3 50
June 21	James J. Decker,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Arenac county:	
	visiting home of Mrs. White	3 00
	railroad fare, 30c; dinner, 30c	60
Aug. 30	investigating home of Alonzo Thompson	3 00
	team, $1.75; dinner, 25c	2 00
Sept. 5	visit home of L. Dumond	3 00
	team, $1.50; dinner and supper, 50c	2 00
6	visiting home of John A. Crook	3 00
	railroad fare, 30c; dinner, 30c	60
16	visiting home of Peter B. Cameron	3 00
	team, $1.50; dinner and supper, 50c	2 00
	visiting home of John H. Anison	1 50
Jan. 11	" " " Lillie Mickleson and Susan Haley	3 00
	team, $1.50; supper, lodging and breakfast, 75c	2 25
15	visiting home of Isaac Thompson	3 00
	team, $2.00; dinner, 30c	2 30
20	visiting home of L. Dumond	2 00
Feb. 9	" " " Geo. H. Ferguson	3 00
	stage fare, $2.00; supper, lodging and breakfast, 75c	2 75
March	visiting home of Robert Garner	1 50
	team	75
	Allowed May 4, 1891.	
Apr. 21	James Murray,	
	For conveying Wm. Henry Artis from Ann Arbor to Reform School:	
	2 railroad fares to Lansing	3 80
22	2 hack fares at Lansing	50
	dinner and supper at Lansing	1 00
	railroad fare, Lansing to Ann Arbor	1 90
	1½ days' service	4 50
Mar. 7	Thomas Dawson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Macomb county:	
	investigating home of Fred Strong, at Romeo	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.50; hotel, 75c	2 25
Apr. 27	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For conveying Wm. Leslie from Big Rapids to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing, self	2 90
	" " " boy	1 45
	dinner for self and boy	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Big Rapids	2 90
	supper	25
	bus, Big Rapids	25
	1 day's time	3 00
Jan. 12	James Snow,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Muskegon county:	
	investigating home for Doxbury Coquish	3 00
17	" " " Willie DeLong	3 00
19	" " with Mr. Rice	3 00
	expenses to Ravenna	1 75
Apr. 4	investigating home for Wm. Sackett	3 00
7	" " " Geo. Eggleston	3 00
20	" " " Bert Gage	3 00
	horse and buggy to Laketon	1 50
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
26	F. J. Bawden,	
	For conveying Frank Connors from Houghton to Reform School:	
	hack to depot	50
	2 fares to Lansing	33 90
	dinners at Marquette	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast, Mackinaw City	3 50
27	2 dinners at Cadillac	1 00
	2 suppers, lodgings and breakfas's, Howard City	3 00
28	dinner a d supper, Lansing	1 00
	fare to Houghton	18 40
	breakfast at Mackinaw	50
	dinner at Marquette	50
	3 day's time	9 00
	Amount carried forward	$62,258 72

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$62,258 72
April 23	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta county:	
	livery to home of Mr. Boyce and Mrs. Van Alstine	2 50
	dinner for self and team, 50c; time, $3	3 50
28	railroad fare to Chippewa Lake and return	80
	livery to Maynard Mill	1 50
	dinner and feed, 50c; time, $3	3 50
29	railroad fare to Mecosta and return	80
	livery to home of Julius Robinson, John Covert and Lewis Rees	2 00
	dinner for self and team, 45c; time, $3	3 45
30	railroad fare to Remus and return	1 05
	livery to home of Mr. Bauman	1 00
	dinner, 25c; time, $3	3 25
21	visiting home of Jesse Ray Annis	
Mar. 27	Mrs. C. A. Jennings,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Chas. F. O'Connor and Clarence E. O'Connor from Shiawassee county to State Public School:	
	2 days' time in going to Coldwater*	3 00
	railroad fare from Owosso to Jackson and return	3 45
	half fare for boy one way	95
	fare from Jackson to Jonesville	75
	half fare from Jackson to Jonesville	40
	fare, Jonesville to Coldwater	50
	half fare, Jonesville to Coldwater	30
	hack to school, 50c; boy to school, 50c	1 00
	hotel, $1; lunch, 25c	1 25
28	railroad Coldwater to Jackson	1 30
30	Joseph Kruse,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Louisa M. Moss, Pearley Moss and Goldie Moss from Kent county to State Public Public School:	
	hack to depot	1 00
	fare of self to Coldwater	3 25
	" three children	3 25
	dinner for children, 75c; for self, 50c	1 25
	hack from depot to School	1 50
31	hotel bill	2 00
	fare of self from Coldwater	3 25
	supper	50
July 28	Paul Schall,	
	For conveying Thomas Bear from Ann Arbor to Reform School:	
	supper for self at Lansing	50
	lodging for self at Jackson	50
	breakfast, Jackson	50
	railroad fare, Ann Arbor to Jackson, self and boy	2 30
	" " Jackson to Lansing, " " "	2 20
	" " Lansing to Jackson, "	1 10
29	" " Jackson to Ann Arbor, "	1 15
May 5	Joseph Nicholson,	
	For transferring Victor Brothman and Thos. Joyce (insane) from Detroit House of Correction to Asylum for Insane criminals:	
	fares to Ionia	7 40
	" " " and return for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
Feb. 6	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Genesee county:	
	examination of Birdsell Fredinburg	3 00
Jan. 20	" " Guy Brown	3 00
	livery and feed	2 25
Feb. 16	inspecting jail	3 00
Mar. 25	examination of Elmer Connor	3 00
April 7	" " Hally Conklin	3 00
Jan. 5	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Genesee county:	
	visiting home of Geo. Stover	3 00
23	" " Jas. Donelson	3 00
	livery	2 00
31	visiting home of Levi Failing	3 00
	livery	2 00
Feb. 24	hunting up and placing Edwin Enigh in new home	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$62,367 52

* No pay is allowed for taking children to the State Public School at Coldwater, but simply necessary expenses. This allowance was made by inadvertance, and not discovered until after it was paid.

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 7, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$62,367 52
Feb. 24	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For livery, double team, $2.50; feed, 50c	3 00
Mar. 5	visiting home of Mr. Huckshaw	3 00
	livery	2 00
19	visiting home of Iver Lord, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
April 17	" " Mason Cone, $3.00; livery, 2.00	5 00
22	" " Byron Sherman, $3.00; livery, $2.00	5 00
23	" " Ives McClaeskey	3 00
28	" " Henry Diamond	3 00
	livery	2 00
30	Henry Mitchell,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Roy Haight, Burt Haight, Otis Haight, Ben Harrison Haight, Katie Williams and Geo. Williams from Kent county to State Public School:	
	one ticket to Coldwater	3 25
	3 half fares	4 95
	dinner for children	1 50
	" self	50
	back from depot to school	1 75
	" to depot from woman's home	1 00
May 1	hotel bill	2 00
	return ticket	3 25
	1 lunch	50
April 23	Jacob Bernats,	
	For conveying Ernest Walker from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	2 30
	" self and return	4 60
	2 suppers at Durand	1 00
	hack, 75c; street car fares, 15c	90
24	bed and breakfast	1 00
	2 days' time	6 00
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 11	J. S. Godfrey & Son,	
	For cleaning 75 yds. carpet for Labor offices, @ 3½c	2 62
	laying 78 " " " " " @ 2½c	1 95
	cleaning 4 rugs	40
13	" 78 yds. carpet for Secretary of State's office, @ 3½c	2 73
	" 78 " paper " " " " @ 1c	75
	" and hanging 6 curtains for Secretary of State's office, @ 25c	1 50
14	laying 78 yds. carpet for Secretary of State's office, @ 2½c	1 95
20	cleaning 82 " " " Land office, @ 3½c	2 87
	" 82 " paper lining for Land office, @ 1c	82
	" and hanging 6 curtains for Land office, @ 25c	1 50
	" 3 rugs for Land office, @ 10c	30
	laying 82 yds. carpet for Land office, @ 2½c	2 05
21	cleaning 60 " " @ 3½c	2 10
	" 60 " paper, @ 1c	60
	" 1 rug	10
	laying 60 yds. carpet, @ 2½c	1 50
	cleaning 62 " " for Auditor General's office, @ 3½c	2 17
	" 62 " paper " " " " @ 1c	62
	" and hanging curtains for Auditor General's office. @ 25c	1 50
	" 4 rugs for Auditor General's office, @ 10c	40
	" 1 mat " " " "	25
	laying 62 yds. carpet " " " @ 2½c	1 55
	extra help	5 00
2	Frank D. Weller,	
	For work calcimining	4 50
6	A. M. Emery,	
	For 5½ yds. curtain cloth, @ 20c	1 10
	2 rollers, @ 50c	1 00
	making	30
1884.	*Josiah W. Begole,	
	For cash paid Wm. P. Wells and L. J. Romine for services in preparing case for hearing, making brief and argument of case before Supreme Court, in case of Robert W. Dullam vs. James C. Wilson	$1,000 00
May 10	cash paid Supreme Court costs	56 50
	Amount carried forward	$63,581 65

*I hereby certify that the above services were rendered as stated in the case named at my direction as Governor of Michigan, that the suit was deemed necessary by me in discharge of the duty imposed by the constitution and laws of the State of Michigan, and that the amount paid was the amount agreed upon to

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.			Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.			
	Amount brought forward			$63,581 65
1888	*Robert Lake,			
	For labor tearing down and cleaning 1,540 perch of stone walls at 40c		$616 00	
	furnishing labor and material for rebuilding of stone walls, 1,540 perch, at $2.50		3,850 00	
	excavating and handling dirt around walls and inside cell foundation, 3,000 yards, @ 15c		450 00	
	recutting 1,408 superficial feet stone ashlar, same having been taken down with walls, @ 25c		352 00	
	furnishing and cutting 812 superficial feet stone ashlar, to replace shrinkage, @ 35c		284 20	
	setting 2,220 superficial feet stone ashler, @ 10c		222 00	
	labor, tearing down and cleaning 83 M brick, @ $2.00 per M		166 00	
	" and material relaying same, @ 9.00		747 00	
			$6,687 20	
	Cr.			
	By 1,026 perch stone, @ 85c	$872 10		
	62 M brick, @ $6.00	872 00		
			1,244 10	
				$5,443 10
1891 May 10	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., etc., for May:			
	Hugh Guy, engineer, 1 month			118 83
	L. E. Baker, assistant engineer, 1 month			91 66
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 31 days @ $2.25			69 75
	David S. Bennett, night watch, 31 days @ $2.25			69 75
	Geo. Longstreet, day watch, 31 days @ $2.00			62 00
	I. H. Sanford, day watch, 31 days @ $2.00			62 00
	James Conway, fireman, 31 days @ $2.00			62 00
	Michael Cain, fireman, 1 month			50 00
	G. C. Rawson, elevator, 26 days @ $2.00			52 00
	V. W. Tooker, elevator, 1 month			50 00
	E. S. Humphrey, painter, 26 days @ $2.50			65 00
	Wm. Ellis, carpenter, 26 days @ $2.50			65 00
	Thomas Earley, stone cutter, 26 days @ $3.25			84 50
	M. W. Quackenbush, janitor, 1 month			60 00
	Theo. J. George, janitor, 26 days @ $2.00			52 00
	Geo. M. Kilmer, janitor, 1 month			50 00
	Henry Hobbs, janitor, 1 month			50 00
	Emmet Fischer, janitor, 26 days @ $2.00			52 00
	James Conley, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50			39 00
	B. F. Wait, " " " "			39 00
	Carl Vogel, " " " "			39 00
	Jas. H. Simmons, " " " "			39 00
	James Millard, " " " "			39 00
	Geo. W. Johnson, " " " "			39 00
	Michael Maloy, " " " "			39 00
	Joseph Reoufus, " " " "			39 00
	John Roach, " " " "			39 00
	James Harvey, " " " "			39 00
	Mrs. F. Sanford, janitress, 27 days @ $1.50			40 50
May 25	A. P. Coryell,			
	For services as janitor in Library, May 1 to 16			28 00
	James Salspaugh,			
	For services as janitor in Executive office for May			62 00
	E. E. Austin.			
	For services as assistant janitor and shipping clerk in Auditor General's office for May			60 00
	W. C. Durkee,			
	For services as janitor in the Auditor General's office for May			55 00
	Amount carried forward			$70,786 24

be paid to said counsel when said counsel was employed, and that the above bill is correct, just and reasonable. JOSIAH W. BEGOLE, on May 16, 1891.

I have no knowledge of the merits of this bill but think the general powers of the Governor will authorize him to employ counsel in matters in which the State is interested.

MOSES TAGGART,
Attorney General.

* Letters and affidavits confirming Mr. Lake's good work on the building, and great loss, were filed as follows: The architect, John Scott; the president of the Board of Control, Dwight Smith; the inspector of erection, Chas. Howard, and Thomas A. Wilson, attorney.

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$70,786 24
May 25	Lave S. Lea,	
	For services as janitor in State Treasurer's office for May	62 00
26	Chas. B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor for May	62 00
	Fred Montague,	
	For services as janitor for May, 26 days @ $2.00	52 00
	Frank L. Green,	
	For services as janitor in Library, May, 26 days	52 00
	C. H. Forbes,	
	For services as legislative stationer for month of May, 31 days @ $3.00	93 00
	Lansing Water Works,	
	For water for capitol for March, April and May, 1891	375 00
9	Henry Lamson,	
	For 2 loads to Reform School	1 00
25	Michael Malloy,	
	For horse, mowing lawn 6 days	6 00
26	Mrs. Shaft,	
	For washing 626 towels @ 4c	25 12
27	Charles Elliott,	
	For drawing 12 loads of paper	3 00
26	hauling ashes 1½ days	6 00
20	Hugh Guy,	
	For fare to Detroit and return for electric supplies	4 60
5	John Graham,	
	For 9 loads storm doors	4 50
Mar. 19	James Fleming,	
	For covering board with zinc	1 30
April 2	35 file boxes, @ 22c	18 70
May 18	C. J. Eggert,	
	For putting cotton on 1 map, 26 in. and cord	75
11	James F. Brown,	
	For 2 doz. carbon cylinder buttons, @ $5.40	10 80
	Mead & Co.	
	For 6 spools thread	30
26	B. P. Richmond,	
	For repairing badges	25
April 27	A. M. Porter,	
	For 1 D hand saw	1 75
29	1 doz. key rings	50
	7¾ lbs. linen twine, @ 35c	2 72
	1 galvanized iron pail	40
30	2 14-in. flat B files, @ 40c	80
May 1	1 16-inch Philadelphia lawn mower	8 00
2	2 lawn roller rakes, @ $1.00	2 00
	1 keg 10-lb wire nails	3 00
	3 pairs 12 cabinet clamps, @ 50c	1 50
	1 pair 10 steel dividers	1 00
8	1 doz. porcelain draw knobs	35
11	2 lights 9½x56½ D glass, @ $1.30	2 60
14	2 lbs. 1¼ wire brads	16
	2 lbs. 1¾ " "	16
	½ doz. pair 8-in cabinet clamps	2 00
	½ " " 10-in. " "	2 00
15	1 saw vise, $2.00; 2 coils picture cord, @ 30c	2 30
8	P. L. Daniels,	
	For ½ doz. ex. feather dusters	3 50
April 28	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 2 gals. alcohol, $5.00; 1 lb. soda, 7c	5 07
29	1 duster, 40c; sponge, 25c	65
30	6 lbs. campholine, $1.50; 10 lbs. plastico, 80c	2 30
	25 lbs. lead, 1.88; 1 gal. turpentine, 60c	2 48
May 5	3 combs, 65c; hand glass, 75c	1 40
8	305 lbs. plastico, @ 8c	24 40
12	6 hair brushes, $6.00; 6 combs, 63c	6 63
16	25 lbs. paint	1 75
17	2 box axle grease	20
22	1 gal. lard oil	1 50
	Lansing Gas Light Co.	
	For gas consumed during month of May, in Capitol, 276,000 ft., in old offices 2,200 ft. = 278,200 ft., @ $1.80	500 76
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,	
	For electric light supplied in House and Senate and corridors for month ending May 15, 1891, 1,900,000 volts, @ 20c per M	380 00
	Amount carried forward	$72,526 44

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$72,526 44
May 22	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For 38 16 C. P. inc'd lamp renewals, @ 75c	$28 50	
	less 10%	2 85	
			25 65
4	E. F. Cooley,		
	For 3 ruby edged smoke bells, @ 35c		1 05
9	3 14 marbled P. O. bowls, @ $1.25		3 75
	plaster paris and putty for setting above		45
	16 hours plumbing, man and helper		8 00
	1 1x¾ hose reducer		45
	1 ¾ nozzle with cock and screw tip		75
12	12 LaBastic argand chimneys, @ 20c		2 40
	8 "price" comp. balls and cups, @ 12c		96
	current		05
	15 hours plumbing, man and helper, @ 50c		7 50
	Reform School,		
	For caning 17 chair seats, @ 65c		11 05
	" 6 " " @ 50c		3 00
	" 1 " "		60
	" 3 " backs, @ 75c		2 25
Feb. 12	A. H. Whitehead,		
	For 1 sack cement		50
Mar. 5	1 " "		50
20	1 " "		50
April 6	1 " "		50
18	1 " "		50
25	1 " "		50
May 7	38 lbs Portland cement		50
14	15 lbs lime		10
27	38 " Portland cement		50
Apr. 8	H. H. Larned,		
	For 2 glass bowls		1 10
May 11	1 pitcher, $1.40; 1 slop bowl, 60c		2 00
	½ doz. cut tumblers, @ $4.00		2 67
16	½ " iron cuspidors, @ $9.00		3 00
2	Lansing Lumber Co.,		
	1,000 ft. 14¾ box } @ $17.00		34 00
	1,000 " 13¾ " }		
Apr. 23	1,000 " 14¾ " }		
	1,000 " 12½ " } @ $17.00		51 00
	500 " 7¾ " }		
	500 " 13¾ " }		
16	1 walnut case		140 00
20	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,		
	For message		25
May 21	American Express Co.,		
	For express		40
	Fred. G. Adler,		
	For inquest held at State Prison on body of Henry Wilson, on March 20, 1891, as per voucher		21 34
	Henry C. Weber & Co.,		
	For 1 doz. draw pulls		50
22	T. W. Noble,		
	For making 3 window awnings		15 00
7	E. D. Mosher,		
	For transferring James Hawkins, John Myers and Daniel Goggins (insane) to Asylum for Insane Criminals:		
	3 railroad fares, Jackson to Ionia		6 75
	2 " " " " Lansing		2 20
	2 " " Lansing to Ionia and return		4 60
	2 " " " " Jackson		2 20
	lunch		35
16	Plynn Williams,		
	For holding inquest on body of John Myers at Asylum for Insane Criminals, who died May 16, 1891, as per voucher		21 35
Apr. 11	Albert Miller,		
	For services and expenses as county agent of Bay county:		
	visiting home of John Blismak in regard to Albert Roop		3 00
	livery hire		2 00
May 14	visiting Ernest Randall		3 00
	hack hire		50
Apr. 29	investigating case of Hattie Cole		3 00
	hack hire		50
	Amount carried forward		$72,919 16

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$72,919 16
May 2	Albert Miller,	
	For investigating case of Caroline Hedinger	3 00
	hack hire	1 60
9	investigating case of Frank Grizdala	3 00
	hack hire	50
14	investigating case of David Miner	3 00
	expenses, hack hire	50
15	Henry L. Mitchell,	
	For holding inquest on body of Geo. W. Parker, who died May 14, 1891, at the Ionia State House of Correction, as per voucher	27 57
Mar. 24	J. C. Gould,	
	For conveying Harry Fairbanks from Paw Paw to Reform School:	
	livery to Lawton	1 00
	railroad fare to Battle Creek, self	1 20
	" " " " " boy	65
	hotel, Battle Creek	50
	railroad fare, Battle Creek to Lansing, self	90
	" " to Lansing, for boy	45
	street car fare, Lansing	10
	1 day's time	3 00
25	hotel, self and boy	2 00
	railroad fare return to Paw Paw	2 25
	hotel, 50c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 50
May 13	conveying Eveline I. Chapman from Covert to Industrial home:	
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Adrian, $3.90; bus, 25c, self	4 15
	" " " " " $2.00; " 25c, girl	2 25
	hotel, Kalamazoo and White Pigeon	1 25
	hack at Adrian, $1.00; 1 day's time, $3.00	4 00
14	hotel, "	1 00
	railroad fare, Adrian to Paw Paw	3 90
	hotel and bus, 75c; 1 day's time, $3.00	3 75
Mar. 7	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	investigating case of Harry Fairbanks	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c	2 00
12	investigating case of Silas White and Chas. White	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1	2 50
21	investigating cas of Harry Fairbanks	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1	2 50
April 15	investigating case of Mary M. Timmons	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1	2 50
18	stationery and postage	3 80
May. 11	investigating case of Evaline T. Chapman:	
	railroad fare, Paw Paw to Covert, self	75
	" Covert to Paw Paw, "	75
	" " girl	40
	hotel, $1; 1 day's time, $3	4 00
April 19	Frank C. Platz,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Presque Isle county:	
	investigating home of John Zimmerman	3 00
23	" " Charles Popke	3 00
26	visit to Frederick Cole	3 00
27	" Mary Untique, Eber Brown and others	3 00
28	" Benjamin Thompson	3 00
29	" Clarence Tupper	3 00
30	" Jud. Peck	3 00
May 1	" Anna De Peal	3 00
2	" Mabel Mort and Morton Kulke	3 00
3	" Edgar F. Smith	3 00
5	" Oliver Henry	3 00
6	" James Gilbert	3 00
	investigating home of Jacob Moyas	3 00
	horse hire for making above visits	16 00
Feb.	inspecting jail	3 00
28	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	inspecting jail, 1 day	3 00
Mar.	investigating case of Andrew Jackson	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
May 11	investigating case of James H. Potts	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 75
	postage and stationery	57
	Amount carried forward	$73,096,60

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,096 60
Mar. 4	C. L. Jenney,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Midland county:	
	investigating home of M. J. Bailor	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
7	investigating home of John Silas	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 25
24	visiting home of Margaret Brydge	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
36	investigating home of Elmer Howe	3 00
	horse and buggy	3 00
April 22	investigating Bert Labell	2 00
	horse and buggy	1 75
24	visiting Caleb Davis, $3.00; horse and buggy, $2.00	5 00
May 1	" Frank Booker, $2.00; horse and buggy, $1.50	3 50
6	investigating home of Anna Doyle	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
8	investigating home of Amand Larkin	3 00
9	" " " John A. Malloy	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 50
Mar. 9	J. C. Gould,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Van Buren county:	
	investigating home of Wm. H. Buckley	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
10	investigating home of Mrs. Martha Mather	3 00
	railroad fare, $2.00; hotel, $1.00	3 00
April 23	case of Chas. Troger, runaway	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, 50c; hotel for boy, 50c	2 50
25	visiting Lubin House	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
28	visiting John McDonald	3 00
	livery, $1.50; hotel, $1.00	2 50
May 12	D. B. Hale,	
	For conveying Asel Foster Anderson from Eaton Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	railroad fare from Eaton Rapids to Lansing and return	85
	" " for boy to Lansing	25
	" " Eaton Rapids to Charlotte and return, to obtain approval of judge of probate	55
13	lodging and breakfast at Lansing	75
12	investigating case of Asel Foster Anderson, charged with truancy	3 00
June 1	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 whisperphone	2 25
	Elisha Loomis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Chauncy Hinderlang, John Hinderlang and Bertha Hinderlang from Washtenaw county to State Public School:	
May 26	fare to Coldwater	2 55
	half fare "	1 30
	hack to School	75
27	hotel bill	2 00
	fare to Ypsilanti	2 55
	W. G. Hazelrigg,	
	For 1 whisperphone, for military department	2 25
1888	P. Mulcrone,	
July 13	For 266 lbs. beef	22 61
	43 lbs. mutton	4 30
16	15½ lbs. ham	1 94
	12½ lbs. pork	1 56
	282 lbs. beef	23 97
	16½ lbs. corn beef	1 40
	23¼ lbs. butter	4 18
	Furnished encampment at Mackinac Island, July, 1888, Co. B, 4 Regt.	
18	245 lbs. beef	20 83
	90¼ lbs. ham	11 28
	55 lbs. lamb	5 50
	40 qts. berries	4 80
19	196 lbs. beef	17 66
	23¾ lbs. pork	2 97
21	44 lbs R. beef	5 50
	42 lbs. steak	5 25
23	26 lbs. R. beef	3 25
	39 lbs. pork	4 26
	Furnished Co. H, 3rd regiment.	
	Amount carried forward	$73,336 11

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,336 11
May 5	M. F. Denyers,	
	For conveying Wm. H. Bruman from Caro to Reform School:	
	bus at Caro	50
	railroad fare from Caro to Lansing, self	2 90
	" " " " " boy	2 90
	dinner, self and boy, at Vassar	75
	supper, " " " " Saginaw	75
	street car fare at Saginaw	10
	hack at Lansing	75
	1 day's time	3 00
	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	1 00
6	dinner, Lansing, 40c; supper, Lapeer, 40c	80
	return fare, Lansing to Caro	2 90
	1 day's time	3 00
Jan. 14	Mrs. Alex McMillan,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Carl Siegrist from Ingham county to State Public School:	
	hack at Lansing	50
	fare of self, Lansing to Jonesville and return	3 00
	" " Jonesville to Coldwater	90
	" child, Lansing to Coldwater	1 15
	2 dinners	1 00
	hack at Coldwater to School	1 00
	hotel bill, $2.00; hack, 25c	2 25
May 15	E. S. Ferguson,	
	For conveying Franklin Eades from Adrian to Reform School:	
	hack at Adrian, self and boy	50
	railroad fare to Lansing, self and boy	4 70
	dinner, Hillsdale, self and boy	1 00
	supper and lodging, Lansing	1 00
	1 day's service	3 00
16	breakfast at Lansing	50
	railroad fare to Adrian, self	2 35
	dinner, Hillsdale, 50c; hack, Adrian, 25c	75
	1 day's service	3 00
Mar. 17	Edward Taylor,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Jackson county:	
	investigating home of J. D. Cook	3 00
	dinner, supper and livery	3 70
20	going after Mary Ann O'Connor: livery, $2.00; dinner, 35c	2 35
21	" " Tena Devoe	3 00
	dinner, 80; livery, $2.00	2 80
25	investigating home of J. C. Plumb	3 00
	dinner, 35c; livery, $1.50	1 85
30	removing Delia Loomis and Germain Phelps:	
	livery, $1.50: dinner and supper, 70c	2 20
Apr. 20	investigating home of Samuel Miller, livery	1 50
21	taking Lena Devoe to Concord, car fare	80
	dinner and supper	70
22	investigating home of D. C. Blair, car fare	60
	dinner and supper	70
25	visiting Cora Boyce, livery, $2.00; dinner, 35c	2 35
May 1	investigating home of Michael McCann:	
	supper, 35c; conveyance, $1.50	1 85
7	investigating home of Geo. Airiss	3 00
	horse feed, dinner and supper	95
14	investigating home of Geo. Giles, livery	1 50
	supper	35
19	visiting Mabel Eldred, car fare	10
20	" Geo. Howes, conveyance	1 50
	dinner	35
Apr. 30	A. D. Wyman:	
	For conveying Hattie Cole from Bay City to Industrial Home:	
	hack from jail to depot, for two	50
	railroad fare from Bay City to Adrian, for two	8 60
	dinners at Romulus	1 00
	hack at Adrian to the Home	2 00
	supper at Adrian	50
	railroad fare, Adrian to Jackson	1 30
	hack at Jackson	25
May 1	lodging and breakfast	1 00
	railroad fare, Jackson to Bay City	2 35
	hack at Bay City	25
	2 days' time	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$78,443 46

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,443 46
May 22	Mrs. J. C. Pierce,	
	For conveying Lillie Beebe from Coldwater to Industrial Home:	
	hack at Coldwater	50
	railroad fare, self and prisoner	3 30
	hack at Adrian to the Home	1 50
	supper at Adrian	50
	railroad fare to Coldwater	1 65
	hack at Coldwater	25
	1 day's time	3 00
Jan. 22	Thomas Dawson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Macomb county:	
	visiting Chas. Allen	3 00
	horse and buggy, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
23	visiting Joseph Anderson	3 00
	hotel bill, supper, bed and breakfast	1 00
	railroad fare, 90c; street car fare, 10c	1 00
27	visiting Robert Manning	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
28	visiting Adelbert Temple and Chester Waite	3 00
	horse and buggy, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	2 00
Apr. 24	visiting Fred Strong and Geo. Van Antwerp	3 00
	horse and buggy	2 00
25	Hartwell S. Russell,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lenawee county:	
	visiting Maggie Woodard, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
	" Julia Symes, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
29	" Charlotte McPherson, $3.00; street car, 10c	3 10
	railroad to Deerfield and return, 70c; livery, $1.00; dinner, 25c	1 95
30	visiting Willie Miller, Wm. Dougherty, John Fox and Richard Ladd	3 00
	street car, 10c; railroad to Clayton and return, 40c	50
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 40c	1 90
May 5	visiting Maud Ladd and Margaret Long	3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner, 25c	2 25
Feb. 26	investigating case of Miles A. Gilbert	3 00
	railroad fare to Hudson and return	80
	dinner, Hudson, 50c; street car, 10c	60
27	case of Minnie Bruhus, $3.00; dinner, 25c	3 25
Apr. 1	" Henry Duket, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
	" Franklin Eads, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
May 8	" Levi Ferguson, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
9	" Elmer A. Smith, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
14	" Franklin Eads, $3.00; " 25c	3 25
Feb. 19	inspecting jail	3 00
May 12	Hattie L. Tyler,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Mattie E. Smith and Grover F. Smith from Kent county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare	6 50
	dinner for three	85
	hack at Coldwater, $1.25; hotel, $2.00	3 25
	hack at Grand Rapids	2 25
	notary fee	25
Apr. 27	W. W. McKune,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Frederick Tanner from Montcalm county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, McBride to Coldwater and return	9 00
	⅛ " " " "	2 25
	dinner for self and boy at Stanton	50
28	supper, breakfast and lodging at Lansing, self and boy	2 25
	dinner at Jonesville	50
29	supper, breakfast and lodging, Lansing	1 50
	dinner at Ionia	25
May 11	J. A. Townsend,	
	For conveying Lewis Ferguson from Adrian to Reform School:	
	hack at Adrian, self and boy	50
	railroad fare, self and boy, to Lansing	4 70
	dinner, self and boy, Hillsdale	1 00
	supper and lodging, Lansing	1 00
12	breakfast at Lansing	50
	fare to Adrian	2 35
	dinner, Hillsdale	50
	hack, Adrian	25
	2 days' services	6 00
	Amount carried forward	$73,576 16

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,576 16
May 8	Joseph Kruse,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Eva Smith, Anna Cutcher and Sadie Brockway from Kent county to State Public School:	
	fare for self to Coldwater	3 25
	3 half fares for children	6 80
	dinner for self and children	1 25
	hack fare to depot	1 00
	" " " School	1 50
9	hotel bill for self	2 00
	railroad fare from Coldwater	3 25
	supper for self	50
Apr. 9	C. B. Mills,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Tuscola county:	
	investigating case of Sidney Close	3 90
	horse and carriage, $1.00; dinner and feed, 50c	1 50
10	investigating case of Louis Gene	2 25
	horse and carriage	75
12	telephone to Caro, case of Sidney Close	30
25	investigating case of Clarence Shepherd	3 00
	railroad fare to Clifford and return	30
	" " " Cass City and return, 85c; dinner, 25c	1 10
May 4	G. W. Sams,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Alvah Hayes from Mecosta county to State Public School:	
	fare from Stamwood to Grand Rapids and return	2 50
	½ fare, " "	63
	2 dinners at Grand Rapids	50
	1 railroad fare from Grand Rapids to Coldwater and return	6 50
	½ " " " " " " "	1 63
	bus from depot to School	50
	hotel bill at Coldwater	1 50
5	dinner at Coldwater	50
	supper at Grand Rapids	50
9	David Lankester,	
	For conveying Jabez Skutt from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare to Lansing for self	1 95
	" " " " boy	1 95
	dinner	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
13	Chas. D. Blanchard,	
	For conveying Frederick Newman from Marquette to Reform School:	
	fare, Marquette to Lansing, self	14 15
	" " " boy	14 15
	supper at Mackinaw, self and boy	1 00
	sleeper, self and boy	3 00
	breakfast at Grand Rapids, self and boy	1 00
	dinner, Lansing, self	50
	hack, "	1 00
	fare, Lansing to Marquette	14 15
	supper, Grand Rapids	50
	sleeper, Grand Rapids to Mackinaw	1 50
	breakfast, Mackinaw	50
	3 days' service	9 00
8	F. J. Bowden,	
	For conveying Archie Richards from Houghton to Reform School:	
	hack to depot	50
	2 fares to Lansing	33 90
	2 dinners at Marquette	1 00
	suppers, lodging and breakfast, Mackinaw	3 50
9	dinners at Cadillac	1 00
	suppers, lodging and breakfast, Howard City	3 00
10	dinner and supper, Lansing	1 00
	fare Lansing to Houghton	18 40
11	breakfast at Mackinaw	50
	dinner at Marquette	50
	4 day's services	12 00
15	Geo. H. Turner,	
	For conveying Hawley Conklin from Flint to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self, $2.00; for boy, 40c	2 40
	bus fare	1 00
	dinner for self, Lansing	50
	1 day's service	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$73,775 17

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,775 17
May 13	Wm. Gippert,	
	For conveying Elmer A. Smith from Adrian to Reform School:	
	railroad fare self and boy to Lansing	4 70
	hack, self and boy at Adrian	50
	dinner, self and boy at Hillsdale	1 00
	supper and lodging at Lansing	1 00
	1 day's service	3 00
14	breakfast at Lansing	50
	railroad fare to Adrian	2 25
	dinner, Hillsdale	50
	hack at Adrian	25
	1 day's service	3 00
March.	C. Larzelere,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Cass county:	
	investigating home for Elmer Brady	3 00
	horse and carriage	3 00
April 21	investigating home for Herbes Hesington	3 00
	horse and carriage	1 00
May 1	postage for the year	1 00
April 28	Alex P. McManamy,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Wexford county:	
	investigating home of Frank Flechs and John Wealet	3 00
May 5	delivering two boys to " " " " " ½ day, $1.50; conveyance, $1.50	3 00
9	visiting home of Thos. J. Keddy	3 00
	railroad fare, $1.65; supper, lodging and breakfast, 75c	2 40
Nov. 6	E. B. Evans,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Clare county:	
	investigating home of Alonzo Overton	3 00
	horse and buggy	1 00
June 28	investigating home of P. J. Cleveland	3 00
	railroad fare to Chase and return	30
	horse and cutter from Chase to residence, $1.50; dinner, 25c	1 75
Apr. 4	visiting Meyrall Fowler, with Dell June	3 00
	railroad fare from Farwell to Marion and return	1 50
	horse and buggy, $2.00; dinner and supper, 50c	2 50
28	transferring Myrall Fowler to J. B. Haners	3 00
	railroad fare from Farwell to Marion, $1.50; dinner, 25c	1 75
May 15	visiting Julia Gulloman	3 00
	" Clara Frankingberger and Lillie Ortman	3 00
16	postage and stationery	40
30	W. G. Parkis,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Earl W. Smith and Carl J. Smith from Calhoun county to State Public School:	
	livery to Coldwater and return	4 00
	hotel bill	2 25
15	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For conveying Elmer Mosher, Paul Van Huten and Edward Ross from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's time	3 00
	paid assistant	1 50
	hack at Grand Rapids	1 00
	railroad fare, self, to Lansing	1 95
	" " assistant, to Lansing	1 95
	" " Elmer Mosher, to Lansing	1 95
	" " 2 boys, " "	2 00
	street car, Lansing, 20c; 2 dinners, $1.00	1 20
	railroad fare, to Grand Rapids, self	1 95
	" " " " assistant	1 95
Feb. 21	services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	case of Elmer Mosher	3 00
Mar. 5	" Geo. Holman and Ray Heagle	3 00
12	" Fred Weunstra, ¼ day	1 50
25	" Maud Miller and Leonard Lee	3 00
26	" Willie Broglan and others	3 00
30	" Almin Corning	1 00
Apr. 1	" Eddie Ross	3 00
12	" Judson Fink	1 00
12	" Edward Hoagland	75
	" Earnest Allen	75
	expenses in above cases	2 40
	Amount carried forward	$73,888 67

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$73,888 67
Feb. 20	Robert Ure,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Saginaw county:	
	visiting Adelaide Whitman and Albert Smith	3 00
21	" George Roth, Chas. Elmer, John Dambacher and Peter Hernburger, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
Mar. 2	visiting Louis Koes, Ray Dupran, Charles Perry, Perry Baker, Chas. Bishop, Steve Stanley and Chas. Rutledge, $3.00; car fare, 10c	3 10
20	visiting Martin B. Higgins	3 00
21	" Albert Khron, Frank Waters, Isaac Carlton, Lilley Almy and Ella Palmantere, $3.00; car, 10c	3 10
Feb. 24	inspecting jail	3 00
May 5	James D. Benham,	
	For conveying Elmer E. Wiley from Hastings to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Hastings to Lansing, self and boy	2 60
	dinner at Lansing	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Hastings	1 30
	1 day's time	3 00
13	C. A. Merrell,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Laura Hayes and Lois Hayes from Kalamazoo county to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Kalamazoo to Coldwater	1 80
	dinner for three	75
	carriage from depot to School	75
14	supper, lodging and breakfast	1 50
	dinner	50
	railroad fare, Coldwater to Kalamazoo	1 80
	time	2 00
April 1	Lewis C. Hough,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Maxwell LaSuer, Willie LaSuer and Bessie LaSuer from Wayne county to State Public School:	
	fare to Detroit with children	1 80
	dinner and supper, self and children	2 50
	fares, Detroit to Coldwater	6 70
	bus to hotel	1 00
2	lodging and breakfast	2 50
	bus to School	1 00
	fare home	3 45
May 5	Philip Eckford,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Wm. Loomis, Millie Loomis, Mary Loomis and Ernest Booker from Tuscola county to State Public School;	
	railroad fare self and children, Caro to Detroit	7 50
	bus fare	50
	dinner, self and children	1 50
	supper "	1 50
	railroad fare Detroit to Coldwater	8 35
6	lodging, self and children, Coldwater	3 00
	dinner, Coldwater, self	50
	bus, Coldwater to school	1 50
	railroad fare Coldwater to Detroit	3 35
7	supper, lodging and breakfast, Detroit	1 50
	railroad fare Detroit to Caro	3 00
	dinner, Caro	25
April 30	James P. King,	
	For conveying Jessie Dendevant from Ithaca to Industrial Home:	
	bus from jail to depot	50
	fare from Ithaca to Adrian	7 90
	back from depot to the Home	1 00
	2 dinners at Milan	50
	supper at Adrian	25
May 1	bed and breakfast at Milan	50
	fare Adrian to Ithaca	3 95
	bus from depot to jail	25
	1½ days' time	4 50
April 21	John Shemeld,	
	For conveying Chas. H. Brous and Geo. R. Brous from Ypsilanti to Reform School:	
	1 railroad fare, Ypsilanti to Lansing, self	2 15
	2 " " " children	2 20
	dinner at Jackson, self and children	75
	supper at Lansing	35
	railroad fare Lansing to Ypsilanti	2 15
	1 day's service	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$74,004 32

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$74,004 32
May 11	Geo. L. Cornville,	
	For conveying Anna Monroe from Au Sable to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare Au Sable to Tawas City for girl	50
13	" Tawas City to Detroit, self and girl	10 80
	supper at Bay City, self and girl	1 00
14	lodging and breakfast, Detroit, self and girl	2 00
	railroad fare Detroit to Adrian, "	3 40
	bus at Detroit, self and girl	50
	hack from depot to Home	2 00
	dinner and supper	1 00
15	lodging and breakfast	1 00
	railroad fare to Detroit	1 70
	hack to depot at Adrian	25
16	hotel, Detroit	2 00
	railroad fare to Tawas City	5 40
	dinner at Bay City	50
	3 days' time	9 00
1890	P. Schall,	
July 29	For conveying T. Bear from Ann Arbor to Reform School:	
	balance due for services and expenses as per vouchers on file	5 60
April 4	W. L. Leach,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montmorency county:	
	visiting Earl Strong, with E. Chamberlain	3 00
6	" Milzer Strong and Hattie Louich	3 00
14	" boys with Edward J. McCormick	3 00
27	" Leman Slack, with Thomas Allen	3 00
	team and expenses over night	2 00
28	visiting boy with Peter Bouer	3 00
16	" " " M. McCormick	3 00
May 8	R. L. Polk & Co.,	
	For 1 Mich. State Gazetteer for 1891 and 1892	5 00
1890	Geo. B. Congdon,	
June 17	For services and expenses as county agent of Otsego county:	
	visiting Alfred Wilkins	3 00
18	" S. A Bacon	3 00
19	" Walter Downs	3 00
20	investigating home of M. Stevenson	3 00
1891		
Feb. 14	" " J. H. Green	3 00
May 9	visiting Alfred Wilkins	3 00
	horse and carriage	1 50
18	investigating home of Calvin Richardson	3 00
23	" " S. A. La Marsh	3 00
	horse and cart	1 00
June 2	Joseph Nicholson,	
	For transferring Annie Graham from Detroit House of Correction to asylum for Insane Criminals:	
	fare to Ionia	3 70
	" " " and return for officer	6 65
	2 meals	1 00
May 26	Hiram Parker,	
	For conveying boy to Reform School:	
	dinner, supper, lodging and breakfast for boy at Petoskey	1 00
27	railroad fare, Petoskey to Lansing, self and boy	18 90
	dinner at Cadillac	50
	hack fare at Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
28	lodging and breakfast, Lansing	50
	railroad fare, Lansing to Petoskey	6 95
	dinner at Howard City	50
	2 days' time	6 00
Jan. 11	John Haywood,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Huron county:	
	investigating home of John Bockard	3 00
	horse hire	1 50
14	investigating heme of Mrs. Woods, $3.00; horse, $1.50	4 50
15	" " " Mr. Weaver, $3.00; " $1.50	4 50
	lodging, supper and breakfast	1 50
Feb. 18	investigating home of John Cope, $3.00; railroad fare, 75c	3 75
25	" " " Theo. Rapson, $3.00: horse, $1.00	4 00
Mar. 19	" " " Mr. Hebner, $3.00: " $1.50	4 50
April 11	visit to home of Robt. Eldredge, $3.00; railroad fare, $1.30	4 30
18	" " " " Earl Souls, $3.00; " " $1.85	4 85
19	" " " " Elmer Coose, $3.00; horse, $2.50	5 50
	Amount carried forward	$74,176 07

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$74,176 07
April 22	John Haywood,	
	For visit to home of Sarah Drake, $3.00; horse, $1.00	4 00
May 2	" " " " Mrs. Spohn, $3.00; " $2.00	5 00
12	" " " " Mr. Dupero, $3.00; " $1.50	4 50
14	" " " " Martin Waldo, $3.00; " $1.25	4 25
15	investigating home of Mr. Hess	3 00
	railroad fare, 60c; supper, 25c	85
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
29	Patrick T. Gibney,	
	For conveying Herbert Stalker from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	hack at Saginaw, self and boy	50
	railroad fare, Saginaw to Lansing	5 05
	hack at Lansing, to School	50
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
	1 day's service	3 00
June 4	Wm. Pringle,	
	For conveying John Fairbotham from Grayling to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and return, self	8 85
	" " " " boy	2 45
	breakfast, Bay City, self, 50c; boy, 25c	75
	bus to School	50
	dinner, Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
5	1½ days' time	4 50
Feb. 21	Hiram Parker,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Emmet county:	
	investigating home of Jacob Schrier	3 00
	railroad fare to Brutus and return	80
Mar. 16	investigating home of Chas. H. Ross	3 00
	livery at Harbor Springs	1 50
	railroad fare, Petoskey to Harbor Springs and return	45
	dinner at Harbor Springs	25
Apr. 14	investigating home of Wm. Crosby	3 00
	railroad fare, Harbor Springs, 45c; dinner, 25c	70
16	visiting home of Lewis Finch	3 00
	livery rig	1 00
17	investigating home of Chas. Meeker	3 00
	livery	1 50
18	visiting Willie Hartley and Fanny Traverse	3 00
	livery	2 00
20	visiting Geo. A. Herick, $3.00; livery, $1.50	4 50
21	" Chauncy Stage, Willie Boeldle and investigating home of Michael McIntosh	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 25c	2 75
24	investigating home of James Rorick	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 25c	2 75
25	investigating home of Moses S. Weaver	3 00
	livery	2 00
May 2	visiting home of Bessie Freeman	3 00
	livery	1 50
6	visiting Archie D. Gridley	3 00
	railroad fare to Brutus and return, 80c; for boy, 20c	1 00
	supper, lodging and breakfast for boy, Petoskey	75
9	visiting Chas. L. Burton and investigating the home of John Rouse	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 25c	2 75
25	investigating home of Isaac Colburn	3 00
	livery, $2.50; dinner, 25c	2 75
29	conveying Nellie G. Cook to Moses S. Weavers	3 00
	livery	2 00
Feb. 28	investigating case of Wm. Vosburg	3 00
27	inspecting jail	3 00
	railroad fare to Harbor Springs and return	45
	dinner	25
May 26	investigating case of Frank Higgins	3 00
Feb. 10	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	investigating case of Maud Miner	3 00
	dinner and livery	50
27	investigating case of Chas. Richmond	3 00
	livery, $1.00; dinner, 50c	1 50
26	fare, Reed City and return	80
	dinner, Reed City	25
3	inspecting jail, $3.00; fare 85c	3 85
	Amount carried forward	$74,321 82

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 10, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$74,321 32
May 27	J. Dunn,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying children to State Public School:	
	fare, St. Johns to Durand	90
	" Durand to Lansing	65
	hotel bill	2 75
28	fare, Lansing to Coldwater	2 20
	½ fare for boy, 90c; hack, 20c	1 10
	fare, Jonesville to Lansing	2 30
	" Lansing to Owosso	80
	" Owosso to St. Johns	50
June 6	C. W. Martin,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Harry McKinsey to State Public School:	
	railroad fare, Ithaca to Coldwater, $4.15; Hack, 75c	4 90
	" " Coldwater to Ithaca, $4.15; supper, 50c	4 65
May 6	Thomas Shaw, Sr.,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Mecosta county:	
	investigating home of John Henning	3 00
	railroad fare to Mecosta and return, 80c; dinner, 30c	1 10
15	investigating case of James Maul	3 00
	railroad to Chippewa Lake and return	80
	livery, $1.50; dinner and feed, 60c	2 10
June 1	investigating case of Truman Howard	3 00
	railroad to Mecosta and return	80
	livery, $1.50; dinner, 35c	1 85
May 15	Geo. P. Sanford,	
	For advertising proposals for rent of old State office building, 1½ folios, 2 times	1 40
28	Detroit Electrical Works,	
	For 19½ lbs. zinc plate, 7½x4½x¼, @ 15c	2 93
	12 carbons, 7½x4½x¼, drilled, @ 30c	3 60
	24 " 8x2x¼, @ 25c	6 00
	2 pairs large city tops	2 00
	24 3x8 empty porus shells, @ 20c	4 80
2	Charles Dayer,	
	For conveying John Bridgman from Ann Arbor to Reform School:	
	2 hack fares at Ann Arbor	50
	2 railroad fares Ann Arbor to Lansing	4 50
	dinner at Lansing	50
	supper and lodging at Jackson	1 00
	railroad fare Lansing to Ann Arbor	2 20
	1 day's service	3 00
9	Will H. Mitchell,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Robert Austin from Kent county to State Public School:	
	fare to and from Coldwater	6 50
	hack to depot	50
	" to school at Coldwater	75
	lunch, 50c; supper, 50c; notary, 25c	1 25
	hotel bill at Coldwater	2 00
April 12	J. Maurice Finn,	
	For round trip ticket to Chicago	15 50
15	" " " " Kansas City	25 00
	sleeping car fare	4 50
18	" " " returning	4 50
	hotel bill, Kansas City	14 00
	meals en route	6 50
	As delegate to first Western States Congress, held at Kansas City, April 12 to 18, 1891, appointed by the Governor.	
	Allowed June 15, 1891.	
June 22	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	investigating John Marion at Reed City in the interest of Robert Clark	3 00
	dinner, 35c; fare, 80c	1 15
	livery to Evart, $1; feed, 25c	1 25
April 17	investigating J. Brady at Rose Lake	1 00
	postage to date	25
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics, etc., for June:	
	Hugh Guy, engineer, 1 month	118 33
	L. E. Baker, assistant engineer, 1 month	91 66
	Geo. Wilcox, night watch, 30 days @ $2.25	67 50
	David S. Bennett, night watch, 30 days @ $2.25	67 50
	Amount carried forward	$74,822 89

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$74,822 89
April 17	Pay roll of engineers, mechanics etc., for June:	
	Geo. Longstreet, day watch, 30 days @ $2.00	60 00
	I. H. Sanford, day watch, 30 days @ $2.00	60 00
	James Conway, fireman, 30 days @ $2.00	60 00
	Michael Cain, fireman, 1 month	50 00
	Guy C. Rawson, elevator, 26 days @ $2	52 00
	V. Tooker, elevator, 1 month	50 00
	E. S. Humphrey, painter, 26 days @ $2.50	65 00
	Wm. Ellis, carpenter, 26 days @ $2.50	65 00
	Thos. Early, stone-cutter, 26 days @ $3.25	84 50
	M. W. Quackenbush, janitor, 1 month	60 00
	Theo. J. George janitor, 26 days @ $2	52 00
	Geo. M. Kilmer, janitor, 1 month	50 00
	Henry Hobbs, janitor, 1 month	50 00
	Emmet Fischer, janitor, 26 days	52 00
	James Conley, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39 00
	B. F. Wait, " "	39 00
	Carl Vogel, " "	39 00
	James H. Simmons, laborer, 26 days @ $1.50	39 00
	James Millard, " "	39 06
	Geo. W. Johnson, " "	39 00
	Michael Maloy, " "	39 00
	Joseph Reafus, " "	39 00
	Joseph Roach, " "	39 00
	James Harvey, " "	39 00
	Joseph A. Lehmin, " 23 "	34 50
	Ed. Richards, " 16 "	24 00
	Frankie Sanford, janitress, 26 "	39 00
	Mary Coops, " 15 "	22 50
June 24	Fred M. Montague,	
	For services as janitor for June, 26 days, @ $2.00	52 00
	Leve S. Lea,	
	For services as janitor for June, 30 days, @ $2.00	60 00
	Chas. B. Watson,	
	For services as janitor for June	60 00
	James B. Salspaugh,	
	For services as janitor for June	60 00
	C. H. Forbes,	
	For services as legislative stationer in month of June, @ $3.00	90 00
	W. C. Durkee,	
	For services as janitor for June	60 00
	E. E. Austin,	
	For services as assistant janitor and shipping clerk in Auditor General's office for June	60 00
	Michael Maloy,	
	For horse, mowing lawn, 5½ days	5 50
Jan. 15	M. C. Cate,	
	For services as county agent of Leelanaw county:	
	case of Sylvester Ellis, 1 day	3 00
June 16	J. M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating home of A. T. Huyck	3 00
	railroad fare to Trufant and return	85
Feb. 21	R. E. Finch,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Gladwin county:	
	inspecting jail, 1 day	3 00
	postage and stationery, Jan. 1 to June 29	50
Mar. 7	J. T. Cobb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kalamazoo county:	
	looking up home of Peake boy, $3.00; railroad, 70c	3 70
April 4	" " " " J. E. Doren	3 00
	railroad fare	76
15	looking up home, Clement Blood	3 00
	railroad fare	70
May 29	U. S. Express Co.,	
	For express	60
June 18	M. C. Cate,	
	For conveying Sylvester Ellis from Solon to Reform School:	
	team from Solon to Traverse City	2 50
	railroad fare to Lansing for boy	5 55
	" " " " self	5 55
	dinner at Grand Rapids	50
	hack fare to School	50
	Amount carried forward	$76,627 60

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$76,627 60
June 18	M. C. Cate,	
	For supper at Lansing	25
	return ticket to Traverse City	5 55
19	lodging and breakfast, Grand Rapids	1 00
20	supper, breakfast and lodging	1 00
	stage fare from Traverse City to Solon	75
	3 days' time	9 00
20	J. Marcus Snow,	
	For conveying Ray Dorey from Muskegon to Reform School:	
	fare, self and boy, to Grand Rapids	2 50
	dinner at " "	60
	2 fares, Grand Rapids to Lansing	3 90
	fare, Lansing to Grand Rapids	1 95
	fupper, lodging and breakfast	1 25
21	fare, self, to Muskegon	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
May 14	John McGunn,	
	For conveying Jerry Noonan, William Krutzer and John Malvey from Red Jacket to Reform School:	
	3 meals in Red Jacket	1 05
15	2½ tickets, Red Jacket to Lansing	43 75
	lodgings at Houghton	75
	lunch on way, $1.25; basket, 25c	1 50
16	meals in Lansing	1 00
	return ticket	18 50
17	3 meals while returning	1 50
	3½ days' services	10 50
June 23	H. A. Whitney,	
	For conveying Fred Swanagan from Battle Creek to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Lansing and hack	2 05
	car fare, 10c; breakfast, self and boy, 75c	85
	railroad and car fare to Battle Creek	95
	1 day's service	3 00
Mar. 11	conveying Albert Owen from Marshall to Reform School:	
	railroad fare to Jackson, self and boy	1 45
	" " " Lansing	1 65
	lunch, 15c; car fare 5c	20
	railroad to Battle Creek, 90c; hack, 25c	1 15
	1½ day's time	4 50
	expenses incurred in conveying Arthur Somers and Clinton Somers from Calhoun county to State Public School:	
June 17	team to train	50
	railroad fare to Sturgis	1 25
	" " Sturgis to Coldwater	95
	hack to School and return	2 00
18	railroad fare to Jonesville	55
	breakfast	50
	railroad fare to Athens	65
	" " " Battle Creek	75
April 18	conveying Richard Clark from Battle Creek to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for self and boy	1 35
	hack, 50c; supper, 25c; car fare, 5c	80
	railroad fare home, 90c; hack, 25c	1 15
	1 day's time	3 00
May 26	Henry Jacobs,	
	For expenses incurred in conveying Bert Crockett and Cyrena Crockett from Presque Isle county to State Public School:	
	3 meals	75
	steamboat fare	13 00
29	hotel charges	1 50
	railroad fare, $6.00; hiring rig, 1.00	7 00
	meals, 75c and 50c	1 25
	railroad fare	3 30
30	" "	1 50
31	steamboat fare	6 00
June 1	3 meals	1 00
May 26	H. A. Whitney,	
	For conveying John McClellan from Battle Creek to Reform School:	
	hack to train	50
	railroad fare, self and boy to Lansing, $1.35; breakfast, 50c	1 85
	hack and car fare, 85c; railroad fare home, 90c	1 75
	1 day's time	3 00
	Amount carried forward	$76 812 80

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$76,812 80
June 8	Jacob Bernatz,	
	For conveying Harry Hyde from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner, Port Huron to Lansing	2 30
	" " self, " " " " and return	4 60
	supper at Durand for two	1 00
	hack at Lansing, 75c; street car fares, 15c	90
9	supper, bed and breakfast, Lansing	1 50
	2 days' time	6 00
8	E. N. Harris,	
	For conveying Wm. Donaldson from Port Huron to Reform School:	
	fare for prisoner	2 30
	" " self and return	4 60
	1 day's time	3 00
2	J. M. Snow,	
	For conveying Mary E. Baxter from Muskegon to Industrial Home:	
	hack at Muskegon	50
	fase, self to Tecumseh	5 30
	" girl " "	5 30
	" self, Tecumseh to Adrian	40
	" girl, " " "	40
	hack at Adrian	1 00
3	supper, lodging and breakfast, Adrian	1 25
	dinner at Adrian	50
	fare, Adrian to Allegan	3 75
	" Allegan to Grand Rapids	95
	supper at Grand Rapids	30
	fare, Grand Rapids to Muskegon	1 25
	2 days' services	6 00
24	Mrs. S. Shaft,	
	For washing 590 towels, @ 4c	23 60
	Michigan Bell Telephone Co.,	
	For messages for May	75
23	J. A. Cary,	
	For labor and material used in roofing the old State building (see contract)	100 00
13	A. Milan Willett,	
	For case of John Long, insane:	
	officer's fees	1 20
	county clerk's fees	50
	physician's fees	6 00
	probate court fees	4 00
May 7	L. E. Rowley,	
	For publishing notice, Renting State Block	4 55
June 20	" canvass of votes, spring election, 1891	120 75
	" notice to contractors, for ice	1 75
1	E. F. Cooley,	
	For 5 1-lb pol. pendents @ $1.75	8 75
	5 mica canopies and holders @ 45c	2 25
	5 sq. globes @ 60c	3 00
	5 hours gas fitting, man and helper @ 50c	2 50
May 18	A. Milan Willett,	
	For case of Thomas Murray, insane:	
	sheriff's fees	1 20
	county clerk's fees	50
	physician's fees	6 00
	probate court fees	4 00
27	case of Thomas Joyce, as above	11 70
26	C. Alsdorf & Son,	
	For 1 gal. hard oil finish	1 50
28	3 lb whiting, 12c; 10 lb salt, 5c	17
29	2 lb glue	50
June 3	1 gal. turpentine, 50c; lard oil, 10c	60
	1 gal. hard oil finish	1 50
4	1 gal. raw oil	55
5	2 hat brushes, $1.00; 1 cloth brush, $1.00	2 00
	1 thermometer	80
6	1 bot. cement	25
8	1 gal. hard oil, $1.50; 2 lb Ind. red, 50c	2 00
11	2 gals. hard oil, $3.00; 4 lb drop black, $1.00	4 00
	1 lb green, 20c; 2 box axle grease, 20c	40
15	3 lb whiting, 12c; 1 gal. turpentine, 50c	62
	½ gal. alcohol, $1.25; 1 lb umber, 25c	1 50
18	6 sponges, $1,00; 3 paint brushes, 15c	1 15
15	Mrs. Goodspeed,	
	For 12 boxes toilet soap	10 00
	Amount carried forward	$77,195 84

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$77,195 84
June 10	A. H. Whitehead,	
	For 2 sacks Portland cement, @ $1.25	2 50
	1 brl " "	4 00
5	J. S. Godfrey & Son,	
	For cleaning and hanging curtains in Treasurer's office	1 50
13	" 79 yards carpet, Commissioner of Railroads' office, @ 3½c	2 77
	" 4 rugs, @ 14c	40
	" and hanging 2 curtains	50
	" 1 mat	25
	" 79 yards paper lining	79
15	laying 79 yards carpet, @ 2½c	1 98
	moving furniture in 2 rooms	1 50
18	cleaning 109 yards carpet, Supt. Pub. Inst. office	3 82
	" 2 mats	50
	" 109 yards paper lining	1 09
	laying 109 yards carpet, @ 2½c	2 73
	moving furniture in 2 rooms	1 50
2	J. W. Giddings,	
	For expenses as Inspector, under appointment of the Governor, of the Mich. Military Academy at Orchard Lake:	
	railroad fare Cadillac to Pontiac and return	13 80
	sleeping car, $1.00; chair car, 50c	1 50
	telegram from Chairman Aldrich	50
	hotel at Pontiac	2 00
	meal at Howard City	50
20	Charles Elliot,	
	For hauling ashes 1 day, 2 men and horse	4 00
	19 loads paper, @ 25c	4 75
April 21	C. E. Hanghawout,	
	For 1 doz. boxes matches	25
25	1 gal. oil	08
May 4	1 case matches	1 75
14	4 mops	80
June 6	1 doz. boxes matches	25
23	2 doz. 12 mops, @ $2.40	4 80
5	Lansing Lumber Co.,	
	For 500 feet 7¾ box lumber, @ $17.00	8 50
	500 shelves, @ 50c	25 00
	100 cleats, @ 3c	3 00
10	H. H. Larned,	
	For 1 doz. tumblers	90
	1 sponge bowl	50
Mar. 13	John Clear,	
	For hauling 760 reams paper	6 25
	Geo. Morgan,	
	For repairing screws for swivel chains	3 25
May 28	M. J. & B. M. Buck,	
	For upholstering couch	3 00
June 11	1 french plate 24x42	15 00
	1 pair sheets and pillow cases	2 00
April 10	1 " " " " "	2 00
Jan. 24	Marshall L. Cook,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Barry county:	
	investigating case of Elmer Wiley	3 00
Feb. 23	inspecting jail ½ day	1 50
May 4	investigating case of Elmer Wiley	3 00
April 25	John W. Holcomb,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Kent county:	
	investigating case of Paul Van Wonten	2 00
May 7	" " " Willie Schooley	3 00
April 28	" " " Jabez Skutt	1 50
May 2	" " " Arthur Pollock	2 00
20	" " " " " "	1 50
June 5	" " " Roman Levendoski, Chas. Lindsay and John Jacobs	3 00
11	" " " William Hall	1 50
	expenses in above cases as per voucher	7 10
8	preparing report by direction of Hon. E. B. Winans, Governor, on petition in case of Clara L. Smith	3 09
	notary public, car fare and typewriter in transcribing report	1 00
April 29	D. B. Green,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	investigating case of John Bridgman	3 00
	horse hire	1 00
	Amount carried forward	$77,363 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$77,363 15
June 8	D. R. Green,	
	For investigating case of Frank Healy	3 00
	horse hire	1 00
9	telephone to Supt. C. A. Gower	25
15	investigating case of Mary Spaulding	3 00
	horse hire	1 00
16	Bernhard Rice,	
	For conveying William A. Jackson from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare for boy to Lansing	1 85
	fare for self to Lansing and return	3 70
	hack fare at Lansing, 50c; dinner, 50c	1 00
	supper at Owosso, returning	50
	1½ day's services	4 50
16	J. W. Holcomb,	
	For conveying William Hall from Grand Rapids to Reform School:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	hack at Grand Rapids	50
	railroad fare, Grand Rapids to Lansing, self	1 95
	½ " " " " boy	1 00
	street car, Lansing	10
	dinner	50
	railroad fare to Grand Rapids, self	1 95
14	F. J. Bawden,	
	For conveying Willie Schoos from Houghton to Reform School:	
	hack to depot at Houghton	50
	fare to Lansing	16 95
	boys's fare to Lansing	9 85
	2 dinners at Marquette	1 00
	2 suppers at Mackinaw City	1 00
	2 sleeper berths to Bay City	3 25
15	2 breakfasts, " "	1 00
	hack to School at Lansing	50
	dinner, Lansing	50
	hack to depot	25
	fare, Lansing to Houghton	16 95
	supper at Bay City	50
	sleeper to Mackinaw City	1 75
16	breakfast, Mackinaw City	50
	dinner at Marquettee	50
	bus at Houghton	25
	3 day's services	9 00
	D. B. Greene,	
	For conveying Mary Spaulding from Ypsilanti to Industrial Home:	
	1 day's service	3 00
	horse hire, 12 miles and return	2 50
	railroad fare, Milan to Adrian and return	1 17
	" " " " for girl	65
	hack hire	1 50
	supper, lodging and breakfast	75
May 27	Joseph M. Fuller,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating application of A. Delong	3 00
	railroad fare	2 60
	livery hire from Lakeview	1 00
June 15	J. M. Fuller,	
	For conveying Carrie Sappman from Greenville to Industrial Home:	
	railroad fare for girl from Stanton to Greenville	1 05
	supper, lodging and breakfast at Greenville for girl	75
16	railroad fare, Greenville to Adrian for girl	4 10
	" " " " " and return, self	8 20
	dinner at Hillsdale, self and girl	1 00
	hack at Adrian to the Home	1 00
17	supper, bed and breakfast, self at Adrian	1 50
	dinner at Hillsdale	50
	hack at Greenville	25
	2½ days' services	7 50
	hack at Lansing, 50c; supper, 50c	1 00
May 18	for services and expenses as county agent of Montcalm county:	
	investigating case of William Parks	3 00
	railroad fare to Edmore and return, $2.15; dinner, 35c	2 50
June 9	investigating case of Caywood Campbell	3 00
15	" " " Carrie Soppman	3 00
	railroad fare to Stanton and return, $1.90; dinner, 35c	2 25
	Amount carried forward	$77,512 97

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$77,512 97
June 15	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For 6 16 c. p. lamp renewals	$4 50	
	less 10%	45	
			4 05
	Lansing Gas Light Co.,		
	For aggregate cubic feet consumed, 243,400 @ $1.80 per thousand feet		438 12
May 1	Michigan Supply Co.,		
	For 1 3½ "Engineers Favorite" flue scraper		2 28
Feb. 10	Wm. H. Faxon,		
	For services and expenses as county agent of Clinton county:		
	investigation of Rose Seifert, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c		3 60
13	" " Lewis Rich		3 00
27	inspecting jail, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c		3 60
Apr. 11	investigation of Cora A. Bale, $3.00; railroad fare, 60c		3 60
18	" " Rosa Bell Yates		3 00
Feb. 10	W. B. Horton,		
	For services and expenses as county agent of Manistee county:		
	case of Josie Bryant, truancy		3 00
	horse, $1.00; dinner, 25c; feed, 25c		1 50
14	case of Leon Mackey and Chas. Parcell		3 00
27	inspecting jail, ½ day		1 50
May 8	J. Stahl,		
	For 1 bottom galvanized pail		25
	3 heavy " pails		3 75
	1 hack saw with plads		1 25
June 12	12 balls twine		84
	120 tins		1 20
	90 ft. valley for old capitol building		4 50
	5 hours labor, $1.50; 2½ lbs nails, 10c		1 60
	Lansing Electric Light and Power Co.,		
	For incandescent light supplied during month ending June 15, 1,706,000 volts, @ 20c per M		341 20
Apr. 21	Marshall L. Cook,		
	For services and expenses as county agent of Barry county:		
	visiting Millie Chimney and Maud Parish		3 00
	livery and hotel		3 50
22	visiting Frank Young and Nellie Livingston		3 00
	livery and hotel		3 50
23	visiting Minnie Lee and Peter Henderson		3 00
	livery and hotel		3 50
24	visiting Wm. W. Andrews, Edward Bush and others		3 00
	livery and meals		3 50
27	visiting Chris. Jacobs and others		3 00
	livery and meals		3 50
28	visiting Samuel Fullerton and J. McCusker		3 00
May 12	" home of George Day		1 50
16	" " Frank Liddie		3 00
	livery and meals		4 25
17	visiting Wm. Wagner, ½ day		1 50
	livery for same		2 50
Mar. 23	for investigating home of Charles Waite		3 00
Apr. 4	Henry E. Steward,		
	For services and expenses as county agent of Grand Traverse county:		
	visit to Antony Rush, $3.00; livery, $2.00		5 00
22	" Ivan Dunn, $3.00; " $2.00		5 00
May 9	" Domonick Dunn, $3.00; livery, $2.00		5 00
13	" Nicholas Vinticinque and George McCray		3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c		2 50
18	visiting Hobert Tilema, $3.00; livery, $2.00		5 00
20	" Martin Garland and Jay Mason		3 00
	livery		2 00
21	visiting Chas. Brown and Jos. Thompson		3 00
	livery, $2,00; dinner and feed, 50c		2 50
22	visiting Lottie Tripp and John DeGrundy		3 00
	supper, lodging, breakfast and feed		1 25
26	visiting Clara Gerhart and Geo. V. Wise		3 00
	livery		2 00
June 1	visiting Alex. Wilkins, Rose Button, Ella J. Morehouse and Lewis Dellon		3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c		2 50
2	visiting May E. Curtis, Emma Alexander, Willie Wilson, Eldora Monroe and Chas. Deo		3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c		2 50
3	visiting Chas. Yansick, Theo. Walters and others		3 00
	livery, $2.00; dinner and feed, 50c		2 50
	Amount carried forward		$78,450 81

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$78,450 81
June 4	Henry E. Steward,	
	For visiting Isaac Van Alstine and Florence Mead	3 00
	livery	2 00
9	visiting Edward Ottinger, Lillian Hall, Rose Bradley and Geo. Teachout	3 00
27	John Mitchell,	
	For conveying Albert Krohn from Saginaw to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, self and boy to Lansing	3 70
	bus at Saginaw, 50c; at Lansing, 50c	1 00
	dinner, Lansing	50
	railroad fare returning	1 85
	supper at Owosso	50
	1 day's time	3 00
Mar. 23	Hezekiah Brown,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Osceola county:	
	visiting Geo. McGill, $3.00; railroad fare, 55c; dinner, 25c	3 80
25	" Maud McGuire, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
27	" Leonard Baird, $3.00; livery, $1.00	4 00
Apr. 2	investigating application of Maggie Hunt	3 00
	livery, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	2 00
3	visiting Eddie Koppler, $3.00; livery, $1.00; dinner, 50c	4 50
3	application of E. G. York, $3.00; livery, $2.50; dinner, 50c	6 00
25	visiting Maud McGuire	1 00
26	" Leonard Baird	1 00
27	" Audley White, $3.00; railroad fare, 55c; feed, 25c	3 80
28	application of E. G. Cody, $3.00; livery, $2.00; dinner, 50c	6 00
May 5	conveying Mary Gray to C. G. Yorks	3 00
	fare, self and girl	1 00
	dinner, self and girl, Reed City, 50c; livery, $1.50	2 00
Feb. 26	Samuel W. Peterson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Newaygo county:	
	inspecting jail	3 00
	conveyance to Grant and home	1 00
	hotel bill, 50c; railroad fare, 45c	95
17	W. H. Faxon,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Clinton county:	
	examining home of Jas. W. Mayer, $1.50; railroad fare, 60c	2 10
28	transfer of M. H. Sheley	1 50
May 6	visiting Edward Phelps, $1.50; railroad fare, 60c; livery, $1.50	3 60
	" Joseph Johnson	2 00
7	investigating h-me for boy and girl	3 00
20	transfer of Florence Denke to new home	3 00
	dinner, 30c; livery, $1.50	1 80
Mar. 24	R. N. Adams,	
	For services as county agent of Chippewa county:	
	visiting Walter Cook	3 00
May 26	" William Hommerding	3 00
Feb. 6	M. C. Cate,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Leelanaw county:	
	complaint against Frank Ludike	3 00
18	application of John Larue	3 00
Mar. 9	" Gust. Anderson	3 00
April 14	" Augustus Denoyer	3 00
15	visiting Lewis O'Dell and Frank Stearns	3 00
	team 1 day	1 50
16	visiting Mary A. Hildes and Emery Happy	3 00
	team, $1.50; hotel, $1.25	2 75
17	application of J. Plamondon	3 00
24	" Chris Dietz	3 00
May 16	visiting Geo. Cuthbert and Mamie Green	3 00
	team 1 day	1 50
20	visiting Allen Larebee, Willie Conner and others	3 00
	team 1 day	1 50
27	application of John Toot	3 00
28	" Geo. F. Aylsworth	3 00
29	visiting Willie Wilber and John Phelps	3 00
	team, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	2 00
30	visiting Archie Munn, Emma Truax and Daniel Richards	[illegible]
	team, $1.50; dinner and feed, 50c	[illegible]
Jan. 20	C. E. Russell,	
	For conveying Verne Delaven from Mt. Pleasant to Reform School:	
	railroad fare, Mt. Pleasant to Lansing	90
	dinner and supper	70
	railroad fare Lansing to Mt. Pleasant	2 60
	1½ days' time	4 50
	Amount carried forward	$78,607 36

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

GENERAL ALLOWANCE.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$78,607 36
June 22	Plyn Williams,	
	For holding inquest on body of George Garies, at the Asylum for Insane Criminals, who died June 22, 1891, as per voucher	21 35
May 27	John W. Nichoson,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Lake county:	
	investigating application of Stephen Morris	3 00
	railroad fare to Deer Lake and return	30
4	D. B. Greene,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Washtenaw county:	
	visiting Paul Con, Pittsfield	2 00
	horse hire	1 00
15	visiting Mrs. Mary Roper, to place girl	3 00
	railroad fare	90
Jan. 5	R. H. Osborn,	
	For services and expenses as county agent of Houghton county:	
	investigating 5 cases of assault	3 00
6	" Wm. Tremodig	3 00
Feb. 10	" Geo. Dolomanson and John Maloy	3 00
Mar. 20	" Dan. Sullivan and Jerry Sullivan	3 00
23	" Thos. J. Cuddeby	3 00
Feb. 24	inspecting jail, $3.00; dinner, 50c; car fare, $1.10	4 60
Apr. 25	investigating case of Jerry Nooman and others	3 00
May 7	" " Archie Richards	3 00
	dinner, 50c; car fare, $1.00	1 50
June 13	case of Willie Schoos	3 00
	supper, 50c; car fare, $1.05	1 55
26	The Richmond & Backus Co.,	
	For 3 cases economy perf. roll toilet @ $10.50	31 50
	Total for general allowance	$78,702 06
	PRINTING.	
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 28	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For publishing legal notice, 1¼ folios, 6 times, proposals for grading and sidewalk on blocks 78 and 79, city of Lansing	$3 70
	joint documents, Vol. 1, comp., 6,090 ems, @ 29c	1 77
	presswork, 13 tokens, @ 18c	2 34
	Vols. 2 and 3 each, same as Vol. 1	8 22
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
*Nov. 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For printing 4,762,000 State tickets, @ 35c per thousand	1,666 70
	extra labor nights and Sundays	533 30
	Allowed Dec. 31, 1890.	
Dec. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For alterations on Mich. Manual, 13½ hours	4 05
30	composition on 6,300 Legislative Manuals, pages 1 to 48, 124,008 ems, @ 30c	37 20
	presswork, 162 tokens, @ 15c	24 30
	composition on 25 copies of Gov. Luce's message, 51,867 ems, @ 30c	15 56
	presswork, 15 tokens, @ 15c	2 25
	paper for same	2 00
	1,000 certificates for Senators, sam. 16	3 48
	200 " " incidental expenses, sam. 16	1 72
	200 " " pay of witnesses, sam. 16	1 72
	2,000 " " Representatives, sam. 16	5 68
	200 " " incidental expenses, sam. 16	1 72
	200 " " pay of witnesses, sam. 16	1 72
	2,000 list of Members, House and Senate, sam. 16	5 68
	2,000 " " " " " " 16	5 68
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For printing the official canvass of State, 1890, and publishing same in State Republican, 245 folios, 2 times	257 25
	printing 200 extra copies for Secretary of State, 1 token	18
	joint documents, Vol. 4, composition, 6,090 ems	1 77
	presswork, 13 tokens	2 34
	Amount carried forward	$2,590 41

* See page 35, when the tickets for the spring election are charged to the Secretary of State.

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,590 41
Jan. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 960 blanks for history of bills, sam. 20	3 60
	100 headings for statements, sam. 43	1 25
23	1,000 letter heads	1 00
13	furnishing cardboard, cutting same and printing 133 different names of members of Legislature for Legislative postoffice, at 5c	6 65
	furnishing cardboard and printing on 12 cards, arriving and closing of mails	1 80
19	500 mailing lists, No. 1:	
	composition, $3.19; presswork, $1.00; paper, 40c	4 59
	500 mailing lists, No. 2, same	4 59
	500 " " " 3, "	4 59
	500 " " " 4, "	4 59
8	7,000 envelopes	3 15
	200 roll call, sam. 16	1 72
	paper for same	30
13	furnishing paper and making enrolling and engrossing book	1 75
	1,000 blanks, introduction of bills, sam. 6	1 70
	paper for same	90
	2,000 blanks, resolutions offered, sam. 6	3 20
	paper for same	1 80
	200 card and paper, Order of business, sam. 6	50
	cardboard and paper for same	75
	1,500 com. reports, sam. 13	3 80
	paper for same	4 00
	500 com. report, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for same	1 30
	500 amendment slips, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	35
	5,000 com. reports, sam. 13	10 80
	paper for same	6 75
	500 Messages from Senate, sam. 15	2 30
	paper for same	1 31
	1,000 filings, Senate bill, sam. 6	1 70
	paper for same	65
	200 filings, joint resolution, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	15
	300 roll calls, blocked, sam. 6	65
	paper for same	15
	500 messages from Senate, sam. 15	2 30
	paper for same	1 31
	1,000 roll calls, sam. 6	1 70
	paper for same	25
17	500 previous notice, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for same	65
	300 Unanimous consent, sam. 13	1 40
	paper for same	50
	500 Petition by Mr.——, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for same	65
	300 Rec'd of A. J. Murphy, sam. 6	65
	paper for same	50
	200 On motion of Mr.——, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	200 The Senate met, etc., sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	500 previous notice, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for same	65
	80 Com. on Education, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
	80 Com. on Insurance, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
	80 Com. on Labor, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
	80 Com. on Cities and Villages, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
	furnishing and printing 200 No. 10 envelopes	1 25
	80 blanks for books for com. on counties and townships	1 25
	paper for same	80
	80 blanks for books for com. on roads and bridges, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
	80 blanks for books for committee on liquor traffic, sam. 43	1 25
	paper for same	80
19	1 standard diary	2 00
	Amount carried forward	$2,711 06

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,711 06
Jan. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 working blanks for Journal Clerk, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 bills read first and second time, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 immediate effect, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 resolutions adopted, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 concurred in amendment, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 unanimous consent, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 referred to committee of whole, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 referred to committee of enrollment, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
	200 was read and pending, etc., sam. 6	50
	paper for same	10
22	300 blank subpœnas, sam. 15	1 90
	paper for same	1 00
	200 subpœnas, Fridlender vs. Morse, sam. 15	1 70
	paper for same	65
	200 subpœnas, Morrow vs. Horton, sam. 15	1 70
	paper for same	65
23	1,000 resolutions, sam. 6	1 70
	paper for same	90
	1,500 introduction of bills, sam. 6	2 45
	paper for same	1 35
	12 figuring pads	25
	500 envelopes, No. 9	45
	500 envelopes, No. 6½	45
8	16,000 envelopes	7 20
	3,000 list of members, sam. 16	7 88
	paper for same	1 50
	1,000 list of members for roll call, complete, sam. 16	3 48
	paper for same	75
	1,000 list of members, Democratic, sam. 16	3 48
	paper for same	75
	1,000 list of members, Republican, sam. 16	3 48
	paper for same	75
13	furnishing paper and making enrolling and engrossing book	3 50
	5,000 notices of introduction, sam. 13	10 80
	paper for same	6 55
	200 cards, order of business, sam. 6	50
	cardboard for same	35
14	200 names and number of seats, sam. 13	1 20
	cardboard for same	75
17	1,500 previous notice, sam. 13	3 80
	paper for same	2 00
20	500 House committees 1891 on paper	2 25
	paper for same	50
	500 House committees on cardboard	1 25
	cardboard for same	7 25
	presswork on same	1 00
	500 assignment of members, etc.:	
	composition, $1.68; presswork, $1.00; paper, 75c	3 43
	1,000 blank bill files, sam. 6	1 70
	paper for same	90
	300 blanks for committee of whole, sam. 13	1 40
	paper for same	50
	500 blank committee reports, sam. 13	1 80
	paper for same	65
	1,500 note heads for Speaker	2 00
	1,500 letter " " "	2 00
	1,000 envelopes " " "	45
	500 unanimous consent, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	65
17	composition on pages 1 to 74 of 2,000 copies of Sanitary Convention at Lapeer, 156.486 ems. @ 30c	46 95
	presswork, 81 tokens, @ 15c	12 15
19	500 covers Manuf. Laws, sam. 13	1 80
22	making corrections and alterations on Manual, 22 hours	6 58
	Amount carried forward	$2,886 49

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,886 49
Jan. 27	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on Legislative Manual from pages 48 to 240, 884,198 ems, @ 30c.	265 26
	presswork, 648 tokens, @ 15c	97 20
	composition on 1,600 copies Official House Journal, page 1 to 144, 291,303 ems, @ 8c	23 30
	presswork, 126 tokens, @ 15c	18 90
	composition on 2,000 copies of Education at Michigan Agricultural College, pages 1 to end, 24,973 ems, @ 30c	7 49
	presswork, 18 tokens, @ 15c	2 70
	composition on 2,100 copies of Gov. Winan's message for Joint Documents, pages 1 to end, 17,289 ems, @ 30c	5 19
	presswork, 18 tokens, @ 15c	2 70
	composition on 2,100 copies Gov. Luce's messages for Joint Documents, pages 1 to end, 36,499 ems, @ 30c	10 95
	presswork, 27 tokens, a 15c	4 05
	composition on 2,000 extra copies of Gov. Winan's message ordered by Legislature, 21,131 ems, @ 30c	6 34
	presswork, 18 tokens, @ 15c	2 70
	composition on 2,000 extra copies of Gov. Luce's message ordered by Legislature. 36,499 ems, @ 30c	10 95
	presswork, 27 tokens, @ 15c	4 05
	composition on Official Senate Journal, pages 1 to 112, 226,331 ems, @ 8c	18 11
	presswork, 98 tokens, @ 15c	14 70
	composition on Daily Legislative Journal, pages 1 to 110, 655,936 ems, @ 30c	196 78
	presswork, 448 tokens, @ 15c	67 00
	composition on printing and re-printing Senate bill file No. 1, 1,000 copies, 14,256 ems, @ 14c	2 00
	presswork, 6 tokens @ 15c	90
	composition on house bills, files Nos. 1 to 9, 85,536 ems @ 14c	11 98
	presswork, 33 tokens @ 15c	4 95
	composition on house joint resolution, file No. 1, 3,564 ems @ 14c	50
	presswork, 3 tokens @ 15c	45
	2,000 covers for Gov. Winans' message, sample 13	4 80
	" Gov. Luce's " "	4 80
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 100 blanks for books on finance and appropriations, sample 43	1 25
	paper for same	1 00
	300 list of committees, no sample:	
	composition	2 00
	presswork	1 00
	cardboard	1 90
	200 folders, officers, committees, etc., no sample	5 75
	cardboard for same	65
	150 senate committee for placards:	
	composition, $2.50; presswork, $1.00; paper, 30c	3 80
	200 on motion of Mr.——, sample 6	50
	200 " " "	50
	100 the question then being, sample 6	35
	200 " being, sample 6	50
	200 by unanimous consent, sample 6	50
	200 the bill was read, sample 6	50
	paper for above	30
10	200 sundry amendments, sample 6	50
	200 no amendments, sample 6	50
	200 directed their chairman, sample 6	50
	200 pending the reading, sam. 6	50
	200 placed on order, " 6	50
	200 bill read 3 times, " 13	1 20
	paper for above	70
	100 blanks on book for finance and appropriations	1 25
	paper for same	1 00
11	200 third reading with amendments, sam. 13	1 20
	paper for same	30
2	600 blanks, bills introduced, sam. 43	2 50
	paper for same	5 00
	500 reports accepted, sam. 6	95
	300 same, " 6	65
	300 on which motion, " 6	65
	200 reports accepted, " 6	45
	200 the House met, " 6	45
	800 report accepted, " 6	1 40
	Amount carried forward	$3,715 94

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,715 94
Feb. 2	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 House met, sam. 6	45
	200 on motion of Mr.—, " 6	45
	300 on demand of Mr.—, " 6	65
	800 bills read 1st and 2d time, sam. 6	1 40
	800 bills read 3d time, " 6	1 40
	paper for above jobs	1 25
	75 House committee, no sample	3 50
	paper for same	35
10	800 blanks for 4 books Senate bills, sam. 43	3 00
	alterations on Manual, 25½ hours, @ 30c	7 64
12	composition on 500 copies manuf. laws, pages 1 to end, 31,225 ems, @ 30c	9 37
	presswork, 6 tokens, @ 15c	90
16	composition on Manual, pages 241 to 448, 1,274,988 ems, @ 30c	382 50
	presswork, 702 tokens, @ 15c	105 30
	composition on 1,600 official House Journals, pages 145 to 272, 269,673 ems, @ 8c	21 57
	presswork, 112 tokens, @ 15c	16 80
	composition on 1,600 copies of Official Senate Journal, pages 113 to 160, 108,679 ems, @ 8c	8 69
	presswork, 42 tokens, @ 15c	6 30
	composition on 3,800 copies Daily Legis. Journal, pages 111 to 216, 570,074 ems, @ 30c	171 02
	presswork, 512 tokens, @ 15c	76 80
	composition on Senate bills Nos. 2 to 10 incl., 163,944 ems, @ 14c	22 95
	presswork, 75 tokens, @ 15c	11 25
	composition on House bills Nos. 10 to 58 incl., 917,076 ems, @ 14c	128 39
	presswork, 414 tokens, @ 15c	62 10
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
28	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,200 blank coal receipts, sam. 6	2 00
	5,000 envelopes, Senate	2 25
	5,000 " House	2 25
Mar. 7	500 programs for Sherman and Porter's memorial service	3 50
	paper for same	2 25
9	alterations etc., on copy of Manual, 17 hours, @ 30c	5 10
	correcting Official House Journal, 16 hours, @ 30c	4 80
	" " Senate " 7 " "	2 10
	stopping press and making change by order of Secretary of Senate	1 00
	time lost in waiting for Journal copy from 11 P. M. till 12:15 A. M. Feb. 24 and 25; 28 hands, 1¼ hours each; 35 hours in all, @ 30c	10 50
18	composition on Legislative Manual, pages 449 to 560, 546,688 ems, @ 30c	163 71
	presswork, 379 tokens, @ 15c	56 70
	composition on Official House Journal, pages 273 to 656, 752,264 ems, @ 8c	60 18
	presswork, 322 tokens, @ 15c	48 30
	composition on Official Senate Journal, pages 161 to 432, 540,984 ems, @ 8c	43 28
	presswork, 227 tokens, @ 15c	34 05
	composition on Daily Legislative Journal, pages 217 to 488, 1,520,502 ems, @ 30c	456 15
	presswork, 1,292 tokens, @ 15c	193 80
21	composition on Senate bills from Nos. 12 to 156, 1,696,464 ems, @ 14c	237 50
	presswork, 1,005 tokens, @ 15c	150 75
	composition on House bills from Nos. 59 to 195, 1,878,228 ems, @ 14c	262 95
	presswork, 1,080 tokens, @ 15c	162 00
Feb. 23	500 report accepted, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	100 subpœnas, sam. 8	75
	paper for same	30
Mar. 4	500 bill files, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	50
	500 roll calls, sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	1 00
	500 bill referred to committee on engrossment, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	500 title agreed to, etc., sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	400 complimentary slips for speaker, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	15
	2,500 blanks for amendment, sam. 8	5 55
	paper for same	3 25
	500 committee report, enrollment and engrossment, sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	65
	Amount carried forward	$6,685 39

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$6,689 39
Mar. 4	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 500 committee reports (blanks), sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	60
	500 committee reports (blanks), sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	60
Feb. 23	500 blotter blanks (Senate), sam. 16	2 38
	paper for same	50
	500 report accepted and committee discharged, sam. 8	95
	paper for same	15
	200 heading blanks, sam. 8	95
	paper for same	30
25	200 ordered spread on Journal, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	15
Mar. 4	400 4-page folders, standing committees:	
	composition and presswork	5 75
	card board for same	1 30
	200 heading blanks for bills, sam. 8	95
	paper for same	30
	700 Mr. — offered the following resolution, sam. 6	1 40
	paper for same	70
	500 roll call, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	200 blanks for com. books, banks and corporations, sam. 43	1 50
	paper for same	80
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For composition on reprint of Senate bills 59, 76 and 77, 46,332 ems, @ 14c	6 49
	presswork on same, 27 tokens, @ 15c	4 05
	composition on 400 calendars, 737,800 ems, @ 30c	221 34
	presswork on same, 7 forms, @ $1.00	7 00
	composition on cover, 65,020 ems, @ 30c	19 50
	presswork, 4 forms, @ $1.00	4 00
	paper for same, 108 lbs., @ 14c	15 12
	cardboard for covers, 160 sheets, @ 5c	6 40
	ruling 24 reams for above, @ 40c	12 00
	2,000 envelopes	90
	200 the —— was read, etc., sam. 6	50
	200 report accepted and committee discharged, sam. 6	50
	200 bill referred to committee of whole, sam. 6	50
	200 report progress, etc., sam. 6	50
	200 call yeas and nays, sam. 6	50
	paper for above	50
Apr. 7	roll call, sam. 6	95
	paper for above	50
	5,000 blanks for amendment of bills, sam. 8	10 55
	paper for same	5 25
Mar. 20	1,000 roll call, House, sam. 8	2 55
	paper for same	1 50
	500 general order, sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	65
24	8,000 envelopes	3 60
30	300 No. —by Mr. —petition, sam. 6	65
	300 referred to committee on..., sam. 6	65
	300 same subject, same reference, sam. 6	65
	300 the message was laid, etc., sam. 6	65
	300 on motion of Mr..., sam. 6	65
	300 the .. named bills, sam. 6	65
	300 on motion of Mr..., sam. 6	65
	300 " " " " "	65
	300 " " " " "	65
	paper for above	1 50
Apr. 7	comp. on 400 calendars, pages 1 to 76, 2,002,600 ems @ 30c	600 78
	presswork on same, 19 forms @ $1.00	19 00
	comp. on 400 covers, 4 pages, 74,015 ems @ 30c	22 20
	presswork on same, 4 forms @ $1.00	4 00
	160 sheets cardboard for cover @ 4c	6 40
	16 reams of 18 lb cap paper @ 14c	40 32
	ruling 64 reams paper for same @ 50c	32 00
	500 on demand of Mr..., sam. 6	95
	paper for same	25
	500 amendment by inserting, sam. 6	65
	paper for same	15
	Amount carried forward	$7,774 42

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$7,774 42
April 7	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 300 amendment striking out, etc., sam. 6	65
	paper for same	15
	300 amendment striking out, etc., sam. 6	65
	paper for same	15
	500 receipts E. & E. clerk, sam. 8	1 55
	paper for same	50
	error in striking from March account bill No. 57 Senate	35
6	1,000 letter heads for engineer	1 00
1	furnishing photo-tint engravings of following State officers, viz: Gov. Winans, Daniel E. Soper, Frederick Braastad, Geo. W. Stone, F. S. Fitch, Geo. T. Shaffer, A. A. Ellis, John Strong and P. B. Wachtel, making 9 in all, @ $8.50	76 50
14	alterations, etc., on Manual, 19¾ hours, @ 30c	6 07
	" " " 5½ " @ 30c	1 65
	" " House Official Journal, 24½ hours, @ 30c	7 34
	" " " Calendar, 19 hours, @ 30c	5 70
	" " Senate Official Journal, 14¾ hours, @ 30c	4 42
20	composition Legislative Manual, pages 561 to 624, 264,266 ems, @ 30c	79 25
	presswork, 189 tokens, @ 15c	28 35
	composition on 2,000 copies sanitary convention at Battle Creek, pages 1 to end, 114,262 ems, @ 30c	34 28
	presswork, 72 tokens, @ 15c	10 80
	2,000 covers, sam. 13	4 80
	composition on Official House Journal, pages 657 to 1,184, 1,071,888 ems @ 8c	85 75
	presswork, 455 tokens, @ 15c	68 25
	comp. on Official Senate Journal, pages 433 to 688, 525,926 ems, @ 8c	42 07
	presswork, 217 tokens, @ 15c	32 55
	comp. on daily Legislative Journal from pages 484 to 725, 1,441,448 ems @ 30c	432 43
	presswork on same, 1,122 tokens, @ 15c	168 30
	corrections on Alpena sanitary convention, 14 hours, @ 30c	4 20
	" " Lapeer " " 6 " @ 30c	1 80
	comp. on Public Acts, pages 1 to 16, 39,072 ems, @ 25c	9 77
	presswork, 118 tokens, @ 15c	17 70
	comp. on Senate bills from Nos. 157 to 186, 281,556 ems, @ 14c	39 41
	presswork, 183 tokens, @ 15c	27 45
	comp. on House bills from Nos. 196 to 312, 2,419,956 ems, @ 14c	338 79
	presswork, 1,275 tokens @ 15c	191 25
	composition on joint resolutions, Nos. 1 to 7, 74,844 ems, @ 14c	10 47
	presswork, 63 tokens, @ 15c	9 45
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 6,300 slips for Manual addenda to House com., sam. 6	9 65
	6,300 " " " obituary W. Hawley, " 6	9 65
	6,300 " " " death of H. M. Ford, " 6	9 65
13	1,500 envelopes, Senate	90
	4,000 " (less $1.60 for loss of 1,000)	20
	1,500 " House	90
	2,500 " "	1 35
16	alterations on copy as follows:	
	Senate, 22 hours, @ 30c	6 60
	House, 30¼ " "	9 07
	manual, addenda, etc., 6 hours, @ 30c	1 80
	putting in omitted figures, etc., 27½ hours, @ 30c	8 25
	public acts laws, 21¼ hours, @ 30c	6 37
	mineral statistics, 7 " "	2 10
19	time consumed in reading laws at the capitol, 20 hours, @ 30c	6 00
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Gov. Winans, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Lieut. Gov. Strong, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. P. B. Wachtel, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. D. E. Soper, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. F. Braastad, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. Geo. W. Stone, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. F. S. Fitch, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. G. T. Shafter, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	Amount carried forward	$9,918 34

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$9,918 34
May 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Hon. A. A. Ellis, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Agricultural College museum, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of University, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of State Normal School, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of State Public School, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of School for the Blind, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of School for the Deaf, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Industrial Home, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Soldiers' Home, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Mich. Insane Asylum, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Northern Asylum, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Eastern Asylum, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of Mich. State Prison, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	furnishing enameled paper and printing 6,300 photo engravings of State House of Correction, at $6.50 per M	40 95
	composition on Legislative Manual from context, 4 pages, and pages 384A to 672F, and 673 to 731, 394,680 ems, @ 30c	108 40
	presswork, 378 tokens, @ 15c	56 70
	composition on Official House Journal, pages 1,185 to 1,504, 1,600 copies: 658,320 ems, @ 8c	52 66
	presswork, 280 tokens, @ 15c	42 00
	composition on Official Senate Journal, pages 689 to 944, 1,600 copies: 523,726 ems, @ 8c	41 90
	presswork, 224 tokens, @ 15c	33 60
	composition on 4,000 Daily Journals, pages, 728 to 963, 1,409,170 ems, @ 30c	422 75
	presswork, 1,037 tokens, @ 15c	155 55
	composition on 14,000 Public Acts, 1891, pages 17 to 64, 117,216 ems, @ 25c	29 30
	presswork, 354 tokens, @ 15c	53 10
20	composition on House bills from No. 313 to 397 inclusive:	
	small pica, 1,272,271 ems, @ 14c	178 12
	long primer, 46,332 ems, @ 14c	6 49
	presswork, 591 tokens, @ 15c	88 65
	composition on Senate bills from No. 187 to 208 inclusive:	
	small pica, 543,004 ems, @ 14c	76 02
	extra composition on bill 194, 6,525 ems, @ 14c	91
	presswork, 309 tokens, @ 15c	46 35
Apr. 30	printing 200 title agreed to, Senate, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	printing 200 bill read third time, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	printing 200 ½ blank questions relative to numbers of books on hand, sam. 16	1 72
	paper for same	60
	printing 200 journal blanks, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	50
	printing 200 receipts for bill blanks, sam. 6	35
	paper for same	25
May 12	printing 500 maps showing Congressional Districts, 2 colors	10 00
	paper for same	4 00
	150 by the com. on ——, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	500 roll call, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	50
	200 Journal blanks, general order, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	200 Journal blanks, referred to committee of whole	50
	paper for sa ne	25
	furnishing 300 envelopes, 50c; printing, 45c	95
Apr. 30	furnishing and printing 300 large envelopes	1 35
	Amount carried forward	$11,909 56

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$11,909 56
Apr. 30	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 25 placards, "no admittance"	1 50
	cardboard for same	50
May 8	500 slips gummed, "introduced by Mr. Doremus," sam. 6	95
19	500 amendment by inserting, sam. 6	95
	paper for same	50
	500 blanks, striking out, etc.	95
	paper for same	50
Apr. 29	time waiting for copy of Senate Journal, 11:30 to 1:00 o'clock, making 1½ hours for 20 men @ 30c	9 00
May 8	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For publishing advertisement of sealed proposals, renting State block, 1½ fol., 10 times	5 82
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
June 8	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 256 blank proposals for coal:	
	comp. 26,622 ems, $7.98; presswork, $6.00	13 98
	250 blank proposals for printing:	
	comp. 64,042 ems, $19.21; presswork, $4.00	23 21
	150 blank proposals for print paper:	
	comp, 31,006 ems, $9.30; presswork, $3.00	12 30
	250 blank proposals for binding:	
	comp. 49,401 ems, $14.82; presswork, $4.00	18 82
	300 blank proposals for stationery:	
	comp. 181,028 ems, $39.30; presswork, $7.00	46 30
	7,680 note heads for Senate	8 00
	1,920 letter heads, copy ink	2 00
9	printing 2,000 copies of Sherman and Porter memorial, comp. 129,360 ems @ 30c	38 80
	presswork, 216 tokens @ 15c	32 40
	5 reams of 100 lb enamel paper, 500 lb @ 12½c	62 50
	700 sheets embossed antique paper for covers @ 3½c	24 50
	printing 2,000 covers, sam. 13	4 80
10	alterations, etc., on Public acts, 16½ hours @ 30c	4 94
	" " Memorial pamphlet, 30½ hours @ 30c	9 15
	" " House Official Journal, 9¼ hours @ 30c	2 85
	" " Senate Official Journal, 7¼ hours @ 30c	2 17
	comp. on 2,000 copies of reprint of Legislative Manual, from page 1 to 240, 961,542 ems @ 30c	288 46
	presswork, 270 tokens @ 15c	40 50
16	comp. on Official House Journal, page 1505 to 1856, 788,142 ems @ 8c	59 05
	presswork, 266 tokens @ 15c	39 90
	comp. on reprint of Official House Journal (by order of Mr. Miller) page 385 to 400, 32,386 ems @ 8c	2 59
	presswork, 14 tokens @ 15c	2 10
	comp. on Official Senate Journal, page 945 to 1216, 550,512 ems @ 8c	44 04
	presswork, 238 tokens @ 15c	35 70
	composition on reprint of Senate Journal (by order of Mr. Murphy), pages 321 to 336 and 529 to 544, 65,347 ems, at 8c	5 22
	presswork, 28 tokens, @ 15c	4 20
	composition on supplement to Alpena county sanitary convention (2,000 copies), pages 1 to 31, 163,549 ems, @ 30c	49 06
	presswork, 99 tokens, @ 15c	14 85
	composition on daily Legislative Journal, pages 965 to 1231, 1,515,725 ems, @ 30c	454 72
	presswork, 1,166 tokens, @ 15c	174 90
	composition on 14,000 copies of Public Acts, pages 65 to 128, 157,238 ems, @ 25c	39 07
	presswork, 472 tokens, @ 15c	70 80
	composition on Senate bills from file No. 209 to 221, long primer, 25,048 ems; small pica, 82,082 ems, @ 14c	15 00
	presswork, 75 tokens, @ 15c	11 25
	composition on House bills from file No. 398 to 451, long primer, 502,524 ems; small pica, 419,881 ems, @ 14c	129 14
	presswork, 531 tokens, @ 15c	79 65
18	200 advertising slips for letting contract, composition, $2.42; presswork, $1.00	3 42
16	200 roll calls (House), sam. 16	1 72
	paper for same	50
	100 transmit blanks, sam. 16	1 50
	paper for same	50
	200 amendment blanks, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	Amount carried forward	$13,805 54

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

PRINTING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$13,805 54
June 3	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 200 report accepted, Senate, sam. 6	50
	paper for same	25
	200 general order, sam 6	50
	paper for same	25
8	400 roll calls sam. 6	80
	paper for same	25
16	2,500 blank comp. slips, $3.95; paper, $1.00	4 95
9	waiting for copy on daily Journal from 10:30 to 11:45, 18 men, 1¼ hours each, @ 30c	6 75
	Deduct $66.50 from account. See page 321 Journal.	
	Total for printing	$13,819 79

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed October 29, 1890.	
Oct. 28	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 2,970 volumes Joint Documents, Vol. 1, sheep, @ 16c	$475 20
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 25	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 2,970 volumes Joint Documents, Vol. 2	475 20
	" 1,500 " " " " 3	240 00
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 1,470 volumes Joint Documents, Vol. 3, ½ sheep	235 00
	" 1,878 " " " " 4, "	300 48
	stamping "State Property" on 900 Howell's Statutes	9 00
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
Jan. 12	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 40 blocks, introduction of bills, @ 2c	80
	" 30 " committee reports, @ 2c	60
	" 5 " message from Senate, @ 5c	25
	" 40 " resolutions offered, @ 1½c	60
	" 100 " committee reports, @ 2c	2 00
	" 3 " roll calls	05
	" 5 " message from Senate	25
15	binding 4 books House bills, ½ Russia, 12 qrs., @ 20c	2 40
	ruling, $2.00; paging, $2.00; paper, $2.00	6 00
	making labels for each book, @ 75c	3 00
	binding 4 books Senate bills, cap. ½ Russia, 12 qrs.	2 40
	ruling, $2.00; paging, $2.00; paper, $2.00	6 00
	making labels for each book, @ 75c	3 00
	binding 1 book regular index cap. ½ Russia, 3 qrs.	60
	ruling, 50c; cutting index, 75c	1 25
	making labels for sides	50
	binding 1 ledger, 220 pages, ½ med. ½ Rus., 3 qrs.	60
	ruling, 75c; paging, 50c; paper, 50c	1 75
	cutting index	75
	binding 1 book joint resolutions, ½ Rus., 3 qrs.	60
	paging, 50c; ruling, 50c; paper, 50c	1 50
	making labels for sides	50
	binding 2 incidental expense books, ½ Rus.	2 00
	numbering, $1.00; perforating, $1.00	2 00
	binding 1 certificate book, Rus,	1 25
	numbering, 50c; perforating, 50c	1 00
20	binding 1 book enrolling and engrossing, ¾ Rus.	1 35
22	" 1 file book, 300 pages, ½ Rus.	1 00
	ruling, 50c; paper for same, 50c	1 00
	making labels for same	75
	binding 1 book, third reading, ½ roan	1 00
	ruling, 50c; paper for same, 50c	1 00
	making labels for sides	75
13	furnishing material and making 150 mailing boards, @ 5c	7 50
	cutting board for same	50
15	binding 4 books, House bills, 250 pages each, cap. 12 qrs., @ 20c	2 40
	ruling, $2.00; paging, $2.00; paper, $2.00	6 00
	making labels for sides of each, @ 75c	3 00
	binding 1 ledger, 300 pages cap, ½ medium, ½ Russia, 4 quires, @ 20c	80
	Amount carried forward	$1,[illegible] 58

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed January 28, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$1,808 58
Jan. 15	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For ruling, 75c; paging, 50c; paper, 50c	1 75
	cutting index	75
	binding 2 incidental expense books, ½ Russia	2 00
	numbering, $1.00; perforating, $1.00	2 00
	binding 2 certificate books, ½ Russia	1 25
	numbering, $2.00; perforating, $1.00	3 00
	binding 1 book, enrolling and engrossing, ¾ Russia, 6 quires, @ 45c	2 70
	binding 1 blank book, 200 pages cap, ½ Russia, 3 qrs.	60
	ruling, 50c; paging, 50c; paper, 50c; cutting index, 75c	2 25
23	500 members No. of seats, $3.00; cardboard, $2.00	5 00
27	folding and stitching 60,800 sheets of Legislative Journal at 7c per hundred, from Jan. 7 to Jan. 24	42 56
	extra folding, furnishing wrapping paper, putting on stamps and mailing 1,360 daily journals each day for 13 days, at 70c per day	123 76
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 5	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For 1,000 blanks, Mich. in the war, sam. 13	2 80
10	1,000 circulars, bills presented	1 83
2	binding 5 books, as follows: 1 book committee on ways and means, 1 book committee on fisheries, 1 book committee on elections, 1 book committee on roads and bridges, 1 book committee on judiciary, each book cap, ½ Russia and 2 qrs. each 5x2, 10 qrs, @ 20c	2 00
	ruling same, 25c each	1 25
	paging same, 50c each	2 50
	cutting index, 75c each	3 75
	making labels, 75c each	3 75
	paper for index, 25c each	1 25
	binding 1 book, statement of bills and claims, lettered on side, 5 qrs., @ 30c	1 50
	paper for index for same	35
	ruling same, 25c; paging, 50c	75
	cutting index, 75c; labels for sides, 75c	1 50
	making 100 blocks	2 00
	" 30 " note heads	45
	" 20 " letter heads	40
6	ruling 2,000 letter heads, 1 side	1 50
	" 4,000 note " 1 "	75
	blocking 36 blocks letter heads, H. of R.	72
	" 48 " note heads, H. of R., @ 1½c	72
	" 27 " " " Senate, @ 1½c	72
	" 81 " letter " " @ 2c	1 62
	" 71 " note " " @ 1½c	1 07
	" 40 " letter " Secretary of Senate, @ 2c	80
	" 77 " note " " " @ 1½c	1 16
	" 17 " " " " " @ 1½c	25
	ruling 6,500 sheets letter heads	4 00
	" 8,100 " note "	6 00
2	binding 8 books, as follows: 1 for counties and townships, 1 for liquor traffic, 1 for roads and bridges, 1 for insurance, 1 for education, 1 for labor interests, 1 for cities and villages, 1 for finance and appropriations—making 8 books in all, and for each cap paper, 2 quires @ 20c, ½ Russia	3 20
	paper for index, each 25c	2 00
	ruling " " "	2 00
	cutting " " " 75c	6 00
	labels for sides " "	6 00
	ruling the book " 50c	4 00
	binding 1 general order book, Russia ends and bands, 6 quires, @ 35c	2 10
	paper, $1.75; ruling, $1.00	2 75
	making 20 blocks Mr. —— offered resolution, @ 1½c	30
	" 30 " introducing bills, @ 1½c	45
	folding and stitching 500 sheets bill No. 2, @ 7c	35
	" " 500 reprints of same, @ 7c	35
	cutting, mounting and finishing complete 150 committee lists on board 10½x16½ inches, lined on back and bordered, @ 20c	30 00
6	binding 1 book finance and appropriations, cap, ½ Russia, 2 quires, @ 20c	40
	paper for index for same	25
	ruling same	25
	cutting index, 75c; paging, 50c	1 25
	labels for sides	75
	folding and stitching 1,500 bills, No. 21	1 05
	counting and trimming 500 " 27	35
	" " " 28	35
	Amount carried forward	$2,100 74

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,100 74
Feb. 13	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and trimming 500 sheets bill No. 12	35
	counting " " " 53	35
	furnishing board and cutting and making 25 boards for files @ 5c	1 25
2	binding 6 books, each 100 double pages, cap, ½ Russia, 8 qrs. @ 20c	3 60
	paper for index for each, 25c	1 50
	ruling index for each, 25c	1 50
	cutting " 75c	4 50
	paging " 50c	3 00
	binding 6 minute books, cap, ½ Russia, 12 quires @ 20c	2 40
	paper for same, $3.00; ruling, $1.80; paging, $3.00	7 80
	labels for side	3 00
	binding 1 index book, cap, ½ Russia, 3 qrs. @ 20c	60
	paper for same, 75c; ruling, 75c	1 50
	cutting index, 75c; labels for sides, 50c	1 25
	binding 1 house joint resolutions, cap, ½ Russia, 2 qrs. @ 20c	40
	paper for same, 50c; paging, 50c	1 00
	labels for sides	50
	making 400 mailing boards @ 5c	20 00
	folding and stitching 1,000 sheets bill No. 2 @ 7c	70
	" " 1,000 " 34 "	70
	" " 500 " 3 "	35
	" " 500 " 18 "	35
	" " 500 " 21 "	35
	" " 500 " 33 "	35
	" " 500 " 42 "	35
	" " 500 " 50 "	35
	folding and stitching 500 sheet bill, No. 75, @ 7c	35
	" " " 500 " " " 78, "	35
	" " " 500 " " " 70, "	35
	cutting, mounting and finishing complete 75 com. lists on board 10½x16½ lined on back and bordered, @ 20c	15 00
	trimming 500 bills, No. 28, @ 7c	35
	" 500 " " 51, "	35
	" 4,500 " " 57, "	3 15
	" 3,500 " " 58, "	2 45
	" 2,000 " " 61, "	1 40
	" 500 " " 67, "	35
	" 500 " " 76, "	35
	" 500 " " 82, "	35
6	folding and trimming 500 bills, No. 101, @ 7c	35
	" " " 500 " " 102, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 104, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 105, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 106, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 111, "	35
	counting and trimming 500 bills, No. 38, @ 7c	35
	" " " 500 " " 63, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 109, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 6, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 37, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 122, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 132, "	35
	" " " 500 " " 133, "	35
9	binding 4 books for Senate bills, cap, ½ Russia, each 2 quires, @ 20c	1 60
	paging, each 50c	2 00
	ruling each 50c	2 00
	labels on sides of each, @ 75c	3 00
	counting and trimming 500 bills, No. 7	35
	" " " 500 " " 164	35
	" " " 500 " " 186	35
	" " " 500 " " 153	35
	" " " 500 " " 171	35
	" " " 500 " " 23	35
	" " " 500 " " 38	35
	" " " 500 " " 54	35
	" " " 500 " " 161	35
	" " " 500 " " 17	35
	" " " 500 " " 5	35
	folding " " 500 " " 71	35
	" " " 500 " " 117	35
	pasting " " 1,500 " " 94	1 05
	counting " " 500 " " 21	35
	Amount carried forward	$2,202 99

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,202 99
Feb. 9	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For counting and trimming 500 bills, No. 46	35
	" " " 500 " " 77	35
	" " " 500 " " 79	35
	" " " 500 " " 114	35
	" " " 500 " " 135	35
	" " " 500 " " 150	35
	" " " 500 " " 151	35
11	" " " 500 " " 157	35
13	folding " " 500 substitute for bills Nos. 22 and 24	35
	" and stitching 11,500 sheets bill No. 162	8 05
	" pasting and trimming 1,000 sheets bill No. 8	70
	" and stitching Legislative Journals from Jan. 24 to Feb. 12, 76,000, @ 7c per 100	53 20
	furnishing wrappers, extra folding, putting on stamps and mailing 1,378 Daily Legislative Journals, from Jan. 24 to Feb. 12, 13 days, @ 70c per 100	125 40
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
Jan. 22	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For stamping 1,150 vols. Howell's Statutes on side	11 50
Feb. 19	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For binding 6 coal check books, @ 12½c	75
	numbering same 1 to 1,200 twice, on stub and check	2 40
	perforating same	75
Mar. 17	folding and stitching Legislative Journal from Feb. 12 to March 17, 176,000, @ 7c	123 20
	folding and stitching 500 extra Journals ordered by house, 1,000 sheets	70
	extra folding, furnishing wrappers and putting on stamps, and mailing 1,385 Journals daily for 23 days, @ 70c per 100	222 96
Feb. 18	folding, counting, etc., 500 sheets, bill No. 90	35
	" " 500 " " 146	35
	" " 500 " " 96	35
	" " 500 " " 88	35
	" " 500 " " 45	35
	" " 500 " " 143	35
	" " 500 " " 174	35
	" " 500 " " 201	35
	" " 500 " " 210	35
	" " 500 " " 62	35
	" " 500 " " 206	35
	" " 500 " " 4	35
	" " 500 " " 233	35
	" " 500 " " 100	35
	" " 500 " " 103	35
	" " 1,000 " " 10	70
	" " 1,000 " " 228	70
	" " 2,500 " " 173	1 75
	furnishing board and cutting 150 same for joint resolutions, @ 5c	7 50
21	folding, counting, etc., 500 bills, No. 212	35
	" " 1,000 " 224	70
23	counting and trimming 500 " 122	35
	" " " 500 sheets bill No. 259	35
	" " " 500 " " " 192	35
	" " " 500 " " " 179	35
	" " " 500 " " " 84	35
	" " " 500 " " " 184	35
	" trimming and folding 500 sheets bill No. 179	35
	" " " " 500 " " " 169	35
25	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill No. 54	70
	counting and trimming 500 sheets bill No. 315	35
	" " " 500 " " " 217	35
	" " " 500 " " " 143	35
	" " " 500 " " " 3	35
	" " " 500 " " " 124	35
	" " " 500 " " " 318	35
	" " " 500 " " " 319	35
	" " " 500 H. J. resolution No. 7	35
	" " " 500 sheets bill No. 313	35
	" " " 500 " " " 66	35
	" " " 500 " " " 92	35
	" " " 500 " " " 60	35
	" " " 500 " " " 93	35
	" " " 500 " " " 243	35
	Amount carried forward	$2,781 12

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,781 12
Feb. 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill No. 249	70
	" " " 1,000 " " " 331	70
Mar. 2	counting and trimming 500 " " " 195	35
	" " " 500 " " " 306	35
	" " " 500 " " " 56	35
	" " " 500 " " " 293	35
	" " " 500 " " " 340	35
	" " " 500 " " " 284	35
	" " " 500 " " " 245	35
	" " " 500 " " " 158	35
	folding and stitching 10,000 " " " 247	7 00
	binding 1 book House bills, 2 qrs., @ 20c	40
	paper for same, 50c; ruling, 50c	1 00
	paging from pages 801 to 1,000	50
	labels for sides	75
4	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 322, 687, 39, 24, 243, 310, 315, 244 and 272, each 35c	3 15
	folding and stitching 2,000 sheets, bill 195	1 40
	" " pasting 1,000 " " 208	70
5	" " " 1,000 " " 230	70
	counting and trimming 500 sheets, substitute for Nos. 68 and 69	35
	" " 200 " reprint No. 146	14
	" " 500 each of bills Nos. 225, 639, 281 and 262, each 35c	1 40
	cutting 625 sheets report paper in pieces	75
10	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 125, 126, 132, 134, 129, 131, 130, 138, 135, 137, 127, 124, 133, 139, 148, 151, 142, 140, 141, 153, 147 and 144, @ 35c	7 70
	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 145, 154 and 154, at 35c. each	1 05
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 128 and 136, @ 70c	1 40
	making 100 blocks of amendments, @ 2c	2 00
	furnishing board and cutting 300 file boards for Journal, @ 5c	15 00
11	furnishing and cutting 150 file boards, @ 5c	7 50
13	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 161, 167, 159, 166, 165, 156, 163, 168, 158, 160, 162, 157, 171, 169, 146, 180, 179, 172, 184, 176, 173, 175, 174, 181, 182, 183, 177, and 178, @ 35c	9 80
14	folding and stitching 6,000 sheets, bill 149	4 20
	" " 3,500 " " 150	2 45
	" " 2,500 " " 155	1 75
	" pasting 1,000 " " each 170 and 185	1 40
	counting and trimming 500 sheets S. J. Res. No. 4	35
16	" " 500 " each of bills Nos. 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 186, 187, 188, and 189, @ 35c	3 50
	folding and stitching 3,000 sheets, bill 164	2 10
17	cutting and trimming 500 " each of bills Nos. 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 202 and 205, @ 35c	2 45
Feb. 18	pasting and trimming 1,000 sheets, bill No. 63	70
	folding and stitching 2,000 " " " 64	1 40
	counting and trimming 500 joint resolution No. 1	35
	" " " 500 sheets, bill 26	35
	" " " 500 " " 40	35
	" " " 500 " " 69	35
	" " " 500 " " 34	35
	" " " 500 " " 51	35
	" " " 500 " " 20	35
	" " " 500 " " 77	35
	" " " 500 " " 1	35
	" " " 500 " " 35	35
	" " " 500 " " 59	35
	" " " 500 " " 32	35
	" " " 500 " " 49	35
	" " " 500 " " 74	35
	" " " 500 " " 67	35
	" " " 500 " " 130	35
	" " " 500 " " 215	35
	" " " 500 " " 8	35
	" " " 500 " " 78	35
	" " " 500 " " 52	35
	" " " 500 " " 65	35
	" " " 500 " " 50	35
	folding, pasting, etc., 1,000 bills, No. 31	70
	12 filing boards, @ 5c	60
	25 " " @ 5c	1 25
	Amount carried forward	$2,878 56

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,878 56
Feb. 20	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding, counting, etc., 500 sheets, bill 99	35
	" " " 500 " " 102	35
	" " " 500 " " 89	35
	" " " 500 " " 105	35
	" " " 500 " " 44	35
	" " " 500 " " 93	35
	" " " 500 " " 95	35
	" " " 500 " " 75	35
	" " " 500 " " 103	35
	" " " 500 " " 101	35
	" " " 500 " " 86	35
	folding and counting 500 sheets bill 100	35
	" " 500 " " 108	35
	" " 500 " " 109	35
	" " 500 " " 129	35
	" " 500 " " 124	35
	" " 500 " " 70	35
	" " 500 " " 118	35
	" " 500 " " 117	35
	" " 500 " " 126	35
	" " 500 " " 107	35
	" " 500 " " 87	35
	" " 500 " " 48	35
23	counting and trimming 500 sheets bill 131	35
	" " 500 " " 137	35
	" " 500 " " 143	35
	" " 500 " " 133	35
	" " 500 " " 113	35
	" " 500 " " 111	35
	" " 500 " " 119	35
	" " 500 " " 134	35
	" folding 500 " " 79	35
	" pasting 1,500 " " 121	1 05
	" trimming 500 " " 76	35
	" " 500 " " 142	35
	" " 500 " " 66	35
	" " 500 " " 115	35
	" " 500 " " 45	35
	" " 500 " " 68	35
	" " 500 " " 137	35
	" " 500 H. joint resolution No. 5	35
	" " 500 sheets bill 116	35
	" " 500 " " 154	35
	" " 500 " " 140	35
	" " 500 " " 150	35
	" " 500 " " 125	35
	" " 500 " " 151	35
	" " 500 " " 155	35
	" " 500 sheets bill 144	35
	6 file boards @ 5c	30
Mar. 2	counting and trimming 500 sheets bill 186	35
	" " 500 " 188	35
	" " 500 " 189	35
	ruling 100 folio pages com. book	50
	paper for same	50
4	folding and stitching 2,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 194, 196, 197 and 198 @ $1.40 each	5 60
	folding and counting 500 sheets, bill 187	35
6	counting and trimming 500 sheets each bills Nos. 190 and 209	70
	" " 500 " " " " 311, 312, 320, 180, 313, 284, 204, 161, 165, 167, 216, 200, 166, 229, 181, 39, 185, 194, 5, 9 and 6 @ 35c each	7 35
	folding and counting 500 sheets each of bills 316, 168 and 177 @ 35c each	1 05
	" stitching 7,500 sheets bill 203	5 25
	" " 2,500 " 246	1 75
	furnishing and cutting 5 file boards @ 5c	25
	" " 36 "	1 80
	folding 500 memorial exercises	15
	binding 1 committee book on bank and corporations, ½ Russia, 3 qrs. @ 20c	60
	paper for same, 75c; ruling, 50c; paging, 50c	1 75
	cutting index, 75c; labels for sides, 75c	1 50
	binding 1 book, paged from 801 to 1,000, ½ Russia, 2 qrs.	40
	paper for same, 50c; ruling, 50c; paging, 50c	1 50
	labels for sides	75
	Amount carried forward	$2,929 51

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed March 25, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$2,929 51
Mar. 10	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 126, 131, 139, 123, 130, 129, 127, 128, 118, 122, 140, 109, 143, 144, 145 and 125 @ 35c each	5 60
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill No. 141	70
13	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 147, 148 and 149 @ 35c each	2 80
	folding and stitching 1,500 sheets bill No. 146 @ 35c	1 05
16	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 156 and 158 @ 35c	70
17	folding and stitching 2,500 sheets bill No. 155	1 75
	counting and trimming 500 sheets bill No. 51	35
	folding, stitching and binding 400 copies of Senate calendar @ 5c	20 00
	ruling 24 reams paper for same	12 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
23	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For folding and counting 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 157, 159, 160, 162 and 163 @ 35c	1 75
	folding and counting 100 sheets each of Nos. 76 and 77	14
	" " pasting 300 sheets No. 59 reprint	21
	" " counting 500 sheets joint resolution No. 3	35
25	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 164, 165, 166 and 167 @ 35c	1 40
	" " " J. R. bill No. 4	35
28	binding 1 index for bills, cap, ½ Russ., 2 qrs. @ 20c	40
	ruling same, 50c; paper for same, 50c	1 00
	cutting index in same	75
	making labels for sides	75
30	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 168, 169, 171, 172 and 170 @ 35c	1 75
Apr. 1	100 blocks amendment blanks @ 2c	2 00
4	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 173, 174 and 175 @ 35c	1 05
7	" " " 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 172, 176, 177, 182, 185, 180, 178, 181, 183 and 184 @ 35c	3 50
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill No. 179	70
13	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 167 and 186 @ 35c	70
16	" " " 500 " " " Nos. 142 and 161 @ 35c	70
	finishing and cutting 50 file boards @ 5c	2 50
Mar. 23	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 203, 206, 208, 209, 212, 213, 219, 233, 222, 218, 215, 220, 236, 211, 221, 217, and 294, @ 35c	5 95
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 201, 207, 210 and 216, @ 70c	2 80
	" " counting 500 sheets J. R. No. 5	35
25	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 235, 229, 238, 224, 227, 234, 225 and 237, @ 35c	2 80
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 223, 226, 228, 230 and 231 @ 70c	3 50
	" " stitching 2,000 sheets bill No. 255	1 40
	" " " 2,500 " " " 240	1 75
27	counting and trimming 500 " each of bills Nos. 252, 241, 244, 249, 246, 248, 255 and 251, @ 35c	2 80
	counting and trimming 500 sheets each, J. R., Nos. 6 and 7, @ 35c	70
	folding and stitching 2,500 " No. 239	1 75
	" " pasting 1,000 sheets No 250	70
28	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 242, 243, 247, 253, 254, 271, 258, 260, 261, 259, 262, 263, 257, 264, 265, 267, 273, 266, 272, 274 and 268, @ 35c	7 35
	folding and stitching 2,000 sheets bill No. 256	1 40
April 1	" " " and binding 400 calendars, cloth backs, no sample, @5c	20 00
2	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills, Nos. 270, 276, and 277, @ 35c	1 05
	folding and pasting 1,000 " " " " " 275, and 278, @ 70c	1 40
	" " " 1,500 " bill No. 280	1 05
7	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 281, 282, 283, 285, 286, 287, 288 and 290, @ 35c	2 80
	folding and pasting 1,500 sheets bill No. 284	1 05
13	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 291, 294, 295, 296 and 297, @ 35c	1 75
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill, No. 293	70
	" " stitching 3,500 " " " 292	2 45
	" " " 30,500 " " " 269	21 35
14	cutting and trimming 500 sheets, bill No. 298	35
16	counting " " 500 " each of bills Nos. 301, 305, 303, 306, 307, 279, 232, 315, 311, 304 and 309, @ 35c	3 85
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 299, 300, 310, 312 and 314	3 50
16	" " " 1,500 " bill No. 302	1 05
	" " stitching 2,000 " " 308	1 40
	blocking 10 blocks receipts, @ 1½c	15
Mar. 24	making 20 blocks, letter size, @ 2c	40
	" 56 " note " @ 1½c	84
	Amount carried forward	$3,092 85

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$3,092 85
Mar. 24	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For cutting paper for same	75
25	making 50 large blocks, 9x13¼, @ 4c	2 00
	cutting paper for same	50
30	blotting paper	75
Apr. 2	making 10 blocks letter heads, @ 2c	20
7	" 45 " " " @ 2c	90
	cutting paper for same	50
	ruling 750 sheets cap paper	1 25
	making 3 blocks	06
17	folding and stitching Legislative Journals from March 17 to April 17, 148,200 sheets, @ 7c	103 74
10	200 extra copies	14
	extra folding, furnishing wrappers, putting on stamps and mailing 1,335 Journals daily for 22 days, @ 70c	213 29
	Allowed May 27, 1891.	
May 11	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 75 blocks, lith. headings, Senate	1 12
	" 75 " " " House	1 12
	cutting paper for same, 1,500 sheets	1 50
	ruling " " " 1,500 "	4 00
13	making 75 blocks, lith. letter heads	1 50
	cutting paper for same	1 00
	ruling " " "	3 50
14	making 20 large blocks from rept. paper	60
	cutting paper for same	50
Apr. 27	1,200 sheets autograph paper for 300 copies of Manuals for members of Legislature	2 75
	ruling same	1 25
May 19	folding and stitching Legislative Journal from April 17 to May 13, 159,600 sheets, @ 7c	111 72
	extra folding, putting on stamps and mailing 1,330 Journals daily, for 24 days, @ 70c	231 84
April 27	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 188, 189, 190, 192 and 193, @ 35c	1 75
	folding and stitching 6,000 sheets, bill No. 187	4 20
	pasting 1,000 sheets, bill No. 191	70
	folding 500 maps for bill No. 190	15
	pasting 500 " " " " 190	75
May 1	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 195, 196 and 197, @ 35c	1 05
4	folding and stitching 6,500 sheets, bill No. 194	4 55
8	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 198, 199, 200, 201 and 202 @ 35c	1 75
13	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 203, 204 and 206, @ 35c	1 05
	folding and pasting 1,500 sheets, bill No. 205	1 05
	" " " 1,500 " " " 207	1 05
	counting and trimming 500 " " " 208	35
April 27	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets each of bills Nos. 313 and 318, @ 70c	1 40
	" " " 1,500 " " " " 322 " 327	2 10
	folding and stitching 7,000 sheets of bill No. 340	4 90
	counting and trimming H. joint resolution No. 8	35
	" " 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 316, 317, 320, 321, 323, 325, 326, 319, 324, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 338, 339, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345 and 346, @ 35c	9 45
May 1	folding and stitching 3,500 sheets of bill No. 356	2 45
	counting and trimming H. joint resolution No. 9	35
	" " 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 347, 348, 349, 352, 361, 350, 351, 353, 355, 354, 357, 359 and 360, @ 35c	4 55
4	folding and stitching 11,000 sheets bill No. 364	7 70
8	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 369, 366, 372, 373 358, 370, 367, 363, 376, 365, 368, 375, 378, 379, 382, 377, 383 and 384, @ 35c	6 30
	folding and pasting 1,500 sheets each of bills Nos. 362 and 380	2 10
	" " 1,000 " " " " 371,374 and 381	2 10
	furnishing and cutting 150 file boards, @ 5c	7 50
13	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 385, 386, 387 and 388, @ 35c	1 40
	" " 500 " H. joint resolution No. 10	35
14	" " 500 " bill No. 390	35
	folding and pasting 1,500 " " 389	1 05
18	counting and trimming 500 sheets each bills Nos. 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396 and 397, @ 35c	2 45
25	Darius D. Thorp,	
	For binding 1,091 volumes joint documents, Vol. 4, ½ sheep, @ 16c	174 56
	Amount carried forward	$4,029 15

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

BINDING.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed June 24, 1891.	
	Amount brought forward	$4,029 15
May 26	Robt. Smith & Co.,	
	For making 16 blocks Legislature	24
28	" 46 " note size, @ ½c	69
	" 300 " 8x8½, @ 2c	6 00
	cutting paper for same	1 00
June 5	making 8 blocks letter size, @ 2c	16
	" 40 " note size, @ 1½c	60
	" 45 " rept. paper 9x13, @ 3c	1 35
	cutting paper for same	75
15	making 22 blocks, @ 1½c	33
17	" 4 " 6x13, @ 3c	12
	" 14 " note size, @ 1½c	21
	" 154 " " " @ 1½c	2 31
	folding and stitching Legislative Journal from May 18 to June 16, 146,600 sheets, @ 7c	102 62
	extra folding, furnishing wrappers, putting on stamps and mailing 1,380 Journals daily for 22 days, @ 70c	212 52
	binding 5,300 Legislative Manuals, @ 44c	2,332 00
May 22	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 398, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411 and 412, @ 35c	4 90
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets, bill No. 399	70
	" " 500 " re-print bill No. 11	35
26	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 413, 414, 415, 416, 417 and 418, @ 35c	2 10
	counting and trimming H. J. resolution No. 12	35
June 1	" " 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 419, 420, 422, 423, 424 and 425, @ 35c	2 10
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets, bill No. 421	70
8	binding certificate book numbered from 2001 to 3000, ½ Russia	1 25
	numbering same, $1.00; perforating, 50c	1 50
	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 426, 427, 428, 431, 432, 433 and 434, @ 35c	2 45
	counting and trimming H. J. resolution No. 13	35
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets, bill No. 429	70
	folding and pasting 1,500 sheets bill No. 430	1 05
10	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 435, 436, 437, 438 and 439 @ 35c	1 75
	counting and trimming 15,500 sheets bill No. 440	10 85
15	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449 and 450 @ 35c	3 15
	folding and pasting 1,500 sheets bill No. 447	1 05
	folding and pasting 1,000 sheets bill No. 451	70
18	cutting and trimming 500 sheets each, of bills Nos. 452, 453, 454 and 455 @ 35c.	1 40
May 22	folding and pasting 500 sheets bill No. 209	35
June 1	counting and trimming 500 sheets each of bills Nos. 210, 211, 212 and 213 @ 35c	1 40
	" " " 500 " " " " 214, 215 and 216 @ 35c	1 05
	" " " 500 " " " " 217 and 218 @ 35c	70
10	" " " 500 " " " " 219 and 220 @ 35c	70
15	" " " 500 sheets bill No. 221	35
9	binding 2,000 copies Sherman and Porter memorial @ 2c	40 00
	Total for binding	$6,771 73

STATIONERY.

	Allowed July 30, 1890.	
July 19	Three Rivers Paper Co.,	
	For 297 bdls., 594 12-20 reams, 27x40, 58-lb 34,486 lb @ $4.85	$1,672 57
	Allowed August 26, 1890.	
Aug. 18	Three Rivers Paper Co.,	
	For 198 bdls., 396 reams, 27x40, 58-lb book report, 22,968 lb, @ $4.85	1,113 94
	20 " 60 " 25x36, 45-lb " tint, 2,700 lb @ $5.25	141 75
20	84 " 253 5-20 reams, 25x36, 45-lb book tint, 11,399 lb, @ $5.25	598 44
	59 " 119 reams, 27x40, 58-lb white report, 6,903 lb, @ $4.85	334 79
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
Nov. 14	Three Rivers Paper Co.,	
	For 325 bdls., 650 reams, 27x40, 58-lb, 37,700 lb, @ $5.25	1,979 25
20	346 " 812 6-20 reams, 42,405 lb, @ $5.25	2,226 26
April 3	20 reams 25x38, 60-lb @ $4.80	96 00
	Amount carried forward	$8,163 00

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed November 26, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$8,163 00
Nov. 22	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 15 doz. pyramid pins, sample 198, @ 75c	11 25
	2 doz. pat. reservoir mucilage pots, 10 oz., sample 156 @ $3.60	7 20
	4 " " " 5 " 155 @ $2.00	8 00
	3 lb colored linen twine, sample 205, @ 45c	1 35
	9 lb white " " 206, @ 55c	4 95
	10 lb gray flax twine, sample 208, @ 21c	2 10
	2 doz. qts, Sanford's Prem. fluid, n. o. c., @ $4.40	8 80
	2 " pts. " " " $2.60	5 20
	3 qts. violet ink, n. o. c.	2 20
	3 " cardinal red, n. o. c.	4 50
	14 doz. Rogers' black handle 6 inch steel erasers, sample 110, @ $4.25	59 50
	2 gro. A. A. Faber's 1892 penholders, sample 64, @ $2.70	5 40
	2 doz. No. 3 Crown penholders, n. o. c.	2 00
	1 doz. No. 7 rubber " short, sample 68	1 40
	4 gr. gro. rubber bands, $18.35, less 50 per cent	9 18
	12 doz. No. 5 thumb tacks, sample 188, @ 40c	4 80
	2 gross Faber's hex. pencils, sam. 33, @ $6.10	12 20
	½ " " Sib. " " 34, @ $10.00	5 00
	1 " No. 2 I. B. & E. pencils, R. T., sam. 38	5 25
	1 " A. A. Faber's tip blue pencils, sam. 35	7 50
	5 lbs. A. W. Faber's para pencil rubber, sam. 95, @ $1.00	5 00
	2 M. No. 6½ linen envelopes, n. o. c., @ $4.75	9 50
	2 doz. qts. Sanford's mucilage, sam. 112½, @ $6.50	13 00
	9 gross Leon Isaac's pens, sam. 53, @ $1.50	13 50
	13 " Esterbrook's pens, $8.40, 25% off	6 30
	½ doz. bottles pounce, n. o. c.	75
	½ " 5½ in. ruling pens, sam. 180, @ $4.25	2 13
	½ " 5 " " " " 181, @ $8.00	4 00
	1 " 12 " brass rulers, " 173	90
	1 " 18 " " " " 174	1 35
	½ " 15 " flexible " " 176	1 88
	8 reams 16 lb. legal cap, " 16, @ 20c	25 60
	5 " 16 lb. " " lines numbered, sam. 17, @ 25c	20 00
	1 ream 18 lb. O. B. linen, sam. 18, @ 30c	5 40
	1 doz. 402 mem. books, n. o. c.	2 00
	2 reams 40 lb. C. manilla paper, sam. 3, @ 8c	6 40
	3 gross. Gillott's pens, $1.83, 20% off	1 46
	1 doz. qts. Arnold's fluid, sam. 77	4 40
	1 " " Stafford's " " 81	4 40
	1 " " " " " 82	2 60
	200 sponges	10 00
	2 gross Dixon's hex. satin finish pencils, sam. 38	10 50
	2 doz. bank penholders	2 00
	12 gross 000¼ rubber bands, $18.00, 50% off	9 00
	1 doz. L. memorandum	6 00
	2 " No. 1 rubber pencils, sam. 41	6 50
	2 " boxes leads for same, " 42	1 00
	20 reams 32 lb. postoffice paper, sam. 6, @ 11c	70 40
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
Dec. 12	Three Rivers Paper Co.,	
	For 108 bdls. 216 15-20 rms. 27x40, 58 lb, 12,568 lbs., @ $4.85	609 64
	7 " 15 " " " 870 lbs. toned, @ $5.25	45 68
Nov. 30	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 2 doz. qts. Carter's fluid, sam. 78¼, @ $4.40	8 80
	2 " pts. " " " 79, @ $2.60	5 20
	1 " " " black, " 87	2 00
	1 rm. treasury white blotting paper, sam. 1	24 00
Dec. 30	15 doz. paper weights No. 1494, sam. 128, @ $6.00	90 00
	½ " " " " 505, " 126, @ $13.00	6 50
	1½ " 12-in. bankers shears, " 124, @ $15.00	22 50
	1½ " 8-in trimmers' " " 121, @ $7.50	11 25
	nickle plating above	2 70
	10 rms. 24 lb. O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c	38 40
	6 " 28 " " " " "	26 88
	3 " 14 " Crane's linen, sam. 24, @ 27c	11 34
	2 " 22 " " " " 24, "	11 88
	lithographing 10 M letter heads (Senate) @ $3.00	30 00
	" 12 M note " " @ $2.50	30 00
	" 16 M letter " (House) @ $3.00	48 00
	" 16 M note " " @ $2.50	40 00
	blocking 520 pads letter heads, @2c	10 40
	" 560 " note " @ 1½c	8 40
	Amount carried forward	$9,660 32

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.	Amount.
	Allowed December 31, 1890.	
	Amount brought forward	$9,660 32
Dec. 13	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 15 doz. No. 3 bankers' sponge glasses, sam. 105, @ 90c	13 50
	3 " Robbins eyelet punches and set, sam. 164	72 00
	1 " cut glass paper weights, sam. 129	7 00
	15 " bankers' ink stands, " 138, @ $3.25	48 75
	2 doz. No. 2 " " " " 135, @ $12.00	24 00
	1 " cards Esterbrook's pens No. 340, n. o. c.	3 00
	1 " No. 3 paper clips, "	3 00
	14 " " 15 pen racks, " @ $1.30	18 20
	3 " mem. calendar pads, 1891, "	12 60
	20 M 6½ XXX white envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80	36 00
	5 " 9 XXX " " " 278, @ $2.85	14 25
	5 " 10 XXX " " " 279, @ $3.35	16 75
	2 " No. 2 McGill's fasteners and 2 M No. 3, @ $2.50	10 00
	2 " " 2 R. H. McGill's fasteners, @ $3.15	6 30
	15 M D. B. eyelets, sam. 159, @ 90c	13 50
	50 gross braid, n. o. c., @ $1.25	62 50
	2 doz. merc. bill holders, @ $4.00	8 00
	4 gross 136 Esterbrook's pens, sam. 48	1 95
	2 doz. glass ink stands, " 147, @ $1.75	3 50
	2 " 010 paper files, n. o. c., @ $4.20	8 40
	½ " 6 in. dividers, sam. 191, @ $2.50	1 25
	2 " 1526 memorandums, n. o. c.	5 00
	Allowed January 29, 1891.	
Jan. 20	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 10 doz. 18 in. brass rulers, sam. 174, @ $1.35	13 50
	5 " 12 " " " 173, @ 90c	4 50
	3 gross No. 2 I. B. & E. R. T. pencils, sam. 38, @ $5.25	15 75
	6 doz. Favorite files, letter size, n. o. c., @ $3.75	22 50
	2 " 5½ ruling pens, sam. 180, @ $4.25	8 50
	3 " No. 60 ink stands, n. o. c.	3 00
	2 4 qr. No. 76 day books, "	1 20
	1 4 " " 52 journal, "	1 60
	4 doz. 402 mem. books, " @ $2.00	8 00
	12 " 8 in. Seymour trimmers, sam. 121, @ $7.50	90 00
	2 " 12 " " bankers' shears, " 124, @ $15.00	30 00
27	30 M D. B. eyelets, " 161, @ 50c	15 00
	10 doz. Pyramid pins, " 198, @ 75c	7 50
	3 gross A. W. Faber 1892 penholders, " 64, @ $2.70	8 10
	3 doz. 3 in. bankers' sponge glasses, " 105, @ 90c	2 70
	1 " 6 " dividers, " 191	2 50
	1 ream Crane's T. W. paper, 8½x13, n. o. c.	2 25
	12 gross No. 10 Leon Isaacs' pens, sam. 53, @ $1.50	18 00
24	4 doz. No. 400 memorandums, n. o. c., @ $1.50	6 00
	3 " " 1,526 " " @ $1.75	5 25
	10 " 5 oz. mucilage stands, sam. 155, @ $2.00	20 00
	1 " 10 " " " " 156	3 60
22	4 " steel erasers, " 110, @ $4.25	17 00
	2¾ " mercantile files, n. o. c., @ $4.00	10 67
	4 " 2½ in. bankers' inkstands, sam. $1.38, @ $3.25	13 00
	1 doz. No. 2 bankers inkstands, n. o c	12 00
	2 " 6 in. dividers, sam. 191, @ $2.50	5 00
	2 " bank penholders, n. o. c	2 00
	2 reams 28 lb dbl. cap. superfine, sam. 20, @ 14c	7 84
	2 " 24 lb south bankers linen, folio, sam. 25, @ 21½c	10 32
	3 qts. cardinal red ink, n. o. c.	4 50
	150 No. 1 bronze calender stands and pads	75 00
	2 qts. violet ink	1 50
21	½ doz. No. 1 r. waste paper baskets, sam. 219, @ $6.50	3 25
	½ " " 2 " " " " 220, @ $7.50	3 75
	½ " " 3 " " " " 221, @ $8.75	4 38
22	7 " " 2 " " " " 220, @ $7.50	52 50
	3 " " 3 " " " " 221, @ $8.75	26 25
26	Three Rivers Paper Co.,	
	For 207 bdls., 414 rms., 27x40 58lb, 24,012 lbs, @ $4.85	1,164 58
	Allowed February 25, 1891.	
Feb. 3	Ihling Bros. & Everard,	
	For 4 doz. 010 spindles, n. o. c., @ $4.20	16 80
	2½ doz. No. 308 glass ink stands, sam. 147, @ $1.75	4 38
	6 doz. 5½ thumb tacks, sam. 187, @ 50c	3 00
	25½ M XXX 6½ envelopes, sam. 275, @ $1.80	45 90
	Amount carried forward	$11,822 84

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed February 25, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$11,822 84
Feb. 20	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For ½ doz. No. 308-2 ink stands, sam. 147		88
	4 doz. No. 9, stand. folders, n. o. c., @ $3.50		14 00
	1 doz. cards Esterbrook mammoth pens, sam. 48		2 25
	4 gross No. 31 bands, @ 80c	$3 20	
	4 gross 000½ bands, @ $2.50	10 00	
	1 great gross 14 bands	3 00	
		$16 20	
	Less 50%	8 10	
			8 10
	2 doz. quarts Sanford's mucilage, sam. 112½, @ $6.50		13 00
	6 reams 8x13 T. W. paper, n. o. c., @ $2.25		13 50
	1 doz. sheets " carbon paper		40
10	11 reams 24-lb. O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c		42 24
	8 " 28-lb. O. B. royal, sam. 23, @ 16c		25 84
	lithographing 16 M letter heads, sam. 31, @ $3.00		48 00
	" " 20 M note " " 30, @ $2.50		50 00
	" 6 M letter " " 31, @ $3.00		18 00
	" 12 M note " " 30, @ $2.50		30 00
	blocking 341 pads letter heads, n. o. c., @ 2c		6 82
	" 504 " note heads " @ 1½c		7 56
	2 reams 24-lb O. B. folio, light government, sam. 23, @ 16c		7 68
	1 ream 28-lb. " royal " " " " " "		4 48
	lithographing 4 M letter heads, sam. 31, @ $3.00		12 00
	" 4 M note " " 30, @ $2.50		10 00
	1 ream 24-lb. O. B. folio, Secretary of Senate, sam. 23, @ 16c		3 84
	1 " 28-lb. " royal " " " " "		4 48
	lithographing 2 M letter heads, sam. 31, @ $3.00		6 00
	" 4 M note " " 30, @ $2.50		10 00
	2½ doz. mercantile files, n. o. c., @ $4.00		9 33
4	Three Rivers Paper Co.,		
	For 303 bundles—667 7-20 reams—35,226 lbs., @ $4.85		1,708 46
	Allowed March 25, 1891.		
Mar. 4	Three Rivers Paper Co.,		
	For 180 bdls. 540 rms, 28x44, 48-lb, 25,920 lbs, @ $3.85		997 92
2	166 bdls. 498 rms, 28x44, 48-lb, 23,904 lbs, @ $3.85		920 30
2	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 doz. vote board clips, sam. 193		3 50
	1 doz. letter board clips, sam. 194		4 00
	1 doz. cap board clips, sam. 195		4 50
	5 doz. cork penholders @ 85c, sam. 58		4 25
	3 doz. No. 3, iron paper clips @ $3.00, n. o. c.		9 00
	1 doz. No. 0⅜ bronze paper clips, n. o. c.		4 60
	2 gro. Faber's red gilt pencils, sam. 33		8 50
	184 sponges @ $6.00 per 100		11 04
	1000 No. 10 white envelopes		3 35
11	24 doz. No. 4 thumb tacks, sam. 189, @ 30c		7 20
	3 doz. 5½ ruling pens, sam. 180, @ $4.25		12 75
	3 gro. No. 3 Dreka pens, sam. 52, @ 85c		2 55
	1 gro. No. 280 Est. pens	$0 75	
	1 gro. No. 248 Est. pens	75	
	1 gro. No. 122 Est. pens	65	
	25% off	$2 15	1 61
Feb. 28	3 doz. No. 1 R waste paper baskets, sam. 219		19 50
20	4 doz Rogers steel erasers, sam. 108, @ $3.00		12 00
	4 doz. Robins eyelet punches and set, sam. 164, @ $24.00		96 00
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
Apr. 8	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 87 lbs. treasury white blotter, sam. 1		17 40
	4 gross pencils, No. 2, @ $3.50, sam. 39		14 00
	4 " " " 3, " " 39		14 00
	1-12 gross Faber's red gilt pencils, @ $4.40, sam. 32		37
	1-12 " " Siberian hex., @ 10.00, " 34		83
	1-12 " " hexagon, @ 6.10, " 33		51
	1-12 " fine colored tips, red, @ 8.00, " 36		67
	1-12 " " " " blue, @ 7.50, " 35		63
	1-12 " " " " green, @ 7.50, " 37		62
	1-12 " Dixon's round pencils, @ 3.75, " 40		31
	1-12 " " hex. " @ 5.25, " 38		45
	Amount carried forward		$16,061 76

State of Michigan vs. The State of Michigan.

STATIONERY.

Date.	Items.		Amount.
	Allowed April 29, 1891.		
	Amount brought forward		$16,061 76
April 3	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 gross blue pencils, parcel		4 00
	½ " red " "		2 00
	½ " green " "		2 00
	24 " rubber bands, 14	$6 00	
	48 " " " 31	38 40	
		$44 40	
	50 % off	22 20	
			22 20
Mar. 28	3 doz. No. 208 paper weights		12 00
	2 gross 340 Ester. pens on cards, sam. 48, @ $6.00, 25% off		4 50
Apr. 13	1 " No. 1 round gilt Faber's pencils, sam. 32		4 40
	Allowed May 27, 1891.		
May 6	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 doz. qts. Stafford's fluid, sam. 82		2 60
	1 M. McGill's R. H. fasteners No. 2, sam. 163		3 15
	1 M. No. 10 white envelopes, sam. 279		3 25
	1 Coughlin's blotter, small, sam. 197		20
9	4 reams 24 lb. O. B. folio, 94 lbs., sam. 23, @ 16c		15 04
	4 " 28 lb. " royal, 106½ lbs., sam. 23, @ 16c		17 36
	lith. 7,600 note heads, House, sam. 30, @ $2.50		19 00
	" 7,600 " " Senate, " 30, "		19 00
	" 7,540 letter " " " 31, @ $3.00		22 62
28	1 Coughlin blotter, large, sam. 196		30
	1 gros No. 26 Spencerian pens, sam. 50	$1 00	
	1 " " 20 " " " 50	1 00	
	1 " " 3 " " " 50	1 00	
		$3 00	
	20% off	60	
			2 40
	300 key envelopes printed		1 00
	Allowed June 10, 1891.		
June 3	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 4 reams 23½ lb O. B. folio, sam. 23, @ 16c		15 04
	Allowed June 24, 1891.		
23	Ihling Bros. & Everard,		
	For 1 ream Scotch ledger, 17x28 36 lb, sam. 29½, @ 22c		7 92
12	2 doz. qts. Carters mucilage, sam. 112½, @ $6.50		13 00
24	4 " 6 in. shears, nickle, sam. 119, @ 5.90		23 60
	1 " 16 " " sam. 125, @ $24.00		24 00
12	1 ream superfine 21x28 48 lb, sam. 20, @ 14c		6 72
May 15	1 gro. No. 1 Spencerian pens	$1 00	
	1 " " 2 " "	1 00	
		$2 00	
	20% off	0 40	
			1 60
	Total for stationery		$16,310 66

RECAPITULATION.

General allowance	$78,702 06
Printing	13,819 79
Binding	6,771 73
Stationery	16,310 66
Total allowance to State of Michigan	$115,604 24

The last of the copy of the body of this report was furnished the printer, July 23.

RECAPITULATION.

Departments, Boards, etc.	General Allowance.	Printing.	Binding.	Stationery.	Totals.
Executive	$793 34	$114 37	$69 16	$168 31	$1,145 18
Secretary of State	7,311 62	5,328 86	4,846 76	3,027 17	20,514 41
State Treasurer	547 74	90 20	94 80	86 63	819 37
Auditor General	1,316 90	4,373 84	946 52	2,628 97	9,266 23
State Land Office	8,019 46	134 71	146 12	136 37	8,436 66
Attorney General	9,578 99	867 09	73 08	76 44	* 10,595 55
Superintendent of Public Instruction	920 30	1,240 92	496 96	259 64	2,917 83
State Library	2,228 77	330 63	442 22	236 21	3,237 83
Supreme Court	1,956 40	335 97	457 25	240 94	2,990 56
Commissioner of Insurance	756 15	2,146 68	239 31	101 75	3,243 89
Commissioner of Railroads	2,362 84	808 38	173 65	129 79	3,474 66
State Banking Department	2,273 51	519 67	112 63	111 37	3,017 18
Bureau of Labor	673 96	1,788 95	278 00	123 25	2,814 16
Board of State Auditors	3,556 66	1,139 05	75 35	96 23	4,867 29
State Board of Agriculture	963 56	2,488 21	2,470 50	.....	5,922 27
State Board of Education	1,674 27	83 29	1 80	.....	1,759 36
Board of Corrections and Charities	260 13	323 43	144 18	15 96	743 70
State Board of Health	75 40	734 85	132 40	.....	942 65
State Board of Pardons	26 60	45	.....	.....	27 05
State Board of Railroad Crossings	343 40	.....	.....	.....	343 40
State Horticultural Society	.....	782 81	1,136 25	.....	1,919 06
State Board of Regents	661 68	.....	.....	.....	661 68
State Public School	2,012 61	194 86	39 48	.....	2,246 95
State Prison	741 89	134 49	90 40	.....	966 78
State Reform School	967 51	72 87	3 60	.....	1,043 98
State House of Correction	834 60	299 24	20 24	.....	1,154 08
State House of Correction, U. P.	1,365 19	.....	.....	.....	1,365 19
Industrial Home for Girls	779 91	71 30	10 35	.....	861 56
Michigan Soldiers' Home	1,688 41	70 17	48 60	.....	1,807 18
School for the Blind	727 74	74 51	9 15	.....	811 40
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	167 60	94 42	38 94	.....	300 96
Michigan Mining School	600 00	.....	.....	.....	600 00
Adjutant General	.....	55 38	13 10	.....	68 48
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	2,865 48	36 65	3 60	.....	2,905 73
Game and Fish Warden	2,374 87	11 03	2 70	.....	2,388 60
Forestry Commission	21 10	.....	.....	.....	21 10
State Fish Commission	.....	735 86	62 08	.....	797 94
State Inspector of Illuminating Oils	.....	16 47	2 70	.....	19 17
Quartermaster General	.....	52 38	22 40	.....	74 78
Michigan Asylum	.....	125 15	64 25	.....	189 40
Eastern Asylum	.....	224 64	12 54	.....	237 18
Northern Asylum	.....	130 89	8 10	.....	138 99
State of Michigan	78,702 06	13,819 79	6,771 73	16,310 66	115,604 24
Totals	$140,150 65	$39,802 46	$19,560 85	$23,749 69	$223,263 65

* See note page 95.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS.

Comparison of general allowance for six fiscal years.

Departments, Boards, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Executive	$366 86	$501 36	$516 79	$1,035 45	$1,175 14	$798 34
Secretary of State	2,994 94	3,876 53	4,458 57	6,346 93	5,138 44	7,311 62
State Treasurer	402 80	417 81	718 76	807 92	680 00	547 74
Auditor General	229 81	521 75	397 55	877 82	1,065 28	1,316 90
State Land Office	5,377 16	5,016 15	5,529 48	6,068 15	10,819 75	8,019 46
Attorney General	1,165 03	591 30	2,809 31	2,194 27	2,994 66	* 9,578 99
Supt. Public Instruction	933 82	406 32	1,301 07	1,123 69	1,065 09	920 30
State Library	2,223 09	1,574 40	1,527 91	1,520 52	1,533 25	2,228 77
Supreme Court	122 00	93 66	257 33	411 43	3,488 67	1,956 40
Commissioner of Insurance	556 86	334 81	541 54	586 08	691 10	756 15
Commissioner of Railroads	2,288 63	1,600 14	2,354 62	2,664 98	2,270 09	2,362 84
State Banking Department	----------	----------	----------	716 37	2,054 09	2,273 51
Bureau of Labor	1,358 03	1,629 16	723 92	919 69	899 72	673 96
Board of State Auditors	2,193 98	1,356 87	2,031 32	1,595 80	1,924 70	3,556 66
State Board of Agriculture	793 22	732 36	1,179 00	1,002 28	1,158 26	963 56
State Board of Education	1,361 47	1,144 74	1,494 03	1,394 27	1,606 28	1,674 27
Board of Corrections and Charities	160 10	150 20	100 22	145 12	72 85	260 13
State Board of Health	192 97	118 97	80 99	118 76	165 19	75 40
State Board of Pardons	218 92	403 43	101 25	12 00	23 88	26 60
State Horticultural Society	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
State Board of Regents	338 25	313 20	621 35	419 02	1,170 74	661 68
State Public School	2,498 52	1,147 79	2,049 65	2,995 43	3,041 75	2,012 61
State Prison	1,164 12	1,062 75	906 15	933 29	491 30	741 89
State Reform School	757 76	719 46	841 42	925 56	879 50	967 51
State House of Correction	1,423 10	913 80	702 56	659 30	734 02	834 60
State House of Correction U. P.	622 75	546 70	2,892 95	2,700 00	1,071 70	1,365 19
Industrial Home for Girls	1,173 60	773 94	1,415 55	1,249 54	914 48	779 91
Michigan Soldiers' Home	110 75	165 60	263 55	604 30	1,263 93	1,688 41
School for the Blind	302 45	373 85	527 13	612 31	592 83	727 74
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	222 00	346 25	349 50	255 82	202 50	167 60
Michigan Mining School	----------	----------	2,211 55	2,107 60	250 00	600 00
Inspector General	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Adjutant General	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	478 41	805 84	2,577 32	2,604 54	2,599 62	2,865 48
Com'r of Mineral Statistics	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Game and Fish Warden	----------	927 21	2,813 94	2,938 00	3,231 45	2,374 87
Forestry Commission	----------	----------	238 43	559 75	79 75	21 10
State Fish Commission	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Asylum for Insane Criminals	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
State Insp'r of Illuminating Oils	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
State Salt Inspector	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
State of Michigan	56,254 85	50,281 34	86,700 50	100,070 16	91,364 48	78,702 06
Board of R. R. Crossings	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	343 40
Quartermaster General	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Michigan Asylum	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Eastern Asylum	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Northern Asylum	816 95	849 92	----------	----------	----------	----------
Total	$89,103 20	$79,202 61	$131,235 21	$149,176 65	$146,714 49	$140,150 65

* See note, page 95.

Comparison of cost of printing for six fiscal years.

Departments, Boards, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Executive	$16 60	$117 00	$30 19	$96 65	$49 26	$114 37
Secretary of State	8,438 47	2,580 42	6,084 48	6,266 01	4,795 06	5,328 86
State Treasurer	147 62	168 37	284 49	237 22	273 24	90 20
Auditor General	5,415 73	3,338 46	5,727 28	5,162 21	5,428 90	4,373 84
State Land Office	198 26	197 62	509 37	133 90	228 75	134 71
Attorney General	889 91	540 62	812 72	593 11	184 54	867 09
Superintendent Pub. Instruction	2,033 31	700 29	2,821 17	2,740 80	2,518 54	1,240 92
State Library	18 60	121 57	26 20	108 37	29 55	330 63
Supreme Court	249 45	170 22	252 89	206 35	326 36	335 97
Commissioner of Insurance	2,216 53	2,347 39	3,151 94	2,813 85	2,437 15	2,146 68
Commissioner of Railroads	1,505 01	648 38	2,406 60	1,262 77	2,245 29	808 38
State Banking Department				87 15	546 27	519 67
Bureau of Labor	1,195 63	400 08	1,615 66	1,020 75	1,272 72	1,738 95
Board of State Auditors	451 54	398 92	541 93	9 75	1,076 46	1,139 05
State Board of Agriculture	625 78	664 77	1,542 65	1,950 12	3,191 10	2,488 21
State Board of Education	6 10	52 68	3 20	120 16		83 29
Board of Correction and Charities	56 51	272 33		333 62	11 10	323 43
State Board of Health	1,288 33	554 89	470 70	1,628 87	654 60	734 85
State Board of Pardons	3 00		10 99	2 25	11 43	45
State Horticultural Society	1,105 13	1,151 78	1,059 58	436 96	600 26	782 81
State Board of Regents						
State Public School		280 18		167 23		194 86
State Prison	167 77	144 42		142 67		134 49
State Reform School				77 02		72 87
State House of Correction		858 06		438 31		299 24
State House of Correction, U. P.				12 98		
Industrial Home for Girls		84 53		74 72		71 30
Michigan Soldiers' Home		125 28		257 59		70 17
School for the Blind		158 21		109 78		74 51
Institution for Deaf and Dumb		154 74		90 02		94 42
Michigan Mining School		18 70				
Inspector General		20 73				
Adjutant General		53 13		72 66		55 38
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	29 40	51 76	34 65	38 03	22 43	36 65
Commis'er of Mineral Statistics	3 20					
Game and Fish Warden			528 14	59 98		11 03
Forestry Commission			76 45			
State Fish Commission	24 06	190 82		237 54	172 80	735 86
Asylum for Insane Criminals		7 39				
State Inspector of Illuminating Oils	24 42	24 09	25 08	21 37	17 93	16 47
State Salt Inspector		26 12				
State of Michigan	2,812 17	16,626 47	5,658 04	15,609 17	9,369 39	13,819 79
Board of R. R. Crossings						
Quartermaster General		54 29		35 61		52 38
Michigan Asylum		273 84		354 02		125 15
Eastern Asylum		268 14		205 16		224 64
Northern Asylum		241 07				130 89
Totals	$28,912 53	$34,032 71	$33,674 40	$43,209 73	$35,463 13	$39,802 46

Comparison of cost of binding for six fiscal years.

Departments, Boards, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Executive	$41 97	$19 28	$32 95	$32 40	$8 01	$69 16
Secretary of State	2,562 42	2,400 50	3,147 85	3,507 10	1,638 21	4,846 76
State Treasurer	51 43	96 28	90 07	74 07	79 41	94 80
Auditor General	616 82	503 41	1,284 55	1,263 78	1,433 67	946 52
State Land Office	123 46	133 17	352 44	532 00	106 06	146 12
Attorney General	9 68	32 41	21 53	40 52	13 40	73 03
Superintendent of Public Instuct.	2,312 64	101 70	760 50	483 59	833 87	496 96
State Library	198 26	161 05	87 51	246 45	216 65	442 22
Supreme Court	84 35	283 35	349 47	123 90	300 93	457 25
Commissioner of Insurance	867 65	167 48	435 68	328 06	469 93	289 31
Commissioner of Railroads	579 07	351 48	244 18	267 73	400 18	173 65
State Banking Department					71 80	112 63
Bureau of Labor	144 50	222 28	471 79	300 86	303 25	278 00
Board of State Auditors	42 95	2 65	46 39	17.80	24 10	75 35
State Board of Agriculture	2,773 95	1,588 84	1,295 25	1,961 38	967 64	2,470 50
State Board of Education		1 80		3 60		1 80
Board of Correction and Charities	13 58	54 15		80 30	8 25	144 18
State Board of Health	759 44	812 75	780 00	1,614 00		132 40
State Board of Pardons			1 80		90	
State Horticultural Society	1,258 00	1,560 00	1,330 00		1,560 00	1,136 25
State Board of Regents						
State Public School		10 50		3 60		39 48
State Prison	63 58			8 55		90 40
State Reform School		4 32		4 80		3 60
State House of Correction		17 40		54 00		20 24
State House of Correction, U. P.				2 70		
Industrial Home for Girls		4 32		2 70		10 35
Michigan Soldiers' Home		12 50		26 10		48 60
School for the Blind		10 17		6 60		9 15
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	6 40			14 40		38 94
Michigan Mining School						
Inspector General						
Adjutant General		27 52		14 40	5 80	13 10
Live Stock Sanitary Commission		3 24		4 20	6 00	3 60
Commis'er of Mineral Statistics						
Game and Fish Warden			225 00	2 70		2 70
Forestry Commissioner			14 70	96 00		
State Fish Commissioner	7 20	6 60		9 58	1 65	62 03
Asylum for Insane Criminals		19 34				
State Inspector of Illumin'g Oils	2 88	4 24		2 70	1 05	2 70
State Salt Inspector		2 52				
State of Michigan	8,438 02	7,892 53	5,794 68	7,980 93	6,167 03	6,771 73
Board of Railroad Crossings						
Quartermaster General		3 24		33 25		22 40
Michigan Asylum		26 92		3 00		64 25
Eastern Asylum		29 25		19 20		12 54
Northern Asylum		15 75		6 00		8 10
Totals	$15,958 25	$16,592 89	$16,767 14	$19,172 95	$14,617 79	$19,560 85

Comparison of cost of stationery for six fiscal years.

Departments, Boards, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Executive	$45 97	$288 40	$198 59	$248 39	$276 01	$168 31
Secretary of State	2,203 11	2,378 74	3,136 04	4,129 44	2,014 82	3,027 17
State Treasurer	67 16	345 13	93 05	122 26	153 60	86 63
Auditor General	4,091 46	1,306 71	4,666 97	4,037 92	4,815 28	2,628 97
State Land Office	554 48	255 56	645 53	393 14	276 98	136 37
Attorney General	80 44	64 98	113 00	184 40	106 06	76 44
Superintendent of Public Instruc.	422 71	341 21	703 68	420 47	611 90	259 64
State Library	45 52	81 29	62 22	147 19	191 57	296 21
Supreme Court	150 97	178 23	250 06	126 03	681 73	240 94
Commissioner of Insurance	196 92	129 99	123 25	240 83	224 65	101 75
Commissioner of Railroads	217 66	195 82	156 53	208 95	333 64	129 79
State Banking Department				90 93	65 40	111 37
Bureau of Labor	104 47	86 63	85 03	55 25	78 27	123 25
Board of State Auditors	86 34	32 02	123 81	127 25	116 77	96 23
State Board of Agriculture					213 75	
State Board of Education						
Board of Correct'n and Charities	4 68		6 90			15 96
State Board of Health						
State Board of Pardons	78 95	5 80	3 41		5 28	
State Horticultural Society						
State Board of Regents						
State Public School						
State Prison						
State Reform School						
State House of Correction						
State House of Correction, U. P.						
Industrial Home for Girls						
Michigan Soldiers' Home						
School for the Blind						
Institution for Deaf and Dumb						
Michigan Mining School						
Inspector General						
Adjutant General						
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	14 05					
Commissioner of Mineral Statis.						
Game and Fish Warden						
Forestry Commissioner						
State Fish Commissioner						
Asylum for Insane Criminals						
State Inspector of Illumin'g Oils						
State Salt Inspector						
State of Michigan	15,470 27	16,958 26	18,183 10	18,319 70	15,484 04	16,310 66
Board of Railroad Crossings						
Quartermaster General						
Michigan Asylum						
Eastern Asylum						
Northern Asylum						
Totals	$23,785 16	$22,593 72	$28,551 17	$28,852 15	$25,649 75	$23,749 69

Comparison of totals for six fiscal years.

Departments, Boards, etc.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Executive	$471 40	$875 99	$778 52	$1,412 89	$1,508 42	$1,145 18
Secretary of State	16,198 94	11,231 19	16,826 94	20,249 48	18,586 53	20,514 41
State Treasurer	669 01	1,027 59	1,186 37	1,241 47	1,186 25	819 [illegible]7
Auditor General	10,853 82	5,670 32	12,076 85	11,341 73	12,743 13	9,266 23
State Land Office	6,248 36	5,602 50	7,086 82	7,127 19	11,431 54	8,436 66
Attorney General	2,145 06	1,229 26	3,756 56	3,012 30	3,298 66	*10,595 55
Superintendent of Public Instruction	5,702 48	1,549 52	5,586 42	4,768 55	5,029 40	2,917 83
State Library	2,485 47	1,983 31	1,704 14	2,022 53	1,971 62	3,287 83
Supreme Court	606 77	735 46	1,109 75	867 71	4,797 69	2,990 56
Commissioner of Insurance	3,837 96	2,979 67	4,252 41	3,968 82	3,822 83	3,243 89
Commissioner of Railroads	4,590 37	2,795 32	5,161 93	4,404 43	5,249 20	3,474 66
State Banking Department	----------	----------	----------	894 45	2,737 56	3,017 18
Bureau of Labor	2,802 63	2,338 15	2,896 40	2,296 55	2,553 96	2,814 16
Board of State Auditors	2,724 81	1,785 46	2,743 95	1,750 60	3,142 02	4,867 29
State Board of Agriculture	4,192 95	2,985 97	4,016 90	4,912 78	5,590 75	5,922 27
State Board of Education	1,367 57	1,199 22	1,497 23	1,518 03	1,606 28	1,759 36
Board of Correction and Charities	234 87	476 68	107 12	559 04	92 20	743 70
State Board of Health	2,240 74	1,486 61	1,331 69	3,356 63	819 79	942 65
State Board of Pardons	300 87	409 23	117 45	14 25	41 49	27 05
State Horticultural Society	2,363 13	2,711 78	2,389 58	436 96	2,160 26	1,919 06
State Board of Regents	338 25	313 20	621 35	419 02	1,170 74	661 68
State Public School	2,498 52	1,388 47	2,049 65	3,166 26	3,041 75	2,246 95
State Prison	1,395 47	1,207 17	906 15	1,084 51	491 30	966 78
State Reform School	757 76	723 78	841 42	1,007 38	879 50	1,043 98
State House of Correction	1,423 10	1,789 26	702 56	1,151 61	734 02	1,154 08
State House of Correction, U. P.	622 75	546 70	2,892 95	2,715 68	1,071 70	1,865 19
Industrial Home for Girls	1,178 60	867 79	1,415 55	1,326 96	914 48	861 56
Michigan Soldiers' Home	110 75	303 33	263 55	888 49	1,263 93	1,807 18
School for the Blind	302 45	542 23	527 13	728 69	592 83	811 40
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	228 40	500 99	349 50	360 24	202 50	300 96
Michigan Mining School	----------	18 70	2,211 55	2,107 60	250 00	600 00
Inspector General	----------	20 73	----------	----------	----------	----------
Adjutant General	----------	80 65	----------	87 06	5 80	68 48
Live Stock Sanitary Commissioner	521 86	860 84	2,611 97	2,646 77	2,628 05	2,905 73
Commissioner of Mineral Statistics	3 20	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------
Game and Fish Warden	----------	927 21	3,567 08	3,000 68	3,231 45	2,388 60
Forestry Commissioner	----------	----------	329 58	655 75	79 75	21 10
State Fish Commissioner	31 26	197 42	----------	247 12	174 45	797 94
Asylum for Insane Criminals	----------	26 73	----------	----------	----------	----------
State Inspector of Illuminating Oils	27 30	28 33	25 08	24 07	18 98	19 17
State Salt Inspector	----------	28 64	----------	----------	----------	----------
State of Michigan	77,975 31	91,758 60	116,336 32	141,979 96	122,384 94	115,604 24
Board of Railroad Crossings	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	343 40
Quartermaster General	----------	57 53	----------	68 86	----------	74 78
Michigan Asylum	----------	300 76	----------	357 02	----------	189 40
Eastern Asylum	----------	297 39	----------	224 36	----------	237 18
Northern Asylum	816 95	606 74	----------	6 00	----------	188 99
Totals	$157,759 14	$152,421 93	$210,227 92	$240,411 48	$222,445 16	$223,263 65

* See note, page 95.

*Partial analysis of the account of State vs. State for fiscal year ending June 30, 1890.**

† Cost of labor, i. e., engineers, mechanics, janitors and laborers	$20,710 17
washing	310 50
coal	6,431 83
water	1,200 00
ice	166 56
gas	3,739 61
electric lights and appliances	571 37
freight and hauling	234 23
county agents of the State Board of Corrections and Charities	6,424 18
conveying boys to the Reform School at Lansing	2,364 23
girls to the Industrial Home at Adrian	1,896 20
children to the State Public School at Coldwater	2,044 02
female prisoners at the Detroit House of Correction	1,292 17
prosecuting attorneys in Supreme Court cases	2,189 38
inquests at prisons and asylums	281 48
transferring insane convicts	90 05
lumber	548 14
carpets, rugs and similar articles	900 60
furniture	520 40

Cost for fiscal year ending June 30, 1891.

Office.	Postage and rent of box.	Express and freight.	Telephone.	Telegraph.
Executive Department	$169 00	$86 43	$72 10	$34 65
Secretary of State	3,084 46	707 60	100 50	81 71
State Treasurer	110 30	92 45	45 75	8 74
Auditor General	8 00	136 48	61 95	24 16
State Land Office	316 00	7 10	40 00	16 30
Attorney General	113 00	65	73 15	33 05
Superintendent of Public Instruction	384 00	219 97	70 55	26 16
State Library	98 00	395 00		
Commissioner of Insurance	258 00	61 12	25	14 71
Commissioner of Railroads	109 00	148 89	77 30	88 77
Supreme Court	24 00	67 50	59 35	27
State Banking Department	192 50	2 25	16 10	12 78
Bureau of Labor	324 00	136 91	42 10	
Board of State Auditors	295 57	3 85	48 90	52
State Board of Agriculture		11 93		
Corrections and Charities			25	
State Board of Pardons	5 00			
Engineer		2 53	170 55	1 42
Totals	$5,485 83	$2,080 66	$878 80	$343 24

*It had been the intention to analyze the account for year ending June 30, 1891, to compare with this but rush of work has been such that it could not be done until the present time, which would delay report too long. Cost on most items can be obtained from report of Auditor General or State Treasurer.

† The cost as shown by the allowances will not agree exactly with the report of the Auditor General, as the June allowances are seldom paid until after July 1, the beginning of a new fiscal year.

INDEX TO ACCOUNTS.

Departments, Boards, etc.	Allowances.				
	General.	Printing.	Binding.	Stationery.	Total.
	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.	Page.
Executive Department	20	22	24	24	26
Secretary of State	27	32	37	40	41
State Treasurer	42	44	44	45	45
Auditor General	46	52	57	63	64
State Land Office	65	78	79	80	81
Attorney General	82	93	94	94	95
Superintendent Public Instruction	96	98	103	104	104
State Library	105	107	108	112	113
Commissioner of Insurance	114	117	120	120	121
Commissioner of Railroads	122	131	132	133	133
Supreme Court	134	138	139	140	142
State Banking Department	143	150	151	151	152
Bureau of Labor	153	155	156	156	157
Board of State Auditors	158	162	163	164	164
State Board of Agriculture	165	172	173	----------	174
State Board of Education	175	181	181	----------	181
Board of Correction and Charities	182	183	184	184	184
State Board of Health	185	185	186	----------	186
State Board of Pardons	187	187	----------	----------	187
Board of Railroad Crossings	188	----------	----------	----------	188
State Horticultural Society	----------	189	189	----------	189
State Board of Regents	190	----------	----------	----------	193
State Public School	194	200	200	----------	200
State Prison	201	204	205	----------	205
State Reform School	206	210	211	----------	211
State House of Correction	212	216	217	----------	217
State House of Correction, U. P.	218	----------	----------	----------	221
Industrial Home for Girls	222	226	226	----------	226
Michigan Soldiers' Home	227	233	233	----------	234
School for Blind	235	237	237	----------	237
Institution for Deaf and Dumb	238	239	239	----------	239
Michigan Mining School	240	----------	----------	----------	240
Adjutant General	----------	241	241	----------	241
Live Stock Sanitary Commission	242	253	253	----------	253
Game and Fish Warden	254	257	257	----------	257
Forestry Commission	257	----------	----------	----------	257
State Fish Commission	----------	258	258	----------	258
Inspector of Illuminating oils	----------	259	259	----------	259
Quartermaster General	----------	259	259	----------	259
Michigan Asylum	----------	260	260	----------	260
Eastern Asylum	----------	261	261	----------	261
Northern Asylum	----------	262	262	----------	262
State of Michigan	263	----------	----------	----------	----------

APPENDIX A.

COMPILATION OF LAWS REFERRING TO THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

1850.

ARTICLE 8, SECTION 4.—The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of the State Land Office, shall constitute a Board of State Auditors, to examine and adjust all claims against the State, not otherwise provided for by general law. They shall constitute a Board of State Canvassers, to determine the result of all elections for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State officers, and of such other officers as shall by law be referred to them.

Howell's Statutes. **307.** SEC. 44. Am. 1848, p. 9, Jan. 26, 1851, p. 173, April 7, Act 142. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall constitute a Board of State Auditors, and as such they shall have power, and it shall be their duty annually, and at any other time in their discretion, to enter into a full settlement and final adjustment with every officer and agent of the State, of all debits, credits, claims and demands of whatever description, between such officer or agent and this State, and it shall also be their duty to examine, adjust and settle all other claims and demands against this State which may be presented by any other person or persons, the settlement of which is not otherwise already provided by law; but such Board shall not allow and audit any claims against the State unless the same shall be established by competent testimony; and said board shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall contain each claim presented and its items, an abstract of the evidence taken, the amount adjusted and settled in favor of the person or persons presenting the claims, or in favor of the State; and any member of said board shall have power to administer oaths to any person or persons presenting claims, or to witnesses; to examine the person or persons under oath, to issue subpœnas to any part of the State against witnesses; and if any witness or witnesses fail to appear in pursuance thereof, and the fees provided herein shall have been paid or tendered, to issue attachments to compel their attendance; to set off any legal or equitable claim against such person or persons in favor of the State, upon proof of the same, and to adjourn from time to time: *Provided, however,* That every witness shall be entitled to one dollar a day while in attendance before the Board, and six cents a mile in coming to the place of attendance, to be paid by the party who procures said witnesses: *And provided further,* That in all settlements with the State Treasurer, the Auditor General shall be a member of said Board for that purpose, to the exclusion of the Treasurer.

308. SEC. 45. The annual settlement of the accounts of the several receiving or disbursing officers or agents of the State, before the Board of State Auditors, shall be

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ART. 8, SEC. 4.—The Constitution has vested the Board of State Auditors with only the two functions of determining claims against the State, and of canvassing the votes for certain officers. Their determinations in these matters are final: Ayers v. State Auditors, 42 Mich., 422; Dewey v. Board, etc., 32 Mich., 191; Ambler v. Auditor General, 38 Mich., 746. Their discretion cannot be reviewed: Auditor General v. Pullman Palace Car Co., 34 Mich., 59. Nor their decisions inquired into in any case where the constitution or statutes have referred the result of elections to their determination: People v. Cicotte, 16 Mich., 283; 301. Royce v. Goodwin, 22 Mich., 496.

With respect to those matters the board is a separate, independent tribunal, exercising original and exclusive judisdiction; and their action in relation thereto is final and not subject to any supervision or interference by the courts: Royce v. Goodwin, 22 Mich., 496; Dewey v. Board, 32 Mich., 191; Ayers v. State Auditors, 42 Mich., 422. But the performance of other duties, not of a discretionary nature, required of, or imposed upon the board by the mandatory acts of the legislature, may, in general, be enforced and supervised by the courts: Ayers v. State Auditors, 42 Mich., 422. All claims against the State, for which no other provision is made by general law, must be examined and adjusted by the Board. Ambler v. Auditor General, 38 Mich., 746.

had as soon after the first day of December, in each year, as the accounts of said officers on the books of the Auditor General can be closed for the preceding fiscal year, of which time the Auditor General shall give notice to the Treasurer, who shall thereupon require said several officers and agents to appear before said board at his office, on some day to be designated by him, of which time he shall also notify the other members of the Board.

309. SEC. 46. Am. 1851, p. 173, April 7, Act 142. As soon as practicable after the expiration of the official term or resignation of any such receiving or disbursing officer or agent, the Secretary of State shall give notice to the Board of State Auditors, and to such officer or agent, to meet at the office of the State Treasurer, for the purpose of making a full and final settlement of the accounts of such officer or agent; and the said Board shall proceed thereon in the same manner as is provided in relation to the annual settlement of said account.

310. SEC. 47. Am. Ib. If upon the allowance of any claim or upon a balance being struck on any settlement made in pursuance of this chapter, it shall appear that the state is indebted to the party with whom such settlement is made, or to whom such claim shall be allowed, he shall be entitled to a warrant, drawn by the Auditor General upon the State Treasurer therefor forthwith; but if it shall appear that such party is indebted to the State, said board shall demand immediate payment of the amount due; and if for any cause such payment is not immediately made, the fact shall be entered upon the books of the treasury, and the treasurer shall give notice thereof to the Auditor General, and the Auditor General shall not thereafter draw any warrant in favor of such person upon the Treasurer until such payment be made; and the Attorney General shall proceed forthwith to collect the same if, in the opinion of the board, the interest of the State require it.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

See Act 122, Public Acts of 1889.

26n. SEC. 14. That the accounts for boxes furnished to the Secretary of State for package and distribution shall be audited and allowed by the Board of State Auditors and paid out of the State Treasury, and the expense of transportation from the office of the Secretary of State to the county clerks, and of distribution by the county clerks, to the persons entitled to the same, shall be audited and allowed by the boards of supervisors and paid out of the county treasuries.

311. SEC. 48. The board of State Auditors *shall submit to the Legislature annually, at the commencement of its session in January, a report of their doings during the year next preceding.*

354. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the several officers and boards of officers of this State, and also of the several public institutions thereof, from whom annual reports are now or may hereafter be required, to make their respective annual reports to the Governor, and for the period covered by the fiscal year for the treasury, as established by section one of this act, and to cause their respective reports to be placed in the hands of the printer of the laws of this State, for publication, as soon as practicable after the close of the fiscal year.

354a. 1887, p. 132; May 21, Act 116. SEC. 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the present fiscal year of the State shall close June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and that thereafter the fiscal year shall commense July first, and close June thirtieth.

354b. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of all officers, boards or institutions, from whom annual or biennual reports are required, to make their several reports for the fiscal period, or periods, defined in section one of this act.

Howell's Statutes, Vol. III., Sec. 26 l. SEC. 12. *Provided further*, That the Board of State Auditors may, in their discretion, order an additional number of copies of any of said reports published, not exceeding three hundred copies, which shall be placed at the disposal of the officer making the reports.

MONTHLY BOARD MEETING.

312. 1869. p. 227, April 3, Act 130. SECTION. 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of the Board of State Auditors to meet at nine o'clock A. M., on the last Wednesday of each month, at the office of the Secretary of State, and to continue in session until the business placed before said board is disposed of.

313. 1848, p. 9. Jan. 26, Act 12. SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Attorney General to appear in behalf of the State, before the Board of State Auditors, when they shall sit to audit claims against the State, and to that end, said Board shall give said Attorney General timely notice of the time and place of their meeting to audit such claims.

314. 1848, p. 22, Feb. 2, Act 29. SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That the Board of State Auditors, upon the presentation of any claim or matter which has been, or which hereafter may be referred by the legislature to them for adjustment, shall fix a time for the hearing thereof, reasonable notice of which shall be given by them to the Attorney General; and they may, in their discretion, adjourn the hearing of any such matter from time to time.

315. SEC. 2. Any member of said board may issue subpœna for witnesses, whose attendance the board may compel by attachment, and who may be sworn by any member of the board.

316. 1848, p. 457, Mar. 27, No. 36. *Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That in the investigation of claims heretofore referred, or hereafter to be referred to the Board of State Auditors, all proper and reasonable costs incurred on the part of the State for fees to witnesses in procuring their attendance before the Board, or in taking their depositions, shall be audited and allowed by said Board, who shall certify to the Auditor General the amount allowed, if any, in the examination of each claim, specifying in said certificate the persons to whom such allowances are made, and the sum allowed to each person, for which the Auditor General shall draw his warrant upon the treasury.

317. 1855, p. 270, Feb. 12, Act 119. SEC. 1. *The People of the state of Michigan enact*, That there be appropriated from the general fund such sums as may be necessary to pay warrants that may be drawn upon claims allowed by the Board of State Auditors.

REPORT OF BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

***318.** 1869, p. 406, Mar. 26, No. 24. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That the Board of State Auditors, in hereafter making up their reports of claims examined and adjusted by them, shall so make up their report as to show separately:

First, The amount allowed to each of the State offices or officers, State boards and judiciary, for stationary and other general allowances;

Second, The amount allowed for all printing for the Senate, the House of Representatives, for each of the State offices or officers, the State boards and judiciary, and all other printing not included above;

Third, The amount allowed for binding;

Fourth, And generally, they shall so arrange their report as to show in the best possible manner the expense of each department of the government, whose claims they allow;

Fifth, Such allowances, so separately reported, shall be separately footed and carried forward and the aggregate of each class or department given.

SETTLEMENTS.

†370. SEC. 6. The term "officer" as used in this act, shall be construed to include all commissioners, boards of commissioners, trustees, boards of trustees, inspectors, boards of inspectors, regents, boards of regents, agents or other person or board of whatever denomination or character, receiving or disbursing money for the State, for or on account of any building or work for the State, or for the maintenance, or for the use or benefit of any State educational, charitable, reformatory or penal, or other institution or organization, or for or on acccount of any purpose whatsoever, under any act of appropriation or other law of this State.

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*I would recommend that it will be a closer compliance with this law, and a greater convenience in referring to the annual report, and an improvement in every respect to divide the annual report into four parts, viz.: 1. Stationery. 2. Printing. 3. Binding. 4. General allowance. With each departmental account kept separate under each subdivision as at present, but totals carried forward and a general recapitulation showing cost of the several offices under each of the four subdivisions and totals.—WOOD.

† Reference as to meaning and origin of above sections: 370, 371, 372.

AN ACT to require an annual settlement with the State of certain State officers and agents and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That it shall be the duty of every State officer and agent, who is now, or may hereafter be authorized by law to receive, keep or disburse any moneys belonging to this State, on or before the 30th day of November of each year succeeding, to enter into a full settlement and final adjustment with the Board of Auditors, in this act hereinafter created, and vested with full power for that purpose, of all and singular debits, credits, claims and demands of whatever name or character.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Attorney General are hereby created a Board of State Auditors, and are hereby vested with all necessary power and authority to carry into effect the provisions of the preceding section: *Provided*, In all settlements with the State Treasurer, the Auditor General shall be a member of said board for that purpose, to the exclusion of the said Treasurer.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of said board to meet annually hereafter, at the office of the State Treasurer,

SEC. 7. Repealed 1881, p. 247, Act 206.

371. SEC. 8. The duplicate of the vouchers for expenditures and one of the receipts made shall be retained by the officer making expenditures or receiving the money covered thereby; and on or before the last day of the fiscal year of the State Treasury, and at such other times as the Governor shall direct, such officer shall appear before the Board of State Auditors with the vouchers and receipts properly abstracted and arranged, and accompanied by an account current setting forth the amount on hand at the commencement of such fiscal year; also the amount received or disbursed during the period covered thereby, and the amount on hand at the close thereof. Upon the presentation of such vouchers, receipts, abstracts, and accounts current, the Board of State Auditors shall, after an examination thereof, make a settlement with each officer designated by this act, and a full statement of such settlement shall be incorporated with and published as a part of the annual report made by such officers; and an abstract of such settlement shall be published as a part of the proceedings of the Board of State Auditors. Such settlement shall be indorsed upon the abstract by the chairman of the board, and said abstract so indorsed shall, together with all papers presented by such officer, be returned to him for safe keeping and remain on file in his office.

372. SEC. 9. All acts and parts of acts, so far as they contravene the provisions of this act, are hereby superseded.

CONSTITUTION OF MICHIGAN.

ART. IV. SEC. 21. The Legislature shall not grant nor authorize extra compensation to any public officer, agent or contractor, after the service has been rendered or the contract entered into.

ART. 4. SEC. 31. The Legislature shall not audit nor allow any private claim or account.

ART. XIV. SEC. 5. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

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on the first Tuesday preceding the last Monday in November, public notice of which meeting shall be given at least three successive weeks in the State paper, by the State Treasurer; and when so convened, said board shall proceed to examine into, and settle all such matters then existing between the State and party as are designated by the first section of this act, and if upon balance being struck, it shall appear that the State is indebted to said party, he shall be entitled to a warrant upon the Treasurer therefor forthwith; but if it appear that said party is in arrear, or indebted to the State, said board shall demand immediate payment of such amount; and if for any cause, such party shall refuse or neglect to make such payment immediately, upon such demand, such fact shall be entered upon the books of the treasury, and a notice of which shall be served by the Treasurer upon the Auditor General, and such person shall not thereafter be entitled to receive, and the Auditor General is hereby forbid drawing any warrant upon the Treasurer in his favor, until such payment be made.

SEC. 4. The Board of State Auditors created by this act, shall further have power, and it shall be their duty, soon as may be after the passage of this act, to enter into a full settlement and final adjustment of all claims, accounts and demands of whatever name or character now existing and remaining unsettled and adjusted, between this State and the former State officers and agents thereof; and it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to give written notice to all such persons whose accounts appear as unsettled upon his books, or the books of the Auditor General, to appear on a certain day mentioned in said notice, and settle or adjust the same; and if upon such day such party shall not appear, it shall be the duty of said board to hand over to the Attorney General all demands in the hands of the State against such party, for immediate collection.

SEC. 5. The said board shall make report annually to the Legislature, of all their proceedings under this act.

Approved February 4, 1842.

BOARD OF AUDITORS,
Detroit, May 26, 1842.

Resolved, That the Auditor General be requested, at his earliest convenience, to communicate to the Board of Auditors a statement of all persons appearing on his books as having unsettled balances due from them to the State with the several amounts due from each individual.

R. P. ELDREDGE, *Sec'y of State*,
JOHN J. ADAM, *State Treas.*,
Z. PLATT, *Att'y Gen'l.*

Received May 27, a statement from the Auditor General, as reply in part to the above resolution.
(File Mark A.)

Gen. L. S. Humphrey, Col. Jas. K. Hunt, Hon. E. H. Lothrup and Wm. R. Thompson, Esq., notified by Treasurer, May, 31, 1842, to appear on Wednesday, July 6, next, to settle and adjust their accounts as late Commissioners of Internal Improvement.

December 3, 1842.

Franklin Sawyer, Esq., Superintendent of Public Instruction, presented his account for settlement.

On an examination of his account up to December 1, 1842, and on comparison of the same with the books and vouchers it was found correct.

The balance of eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, then found remaining in his hands was paid over by him to the State Treasurer for which he produced the proper receipt.

December 6, 1842.

This day Thomas N. Wells, acting Commissioner of Internal Improvement, presented his accounts for moneys received and moneys paid out for settlement pursuant to law, and upon examination of the same,

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S EXPENSES.

(Act No. 87. Approved May 20, 1891.)

AN ACT to provide for appropriation of money to pay the salary of the Attorney General, clerks and certain expenses in such department, and to provide the manner and condition of payment, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts contravening the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That there be and the same is hereby appropriated out of moneys in the treasury to the credit of the general fund not otherwise appropriated, the following sums for the salary of the Attorney General, clerks in his office, and for certain expenses in such department, for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and each year thereafter; for salary of the Attorney General, such sum as is designated in the constitution of the State to be paid *pro rata* monthly; for salaries of clerks a sum not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars to be paid *pro rata* monthly, any sum not used to be disposed of at the end of the year as provided in section three of this act; for necessary expenses of the Attorney General, and to pay extra help and expenses if any are necessary, such further sum as the Board of State Auditors may allow.

EXPENSES OF TRIAL FOR MALFEASANCE.

342. 1861, p. 470, Mar. 15, June 15, Act 223. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the expenses of all prosecutions against persons holding, or who may have held, any State office under the constitution of the State, for malfeasance in office, shall be paid from the general fund, by the State Treasurer; and the Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized and empowered to allow all just and legal claims

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after comparing them with the vouchers and receipts, there was found remaining in his hands the sum of two thousand, sixty-four dollars and nine cents, which he presented to the board and which he retained to pay the current expenses of the Central railroad.

Detroit, October 10, 1842.

I. D. PIERCE, ESQ.:

DEAR SIR—The Board of Auditors will meet you at Ann Arbor on the 26th inst., for the purpose of settling your account as late Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Your obt. servant,
R. P. ELDREDGE,
Chairman Board of Auditors.

Copy of certificate page 7, report of Board of State Auditors, 1875.

On the foregoing statement the following certificate is endorsed by the chairman of the Board of State Auditors, namely:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, October 28, 1874.

I hereby certify that the Board of State Auditors this day examined the within account current of receipts and expenditures of A. L. Aldrich, treasurer of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and carefully compared the amounts therein with his vouchers, receipts and abstracts accompanying the same, and found the amounts to correspond and settlement with him was made on that basis.

(Signed) DANIEL STRIKER,
Chairman.

Copy of certificate page 9, report of the Board of State Auditors, 1889.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, August 26, 1890.

The Board of State Auditors this day examined the above statement of the receipts and disbursements of S. S. Cobb, treasurer of the Michigan Asylum, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and find the same to agree with records in the office of the Auditor General, and find the balance reported as on hand at that date to agree with the balance as shown by the books of the Auditor General and have settled with said treasurer on that basis.

(Signed) G. R. OSMUN,
Chairman Board of State Auditors.

Postal card issued in 1880.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, December 9, 1880.

DEAR SIR—The Board of State Auditors will meet at their room in the Capitol, on Wednesday, December 22, to settle with the several State institutions.

Very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM JENNEY,
Chairman Board Auditors.

Board of State Auditors.
Series of 1891.
Circular No. 15.
300.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lansing, July 27, 1891.

To the Honorable, the Board of State Auditors:

GENTLEMEN—Concerning the question presented to me by your Board, asking my opinion whether section five of act No. 146 of the public acts of 1891, repealed sections 307, 308, 309, 310 and 371 of Howell's annotated statutes, relative to the powers of your Board, I am of the opinion that said section does not repeal or in any manner limit your power under and by virtue of the sections above quoted.

for such prosecutions, and this act shall be deemed to apply to the expenses of any prosecutions, already commenced, as well as to any which may occur in the future.

CONTRACT FOR FUEL, ETC.

344. 1849, p. 16, Feb. 2, Act 22; Am. 1857, p. 443, Feb. 17, Act 174. SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, The Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized to contract for or purchase wood, lights and necessary furniture for the legislative halls and State offices from time to time, and to audit and allow the accounts for the same, and accounts for making necessary repairs on the capitol, and the house and grounds adjoining belonging to the State, and also for a porter to take charge of the State offices in the Capitol, and for transportation of packages to and from the State offices, for the payment of which the State would be liable, and for other necessary incidental expenses of said offices, and also for the improvement of Capitol block by planting trees and shrubbery upon said block, and also for all other necessary improvements for the enhancement of the value of the property of the State at Lansing; and also to procure plans, drawings and estimates for a State Capitol, to be submitted to the Legislature of eighteen hundred and fifty nine.

ART. 4. SEC. 22. Constitution of Michigan. The Legislature shall provide by law that the furnishing of fuel and stationery for the use of the State, the printing and binding the laws and journals, all blanks, paper and printing for the executive departments, and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, shall be let by contract to the lowest bidder or bidders, who shall give adequate and satisfactory security for the performance thereof. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the manner in which the State printing shall be executed, and the accounts rendered therefor; and shall prohibit all charges for constructive labor. They shall not rescind nor alter such contract, nor release the person or persons taking the same, or his or their sureties, from the performance of any of the conditions of the contract. No member of the Legislature, nor officer of the State, shall be interested directly or indirectly in any such contract.

Section five above mentioned is an amendment to section five of act No. 206 of the public acts of 1881, entitled "An act to provide for the uniform regulation of certain State institutions, and to repeal," etc. Section nine of the same act contains this saving clause: "That nothing in this act shall be construed as amending or repealing any act or parts of acts providing, for financial reports by any of said State institutions to the Auditor General, Board of State Auditors, or to any other State officer, as now provided by law." The scope of section five must, at least, be considered as limited to the object expressed in the title of the act.

Section one of the original act (act No. 206 of the public acts of 1881, section 412 of Howell's statutes), of which section five above referred to is a part, applies the act to "all educational, charitable, reformatory and penal institutions supported wholly or in part by the State."

When section five is read in connection with the title it is plain that the intention of the Legislature was to provide for the report and settlement of the accounts of certain institutions.

Owing to the very excellent manner of keeping the books in the Auditor General's office between the State and the several educational, charitable, reformatory and penal institutions and the law which requires such institutions to file vouchers with the Auditor General and gives him authority to pass on the same (Howell's statutes, sections 365, 366, 367, 368, 369), as a matter of fact so much of the law as relates to the Board of State Auditors settling with these several public institutions has, since the enactment of act No. 206 of the public acts of 1881, practically been a "dead letter."

In passing section five of act No. 146 of the public acts of 1891, the Legislature extended the authority of the Auditor General by providing that a final settlement each year by the Auditor General shall be made with the several penal, reformatory, charitable and educational institutions of the State.

Inasmuch as this section gives authority to the Auditor General to make a settlement annually on behalf of the State with these several institutions referred to, and he is also required by law to file the vouchers and pass upon the accounts from month to month unless, under very peculiar circumstances, there would be no necessity whatever of the Board of State Auditors incurring the expense of reviewing or going over a settlement, and doing exactly the same work that has been done by the Auditor General.

There are, however, embraced in the sections first above quoted certain powers and duties devolving upon the Board of State Auditors that are not in the least affected by section five, and which it could not, under the title of the act, be construed in any manner to affect, viz.: That portion relating to the several disbursing and collecting officers and boards throughout the State, who are not connected with any State institution and with whom the Auditor General has no authority to make a final settlement. It would be the duty of the Board of State Auditors to have an annual settlement with all such persons and boards in the manner provided by law.

Second, As to the powers of the Board of State Auditors under sections 307, 308, 309, 310 and 371 of Howell's statutes, I believe it is the duty of the Board to ascertain in such settlement whether the moneys received by these collecting officers are properly accounted for, and whether the money expended by them has been expended in the manner provided by the law. If they have not that power, a settlement would be nothing but an idle ceremony.

Section 371 provides that: "The vouchers, receipts and abstracts shall be presented to the Board of State Auditors, and the Board shall examine the same and shall make a settlement."

The power to make a settlement necessarily includes the power to allow or disallow an account.

Third, It will be observed that these several statutes, passed as they were some years ago, at the time they were passed, contemplated a settlement at the close of the old fiscal year. Since that time the fiscal year has been changed, and I am of the opinion that the statutes changing the fiscal year would repeal the inconsistent portions of these statutes, or so far amend them as to provide for the settlement now at the close of the new fiscal year.

Respectfully submitted,

A. A. ELLIS,
Attorney General.

RELATING TO THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

[*Act No. 83. Approved May 16, 1891.]

AN ACT to amend sections one, two and four of act one hundred and sixty-three of the public acts of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, for the State of Michigan, being an act entitled "An act to provide for the letting to contract, furnishing of fuel and stationery for the use of the State, and also the State printing and binding," as amended by act sixty-one of the public acts of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, being compiler's sections three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and forty-seven, and three hundred and forty-nine of Howell's Annotated Statutes, as amended by act number two hundred and three of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine of the State of Michigan.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That sections one, two and four of act one hundred and sixty-three of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, entitled "An act to provide for the letting to contract, the furnishing of fuel and stationery for the use of the State, and also the State printing and binding," as amended by act sixty-one of the session laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, being compiler's sections three hundred and forty-six, three hundred and forty-seven and three hundred and forty-nine of Howell's Annotated Statutes, as amended by act number two hundred and three of the public acts of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be, and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State during the month of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and every second year thereafter to cause to be published in some newspaper, published at the seat of government, in one or more daily newspapers published in the city of Detroit, and in a daily newspaper printed in the city of Grand Rapids, and in the city of Saginaw, a notice specifying the time and place for receiving separate sealed proposals for furnishing fuel and stationery for the use of the State, the printing and binding the laws, journals and documents, all blanks, papers and printing for the executive and judiciary departments, and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, which said notice shall be published at least once in each week for six successive weeks before the time specified for examining such proposals: *Provided*, That no such proposals shall be received after nine o'clock of the forenoon of the second Wednesday in May; and that said proposals shall be opened on the second Wednesday in May in public, by the Board of State Auditors and the several contracts shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders, on or before the second Wednesday of June following: *Provided, however*, That the Board of State Auditors shall have the right to reject any and all bids, and in case the said Board of State Auditors reject all of the bids on any article advertised for under the provisions of this section, then the said Secretary of State shall within ten days after said decision by the said Board of State Auditors, re-advertise for the same length of time, in the same manner, as near as may be, for such articles for which the bids were so rejected by the said Board of State Auditors, and the bids shall be opened and the contract let in the same manner, as near as may be, as provided for letting contracts had the bids not been rejected, and within the same length of time: *Provided, further*, That if from any cause it shall not be practicable for the Secretary of State to advertise as provided in this section, in the month of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, then the said Secretary of State shall have the right to advertise for such bids as soon thereafter as practicable, by giving the same notice and observing all the provisions of this section as near as may be.

SEC. 2. Said notice shall specify the kind and quality of the articles, but under no circumstances shall the name of the manufacturer or brand be given in any anvertisement or specifications of articles for which proposals are to be received. Ample security shall be required for the faithful performance of each and every contract made in pursuance of said notice. All stationery and supplies in the nature of stationery,

*The Boughner Bill was printed as circular No. 3, Series of 1891, 100.

Three objects are accomplished by this bill, viz.: 1. The letting of contracts in alternate years, paper, coal, and stationery one year, and printing and binding the next, thus relieving the rush of work on this office somewhat. 2. Contracts begin and expire with fiscal instead of calendar years, which makes it easier from the annual reports to ascertain the value of a contract. 3. Bidders submit their own samples on stationery and paper and the contract can be divided. Also the naming of particular brands in proposals and specifications is prohibited.

It is possible that the time for advertising, receiving bids and awarding the contract should be made a couple months earlier in the year, especially the printing and binding contracts so as to give more time, should they be awarded to a new contractor, to prepare a plant for the business.—WOOD.

school and janitor's supplies, of which such a quantity can be foreseen as will last till the next contract is let, and provided they can be bought in sufficient quantities to make it an object, shall be placed under contract. Each bidder for stationery shall furnish at the time of putting in his bid, samples of the articles asked for corresponding with his bid, said samples to be marked with the item, number and price, and no bid shall be entertained for items on which no samples are furnished.

SEC. 4. At the time and place certified in said notice, it shall be the duty of the Board of State Auditors to meet and then and there proceed to open and examine all proposals received by the Secretary of State, pursuant to such notice: *Provided*, That no bids shall be entertained unless accompanied by a guarantee bond, in such amount as said Board of State Auditors shall require, conditioned that the bidders will enter into the contract if awarded them. The Board of State Auditors shall properly prepare a schedule of all bids, and examine and compare the samples for the stationery separately, and immediately enter into written contracts to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, with the person or persons whose propositions are the lowest, and who shall execute bonds to the people of the State of Michigan, jointly and severally, with good and sufficient sureties, in such penal sums as the Board of State Auditors shall require for the faithful performance of said contract and stipulating that in case of the failure of the bidders to perform their contract, such bondsmen shall pay the difference, if any, between the amount of the bid made by the contractor and the price of such goods in open market. Failure upon the part of any contractor to furnish goods within a reasonable time complying with contract samples shall, in the discretion of the Board, work a forfeiture of said contract, and the Board may purchase such goods in open market, charging any increase of the cost thereof to said contractor, and may call upon the bondsmen to pay said amount upon the failure of the contractor so to do: *Provided further*, That where contract is let for any article now furnished under contract, which contract will not expire until January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, then the contract shall provide that for such items or articles it shall commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and extend until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three: *Provided further*, That the contracts for printing and binding to be let in one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, shall be for a period commencing January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two and continuing untill July first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

348. Am. 1873, p. 70, April 1, Act 61. SEC. 3. The printing and binding of the laws, journals and documents, to be in such style and manner as may be directed by the State Board of Auditors, or other officer or officers duly authorized by law to fix and determine the same; the style and manner to be specified in the notice provided for in the first section of this act, and to be completed in a reasonable length of time, to be specified in the contract for the same.

350. SEC. 5. All demands against the State arising under such contracts, from time to time, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors; but no charge for constructive labor shall in any case be allowed. The Auditor General shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for all sums so audited and allowed, who shall pay the same out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

351. SEC. 6. In case any such contractor shall fail to perform his contract, it shall be the duty of the said Board of State Auditors to cause the objects of such contract to be accomplished in any way by them deemed advisable for the best interest of the State; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General forthwith to prosecute the bonds of such delinquent contractor.

352. 1861, p. 275, March 15, Act 171; Am. 1871, p. 289, April 17, Act 175. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That it shall be the duty of each and every State officer, Board of State Auditors, Board of Control, inspectors, or commissioners of any public improvement, work, building or institution, acting for the State, to require of all and every person bidding for any contract, by them or any of them to be let or made, such good and sufficient security as they may require, not less than one-fourth the sum total of the amount of the estimated cost of said contract, or the work to be performed under it, conditioned so as to secure the State from loss or damage which may arise by reason of the withdrawal of the bid or bids by such person or persons made before the time for entering into or making of the contract by them offered to be made; and in case any person or persons shall make any bid or sealed proposal for the performance of any work, labor, furnishing materials, or contract to be made with any such State officer, State Auditors, Board of Control, inspector, or commissioner, it shall not be lawful for such person or persons to withdraw, cancel, alter or amend the same after it shall have been thus made, deposited and filed with any such State officer,

or other person duly authorized to receive the same, previous to the time appointed for opening the same. After the opening of said bids and letting such contract, the State officer or other person holding the same shall continue so to keep the same, and the securities filed therewith, and if such bid shall be lowest, it shall be considered a lawful bid or proposal, and treated as other bids and proposals are required by law to be treated; and if any such person or persons shall fail to enter into any contract, as contemplated by such officer in advertisement or other information therefor, or by the terms of the bid or proposal so received, or shall refuse to execute and fulfil the same, it shall be the duty of such State officer, or Board of Auditors, member of Board of Control, inspector or commissioner to immediately prosecute such person or persons, and the person or persons giving such bond or security, and to recover such damages thereon as may be adjudged by any court of this State; and all money so recovered from such person or persons, or any other person or persons, as sureties or bondsmen with said principal or principals, shall be paid into the State treasury, after deducting costs of suit, and be credited to the general fund: *Provided*, When any such forfeiture shall be made to any public institution, building, asylum, or public work, the damages or moneys so recovered shall be credited by the State Treasurer to the said institutions, building, asylum or public work named in such advertisement, bid, or proposal, or for which the same was intended to be made: *And provided further*, That said person or persons, or board of officers, shall have the right to reject any of said bids or proposals, if in their judgment the public interest will be subserved thereby.

ACCOUNTS OF MEMBERS OF STATE BOARDS.

***416.** Act 206, 1881. SEC. 5. The accounts of members of boards of State institutions for official expenses and services, or either, where allowed by law, shall first be certified to be correct by the board to which the member belongs, and then shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROAD LAND.

1180. SEC. 4. The Auditor General shall receive only such compensation for his services as required by section three of this act, as shall be necessary to pay the proper officer at Washington for making and forwarding the lists aforesaid, and the amount so paid shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid to the Auditor General out of the treasury of the State.

INSPECTION OF ILLUMINATING OILS.

[Act No. 71, Laws of 1891, Sec. 6.]

SEC. 6. The State inspector shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. He shall also be allowed such further sum as he may actually and necessarily expend in traveling expenses and prosecutions incurred in the discharge of his duties. Each deputy inspector shall be entitled to a salary payable monthly, the amount of such salary to be determined by the number of casks, barrels and packages actually inspected by such deputy inspector during the month, as follows: For each of the first ten, one dollar each; for each [of] the second ten, seventy-five cents; for each of the third ten, sixty cents; for each of the fourth ten, fifty cents; for each of the fifth ten, forty cents; for each of the sixth ten, thirty cents; for each of the seventh ten, twenty-five cents; for each of the eighth ten, twenty cents; for each of the ninth ten, fifteen cents; for each of the tenth ten, ten cents; for each of the second hundred, eight cents; for each of the third hundred, six cents; for each in excess of three hundred, five cents: *Provided*, That in no case shall any deputy inspector receive more than seventy-five dollars in any month as such salary. Said deputy inspector shall also be entitled to and allowed all actual and necessary expenses for railroad, stage and steamboat fares incurred in the discharge of his duties as such deputy inspector. All salaries and expenses provided for in this act, shall be retained by the State inspector out of the money received for inspections of oil, and accounted for and paid out by him as provided in this act: *Provided*, That in case the amount of money received for the inspection of oils according to the provisions of this act, shall not be sufficient to pay the compensation and expenses of the inspector and his deputies as provided herein, the amount of such deficiency shall be deducted from said salaries *pro rata* to each.

This act is ordered to take effect July 1, 1891.

Approved May 9, 1891.

1548. SEC. 7. The State inspector shall render to the Board of State Auditors, quarterly, a detailed account of all the receipts and disbursements of his office, to be audited and allowed by them if found correct; and at the end of the year, any surplus shall be paid into the State Treasury.

* Amended Sec. 5, Act 246, 1891.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN AT THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

1818. SEC. 6. The actual expenses for the transporting of dependent children to and from said hospital as provided in this act, and the board, nursing and other care for said children while in said hospital, not exceeding the amount charged other children, patients in said hospital, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid out of any money in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated. The treasurer of the board of control of the State Public School shall present all accounts for the transportation of children to and from said institution and said hospital, and shall receive payment thereon; the county treasurer of the proper county shall present such accounts and receive payment thereon for children sent from such county; and the treasurer of said University shall present the accounts for the board and nursing of said children, and shall receive pay thereon; all which accounts shall be verified as required by said Board of State Auditors.

CENTRAL BOARD OF CONTROL OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR MICHIGAN.—SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, AND STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

[Act 169, Public Acts of 1891.]

AN ACT to provide for a central board of control which shall have the management and control of the State Public School at Coldwater, the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, and the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, to prescribe the powers of said board, to abolish the present boards of said institutions, and to repeal all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the State Public School at Coldwater, the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, and the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, in the State of Michigan, shall hereafter be under the management and control of one board to be known by the name and style of the "Central Board of Control of State Institutions," the members of which shall be a body corporate, be capable of suing and being sued in the courts of this State, may adopt and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and as such corporation may take and hold by purchase or otherwise, both real and personal estate to be applied to the use of any of the institutions named in this act to which the same may properly appertain.

SEC. 2. Said board shall consist of four members and the Governor of this State, who shall be *ex officio* a member and president thereof. Of said members one shall be a resident of the county of Ingham, one a resident of the county of Genesee, and one a resident of the county of Branch. Said members shall be at all times subject to removal by the Governor or Legislature. The first members of said board shall be appointed by the Governor and shall hold said office from and after their appointment as follows: One for the term of two years, one for the term of four years, one for the term of six years, and one for the term of eight years, as may be designated by the Governor at the time of appointment. Said appointments shall be made within fifteen days after this act shall take effect. The successors of said first members of said board shall, at the expiration of said several terms, be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate for the full term of eight years. In case of a vacancy in the membership of said board the same shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, and the appointee shall hold his office until the next regular session of the Legislature and until a successor shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Before entering upon the discharge of their duties and within ten days after receiving notice of their appointment, each member of said board, except the Governor, shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office before some notary public and file the same with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 3. The members of said board, except the Governor, shall each receive compensation at the rate of three dollars per day for the time actually and necessarily spent in the affairs of said board, together with their actual and necessary expenses incurred while employed in the affairs of said board. Such compensation and expenses shall be stated in an itemized account under oath, and when approved by the Governor shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. The officers, agents and employés of each of the institutions so under the management and control of said board shall be appointed by said board, by a majority of the members thereof, and shall hold their respective offices and positions during the pleasure of said board, but the superintendent of any of said institutions shall be subject to removal at any time by the Legislature, and shall consist of a superintendent

and such assistant superintendents, matrons, agents, chaplains, physicians, surgeons and other employés as said board shall from time to time determine necessary for the proper management of the several institutions. Said appointees shall perform such duties and receive such compensation as the board shall from time to time by a majority thereof prescribe. Said superintendent shall reside at the institution to the superintendency of which he shall have been appointed, in furnished apartments assigned him by the board, and shall be entitled, free of charge, to food, fuel and light for himself, family, and such guests as visit him on business connected with the institution.

SEC. 5. Within twenty days after their appointment, the members of said board shall meet at the capitol in the city of Lansing at such time and place as the Governor shall designate and organize by electing from their number a secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of the board or until the expiration of their respective terms as members of said board. The successors of said secretary and treasurer shall be elected at such times and in such manner as the board may determine. The secretary shall keep a full and correct record of the proceedings of said board, and make out, furnish and transmit such reports and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law and the rules and regulations of said board. The treasurer before entering upon the duties of his office shall give a bond to the people of the State of Michigan, with two or more sureties to be approved by the Governor, in such sum as the board shall direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties required of him by law and the rules and regulations of said board and to promptly and faithfully account for, disburse and pay over as required by law and said rules and regulations, all moneys received by him as such treasurer. Said bonds shall be filed with the Secretary of State.

SEC. 6. Said board, as soon as may be after its organization, shall meet at least once at each of the institutions hereby placed under its control and make all necessary appointments contemplated by this act and also adopt a complete system of rules and regulations for the government of such institution. Thereafter the regular meetings of said board shall be once every three months at each of said institutions and on such days as the board may determine by resolution: *Provided, however*, That said board shall hold one regular meeting each month at one of said institutions. The board shall hold special meetings for the transaction of business relative to any of said institutions whenever notified by the Governor or called by a majority of the members of the board.

SEC. 7. The superintendent of each of said institutions shall have the general charge and supervision thereof under said board and in accordance with the rules and regulations thereof and any law of this State, all of which he shall cause to be strictly observed and complied with by all the appointees and inmates of said institution. He shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make and file with the Secretary of State his bond to the people of the State of Michigan, with sureties to be approved by the Governor and in such sum as said board shall direct, conditioned for the faithful performance of all his duties and a strict compliance with and enforcement of all such rules and regulations as shall be made by said board and for the faithful care, custody and disposition of all money and property of every nature pertaining to said institution which shall come into his possession or under his control as such superintendent during his incumbency of said office, and that at the expiration thereof he will faithfully account to said board therefor.

SEC. 8. All moneys drawn from the State treasury for the use of the several institutions named in this act shall be upon the warrant of the treasurer of said board indorsed by the secretary thereof and approved by the Auditor General. Money appropriated for the use of said institutions shall be paid over to the several superintendents thereof upon monthly estimates of the superintendent filed with the treasurer of said board, but only upon exhibiting to said treasurer vouchers showing the proper disbursement of all money received during the previous month.

SEC. 9. The superintendent of each of the institutions named in this act, under the direction of said board, shall cause the books of the institution to be so kept as to clearly show the actual condition of the institution in all its departments. He shall make quarterly statements to the board which shall specify in detail all receipts and expenditures. Proper vouchers in duplicate shall be taken by him for each expenditure, one of which shall accompany each quarterly statement, the other to be kept on file at the institution. Said quarterly statements with the voucher attached, after inspection and approval by the board, shall be filed with the Auditor General.

SEC. 10. Said board shall make biennial reports to the Governor, containing full information regarding the condition of the several institutions under its control, which reports together with such recommendations as said board may deem proper shall be submitted to the Legislature by the Governor.

SEC. 11. The said State Public School at Coldwater, the Michigan School for the Blind at Lansing, and the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, shall remain subject to the provisions of chapters forty-four, forty-five and fifty of Howell's Annotated Statutes and the acts amendatory thereof respectively and all other laws of this State applicable thereto not inconsistent with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 12. Upon the organization of said central board of control of State institutions as herein provided the board of trustees of the Michigan School for the Deaf, the board of control of the Michigan School for the Blind and the board of control of the State Public School shall be and hereby are declared abolished and all property and effects of every nature in the hands of said several boards or of any of the members thereof pertaining to any of said institutions shall be turned over to said central board of control of State institutions.

SEC. 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved June 26, 1891.

INDIGENT INSANE.

1924. * * * * It shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to ascertain, if possible, through the testimony filed or otherwise, the actual residence of such insane person, return him thereto, and request reimbursement for all expenses incurred by the State, the expenses attending such return to be settled by the Board of State Auditors.

CARE OF INDIGENT INSANE IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

1945d. SEC. 4. The Board of State Auditors is hereby authorized to contract for the care and maintenance of State patients in private asylums at a rate per capita not exceeding the average rate per capita of the cost of the care and maintenance of patients in the State asylums.

CARE OF INSANE CONVICTS AT CLOSE OF TERM OF SENTENCE.

See act 190, Pub. Acts, 1883.

STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, RETURN TRANSPORTATION OF IMPROPER INMATES.

1976. Am. 1873, p. 191, April 24, Act 144; 1881, p. 78, April 16, Act 92. SEC. 15. * * * That the expense of transportation of children to said school, pursuant to law, and the expense of returning of any of said children, to their counties, after their admission, by said Board of Control, as improper inmates of said school, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid from the general fund.

STATE AGENT OF STATE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

1979. Am. Ib., 1885, p. 223. SEC. 19. The said Board of Control is authorized to designate some officer, teacher, or other employe connected with said school to be Agent thereof, who shall be known as the Agent of the State Public School, and who shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said board. That his duties as such Agent shall be prescribed by said board and shall include visiting, at such times as said board shall direct, the wards of said board which have been placed in families, and reporting to said board the condition of such children, and any failures to comply with the terms of the indenture contracts; and that it shall also be his duty to find suitable homes for the children of this school, to investigate applications for such children, and to enter into contracts, in writing, on behalf of said board, with persons taking such children; such contracts to contain a clause reserving to said board the right to cancel the same when, in the opinion of said board the interest of the child requires it, and may also contain a clause authorizing the person taking the child to cancel the same any time within sixty days from the date of the contract, on returning said child to said school free of all expenses; that the authority herein given said Agent is also hereby conferred upon the Superintendent of said school; that the salary and necessary traveling expenses of said Agent shall be first examined and allowed by said board, and shall then be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid from the general fund.

1984. Added 1875, p. 114, April 9, Act. 76. SEC. 4. The expense of transportation of children who may be sent to said school, pursuant to law, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid out of the general fund.

ERECTION AND MAINTENANCE OF FISH SHUTES.

2154. Added 1877. SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the Fish Commissioners of this

State to procure made a draft of a general plan on a scale of sufficient size for a working plan for a suitable shute or fish ladder, of such construction as will in their opinion best subserve the free passage of large and small fish, both up and down the streams at the dams, on which plan shall be designated the greatest allowable slope per foot run of said shutes or fish ladders when in place in the dam; also the proper width and depth, together with such other details and specifications in respect to materials and construction and connection with the dam, as will enable an ordinary carpenter to properly construct and place the same; and it shall be the further duty of said Fish Commissioners to procure to be lithographed two thousand fair copies of said plan and specifications, and to cause to be mailed to the address of the township clerk of each organized township in the State one copy of said plan and specifications, with instructions to said township clerks to place the same on file in their offices, and not to allow said plans and specifications to be taken thence, but to keep them open to the inspection of owners and occupants of dams, and persons using the water thereof in the township for their purpose of taking copies of the same; said plan and specifications shall also be open to the inspection of the general public when not in use, as above, by the owners and occupants of dams, who shall make their shutes and fish ladders in accordance with said plan and specifications in all essential details; the expenses incurred in procuring and mailing of said lithographed copies of said plans and specifications shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid by the State Treasurer out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS.

§289. Public Acts, 1889, No. 212. SEC. 5. Said commissioner shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars, payable monthly, on the warrant of the Auditor General. He shall hold his office in the State capitol at Lansing. The incidental expenses of his office, together with all actual cash outlay for railroad fares, when incurred in the service of the State, shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors. He may appoint a deputy, with the approbation of the Governor, for whose official acts such commissioner shall be in all respects responsible, and revoke such appointment at pleasure. Such deputy shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and shall perform such duties as the commissioner may from time to time prescribe, and in case of the death, resignation or removal of the commissioner, shall perform the duties of the commissioner until a successor shall be appointed, and such deputy shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars for the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and each year thereafter, payable monthly, on the warrant of the Auditor General. The commissioner may also employ from time to time such clerks to assist him in the discharge of the several duties imposed upon him by law as he shall find necessary. The salary of such clerks as it may be necessary to employ shall be at such a rate per annum as the commissioner shall decide: *Provided*, That such rate salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars per annum, the salary of such clerks to be paid monthly on the warrant of the Auditor General upon the certificate of the commissioner that the service has been performed. He may also, in the same manner as the deputy commissioner is appointed, and under the same conditions and limitations as provided herein, appoint a mechanical engineer whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the commissioner, to make technical inspections and reports of the condition and working of all air and power brakes and fixtures, automatic or safety couplers, heating apparatus, train signals and other appliances connected with the construction and running of locomotive engines and cars, also of the condition, character and working of yard and switch lamps, semaphore safety signals, switches, common and interlocking frogs and guard rails, whether the same are blocked or otherwise treated, as required by law, also of the condition and [sufficiency] sufficient of bridges and other [structures] structure connected with the permanent way, and of the condition and sufficiency of all equipments, freight and passenger houses, as regards the public safety, health and convenience, and of such other matters and things as the commissioner may deem essential to a full and thorough information as to the physical condition of the several railroad properties of the State and the proper enforcement of the police regulations enacted for the control and management of the same. Such mechanical engineer shall have had at least ten years' experience in practical service as a railroad mechanic, with such general knowledge of the requirements of railroad operation as shall fit him to skillfully perform the duties imposed upon him by the provisions of this act. He shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars, payable monthly, in the same manner as the deputy commissioner, upon the certificate of the commissioner that the service has been performed. He shall also be paid his actual traveling and personal expenses while employed in the actual service of the State, upon the allowance of the Board of State Auditors and the certificate of the Commissioner of Railroads that said expenses have been incurred.

PAYMENT TO RAILROAD COMPANIES OF MONEYS COLLECTED FOR TRESPASS ON THEIR LANDS.

3450. 1875, p. 156, Apr. 27, Aug. 3, Act 127. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That the Board of State Auditors be and are hereby directed to audit and allow to the several railroad companies of this State the amount of moneys collected or which may hereafter be collected and paid into the State treasury (less the expenses incident to such collection) from trespassers upon lands which were granted by the United States to this State for railroad purposes, by act of June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, the title to which has become vested in such companies, upon proof satisfactory to said board that such moneys were collected from trespasses actually committed upon the lands of such railroad companies, and that the title to such lands has actually become vested in the companies making application for such moneys.

3451. SEC. 2. When such amount shall have been ascertained and audited, said board shall certify to the Auditor General the amount thereof, who shall draw his warrant upon the State Treasurer, payable to the order of the proper officer of such railroad companies, and the State Treasurer shall pay the same out of the fund to which said moneys may have been credited: *Provided,* That such companies shall not be indebted to the State for specific State tax or otherwise.

INSURANCE BUREAU.

4211. Am. 1873, p. 30, March 14, Act 30. SEC. 6. There shall be assigned to the said Commissioner by the Secretary of State, at Lansing, suitable rooms for the conducting the business of said bureau; the necessary expenses of which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors on the certificate of the Commissioner, and paid on the warrant of the Auditor General.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

See Howell's Statutes, Sec. 416.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

4976n. SEC. 14. The members of the State Board of Education shall receive three dollars per day for their actual services, and also their necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the State Treasurer out of the general funds in the manner already provided by law for the payment of the accounts of boards of State institutions.

THE STATE LAND OFFICE.

5233. SEC. 3. All accounts for the incidental expenses of said office, for surveys of lands, for necessary maps, plats or charts, improvements at Lansing, and all other accounts and charges heretofore allowed and paid by the commissioner, shall hereafter be audited by the board of State Auditors, on the certificate of the commissioner, and when so audited and allowed, shall be paid from the State Treasury on the warrant of the Auditor General, drawn against the proper fund.

5247. SEC. 2. The surveyor so appointed shall receive a compensation for his time, actually employed, not to exceed four dollars per day, and his necessary expenses for chainmen and assistance. The surveyor's bill for services and expenses shall be made on forms furnished by the Commissioner of the State Land Office, and itemized and sworn to, and shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and when allowed by them, shall be paid out of the general fund: *Provided,* That if in the progress of the surveys authorized by this act, the surveyors shall deem it necessary to establish any lost corners adjacent, the expense thereof shall be paid by the county in which the work is done.

5259. Am. Ib., 1879, p. 45. SEC. 6. Said agents shall receive as compensation for their services such sum or sums as the Board of State Auditors shall determine and allow, including necessary expenses, which bills for services and expenses shall be itemized and sworn to and made upon forms furnished by the Commissioner of the Land Office, the same to be paid out of the general fund, and apportioned to the several funds, according to the expenses attending the examination of land belonging to the different classes herein mentioned, and the Commissioner of the State Land Office may, in his discretion, require said agents to give a good and sufficient bond for the faithful discharge of their duties, and file the constitutional oath of office; and any agent appointed under this act who shall give to any person any information in regard to the value of lands examined, or timber thereon, before reporting the same to the Commissioner or the State Land Office, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

7204. 1879, p. 157, April 15, Aug. 30, Act 168. SECTION. 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized and directed to solicit bids for the publication, stereotyping, printing, binding and sale of the report of decisions of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and to contract therefor in accordance with the provisions of this act, at a price not exceeding two dollars per volume.

7205. SEC. 2. The Board of State Auditors shall, commencing the first week in September, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine or as soon thereafter as this act shall take effect, and every eight years thereafter, and as often as any contract let hereunder shall be forfeited or terminated in any way, advertise in six different newspapers, two of which shall be published in the city of Detroit, and of the largest circulation weekly, for the term of six weeks; that sealed proposals will be received by said Board at Lansing, and opened at the end of such publication of notice, for the publication, stereotyping, printing, binding and sale of said reports as herein provided, for the term of eight years next thereafter, at a certain rate per volume, to be stated in such proposals, not exceeding the maximum price fixed by this act and shall, within ten days thereafter, award such contract to the lowest bidder: *Provided, however*, The first contract shall not take effect before January first, eighteen hundred and eighty.

7207. SEC. 4. The successful bidder shall make a contract according to the terms of his proposals, and the provisions of this act, which shall be made and considered part thereof, within thirty days after notice that the same is accepted, and shall also file with the State treasurer a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned to fulfill such contract in all particulars, with at least two sufficient sureties to be approved by the Secretary of State. Such bonds shall be the joint and several obligation of the persons executing it. If the successful bidder shall fail to complete his contract, or shall forfeit the same for any cause, the said board shall re-let the contract as soon thereafter as practicable, in the manner provided by section two of this act, and said contractor shall also pay to the State all expense thereof, and said board may also complete any part of such first or any subsequent contract not fulfilled at the re-letting of the same at the expense of such contractor. In lieu of the sureties to the bond herein required, contractots may deposit United States Bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars with said treasurer, and said bonds, or such part thereof as shall be necessary to reimburse and make good to the State any loss it may sustain, or expense it may be put to by reason of the non-completion of said contract, shall be forfeited to the State of Michigan in case of the failure of such contractor to fulfill any of the conditions of the bond by him to be performed.

7218. SEC. 10. In any publication for and letting of contracts, the Board of State Auditors shall let as a separate part of such contract, the publication of reports from the sterotyped plates of former volumes owned by the State, as now provided by law, the same to be published and bound in like manner, style and quality, and put and kept on sale, at such separate contract price in like manner as new reports.

REPUBLICATION OF SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

7217. SEC. 2. Before any volume of said reports shall be reprinted, said reporter shall prepare and append to the cases contained in such volume suitable foot notes or references to cases in the Michigan and other reports, bearing on or affecting the decisions in such cases, and such charges in head notes or otherwise as the chief justice may approve. He shall also insert in each volume so reprinted, a full table of the cases cited in the opinions therein; but no change shall be made in the opinion of any case except to correct verbal or typographical errors, which foot notes, references, changes, and table of cases shall be printed in connection with the original text under the supervision of said reporter, and for his services therefor said reporter shall be allowed such reasonable compensation by the Board of State Auditors as to them shall seem just: *Provided*, If for any cause said reporter shall be unable personally to perform the duties hereby imposed, the chief justice shall appoint some other person of known integrity and legal learning to perform the same, who shall be entitled to like compensation.

7218. SEC. 3. Said republication shall be done by contract, to be let by the Board of State Auditors as follows: Said board of State Auditors, whensoever notified by the chief justice of the Supreme Court that any volume or volumes of said reports, that have not been stereotyped, are out of print, and at any time when any contract let hereunder shall be forfeited or terminated in any way, shall advertise in three different newspapers, one of which shall be published in the city of Detroit, one in the city of Grand Rapids, and the other in the city of Lansing for the term of four weeks; that sealed proposals will be received by said board at Lansing, and opened at the end of

such publication of notice, for the stereotyping, printing and binding of said reports, at a certain rate per volume, to be stated in such proposals, and shall, within ten days thereafter, award such contract to the lowest bidder. The Board of State Auditors shall have the power to reject any or all bids.

7226. SEC. 11, The State Librarian shall distribute one copy of any of said volumes to each of the various State and county officers of this State, to the United States district court judges in Michigan, to the various State institutions, and to the libraries of the different states and territories as directed by the Board of State Auditors: *Provided*, That in case any of said volumes heretofore published have already been distributed to State and county officers, State institutions, or the United States district court judges in Michigan, the same officers or institutions shall not be furnished with copies of the same volumes, republished under the provisions of this act, unless for good cause shown to the Board of State Auditors. He shall also sell the same at retail at a price not to exceed ten per cent above the actual cost, to be determined by the Board of State Auditors, and in such quantities to book dealers as shall be fixed by the Board of State Auditors. He shall also give a bond, keep accounts, and pay over money received from the sale of said reports in the manner provided in section seven of chaper one hundred and eight, being compiler's section five thousand, six hundred and fifty-seven of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

THE STATE PRISON, THE STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY, U. P., THE STATE HOUSE OF CORRECTION, THE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS, THE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS, MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

9821a. Added 1885, p. 238, June 10, Act 172. SEC. 15. Said Board of Control shall have the authority to designate some officer, teacher or other employe of said board to be the agent thereof, who shall be known as the Agent of the Reform School, and shall act in that capacity during the pleasure of said board. The duties of said agent shall be prescribed by said board and shall include visiting, at such times as said board shall direct, the wards of said board, who have been placed in families or are released from the school on leave of absence, and report to said board the condition of said wards. It shall also be his duty to investigate applications for boys from the Reform School, and to find suitable homes for them. The necessary traveling expenses of said agent shall first be examined and certified to as correct by said Board of Control and shall then be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

[Act No. 140, Public Acts of 1891.]

AN ACT to provide for a State board of inspectors who shall perform the duties now performed by the advisory board in the matter of pardons and who shall have the complete management and control of the State Prison at Jackson, the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia, the branch of the State Prison at Marquette, the Reform School for boys at Lansing, and the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian, and to abolish all existing boards and to annul all existing appointments.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the State Prison at Jackson, the State House of Correction and Reformatory at Ionia, the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals at Ionia, the branch of the State Prison at Marquette, the Reform School for boys at Lansing, and the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian, shall all be under the complete management and control of one board, to consist of four members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one to serve for two years, one to serve for four years, one to serve for six years and one to serve for eight years, as may be designated by the Governor at the time of their appointment, and at the expiration of the term their successors shall be appointed in like manner for a term of eight years. The Governor shall be *ex officio* a member of said board; whenever a vacancy occurs in the board otherwise than by the expiration of a term of appointment such vacancy shall be filled by the Governor for the remainder of the term in the usual manner. The first appointments shall be made by the Governor on the passage of this act, or as soon thereafter as may be, and the terms of office of the first appointees shall terminated on the fifteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, respectively.

SEC. 2, Before entering upon the discharge of their duties each member of said board shall take and subscribe before the Secretary of State, who shall file the same in his office, the constitutional oath of office.

SEC. 3. The members of said board shall each receive compensation at the rate of one thousand dollars per annum, and each shall receive his actual and necessary expenses while employed in the duties of the board, and such salary and expenses shall be stated in account under oath, and when approved by the Governor shall be paid by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Auditor General, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 4. The officers of each of the prisons shall consist of a warden, who shall be principal keeper, one deputy warden, one clerk, one chaplain. one physician who is a surgeon, and who shall also be a keeper, and one chief engineer, and as many keepers and guards as the warden and board may deem necessary. And for the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, Reform School for boys at Lansing, and the Industrial Home for girls at Adrian, there shall be one superintendent for each, and as many assistants as the board may deem necessary. Each warden or superintendent shall reside at the prison, asylum or school over which he has charge, in furnished apartments assigned by the board, and shall be entitled to food, fuel and light for his family and for guests who visit him on business connected with the said institutions. The wardens or superintendents shall be in constant attendance at the prison, asylum or school except when absent on some necessary duty or for sickness, in which case their duties during their absence or sickness shall be performed by the deputy or first assistant, and in no case shall the warden or superintendent and deputy or first assistant be absent at the same time.

SEC. 5. The said board of prison inspectors when organized shall immediately appoint a warden for each prison named and a superintendent for said asylum and each of the schools named, but the superintendent of the Industrial Home for girls shall be a woman, to serve for four years or during the pleasure of the board who have executive ability essential to the proper management of the officers and employés under their jurisdiction and to enforce and maintain proper discipline in every department, and such appointees shall have full control and management under rules and regulations adopted by the board, with power to suspend for cause any officer and discharge any employé in the institution over which they have charge, and report such action to the board. All officers and employés shall be appointed by the warden or superintendent subject to the approval of the board and all officers may be removed by the board. The board of inspectors shall also have power to remove the warden or superintendent for cause after opportunity shall be given him to be heard upon written charges. No warden or superintendent shall be removed except for cause.

SEC. 6. The following salaries shall be paid to the warden and superintendent of the asylum, a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars per annum each, with keep as provided; to the deputy warden a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars with board; to the clerk a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; to the physician a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; to the chaplain a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; to the chief engineer a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars; to the superintendent of the Reform School at Lansing, one thousand five hundred dollars, with keep as provided. To the superintendent of Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian, one thousand dollars with keep as provided. The said board of inspectors shall fix the salaries as herein provided and for all other employés deemed by them necessary to have for the proper management of each institution, stating whether same is with or without board. Said salaries are to be paid monthly from money on hand or drawn from the State treasury.

SEC. 7. Before entering upon the duties of their office, the warden or superintendent shall execute to the people of the State a bond, with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, conditioned that they shall faithfully account for all moneys and properties that may come into their hands by virtue of their office, whether arising from the labor of convicts, the sale of manufactured articles, or appropriations made by the Legislature and drawn from the State treasury, and shall perform all the duties incumbent upon them as such warden or superintendent according to law, which bond shall be approved by the board and filed in the office of the Audior General.

SEC. 8. The board of inspectors shall meet at each prison, asylum or school at least once in every three months, and as much oftener as the proper management thereof shall require. A majority of the members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business and the first out-going member shall be the chairman thereof; they shall make all necessary rules and regulations for the government and management of said institutions in all its details. It shall be the duty of the officers in charge to see that such rules and regulations are properly carried out. The warden or superintendent, or as he may direct, the clerk of the prison, asylum or school shall attend the

meetings of the board and shall keep regular minutes of the proceedings in a book provided for that purpose, and the minutes thus kept shall be signed by the chairman, and kept in the prison, asylum or school.

SEC. 9. All moneys drawn from the State treasury for the uses of the several institutions named shall be upon the warrant of the warden or superintendent, indorsed by the board of inspectors and approved by the Auditor General.

SEC. 10. The warden or superintendent, under directions of the board, shall cause the books of the institution to be so kept as to clearly exhibit the workings of the prison, asylum or school, in all its departments. He shall make a quarterly statement to the board which shall specify in detail all receipts and expenditures; proper itemized vouchers in duplicate shall be taken for each expenditure, one of which shall accompany each quarterly statement, the other to be kept on file at the institution and the said quarterly statement with vouchers attached after approval by the board, shall be filed with the Auditor General. The accounts of each institution shall be annually closed on the thirtieth day of November of each year, and the warden or superintendent shall make a report to the said board within one month thereafter, showing the condition of the prison, asylum or school, together with a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures in each department, and the estimates of expense for building, repairs and all other purposes for the next succeeding year; the names and duties of all employés with their several salaries; the contracts entered into during the year for the employment of convicts; the name of each contractor in the prison or school with the number of convicts employed by him and the price paid for their labor; the whole number of inmates in the prison, asylum or school, and the whole number received during the year, with the names of the counties from whence they were received, and the crimes of which they were convicted; the number discharged, died, escaped or pardoned, together with such other facts and suggestions as may fully exhibit the entire workings of the prison or school during the year.

SEC. 11. No inspector, warden or superintendent or any other employé shall be directly or indirectly interested in any kind of business carried on in such prison, asylum or school, nor in the purchase or sale for or on account of such prison or school, nor shall they employ the labor of any convict upon any work in which they are interested; all infractions of the rules and regulations shall be reported by the officer in charge, to the warden or superintendent, who alone is authorized to prescribe punishment, and all good time lost by said infraction of rules and regulations may, upon the recommendation of the warden, be restored by the board of inspectors. The warden or superintendent shall cause to be kept a daily journal of the proceedings of the prison, asylum or school in such manner as may be directed by the board of inspectors, and keep in each cell or room in the prison, asylum or school, a copy of the rules and regulations adopted by the board for the government of prisoners.

SEC. 12. The said board of inspectors shall make a biennial report to the Governor to be by him laid before the Legislature; the first report to be made in January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, which shall contain the reports made them by the officers of each institution, together with such recommendations for the betterment of each institution, and any other information they may deem proper to submit.

SEC. 13. The said board of inspectors shall be the advisory board in the matter of pardons, and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties of said advisory board as provided by law. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and the present boards of managers of said institutions consolidated under this act be and the same are hereby abolished and all appointments of officers and agents at said institutions are hereby annulled.

Approved June 17, 1891.

SENTENCE OF FEMALES TO CONFINEMENT IN DETROIT HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

9865. Public Acts, 1879, No. 67. SEC. 2. Whenever the sentence of any female now confined or that shall hereafter be confined, in the State Prison, shall be by the Governor or other competent authority, commuted to confinement for any period in the Detroit House of Correction, it shall be the duty of the agent of said State Prison to at once transmit such person in proper and safe custody to the superintendent of said House of Correction, whose duty it shall be to receive and safely keep her in said House of Correction until the expiration of her sentence as commuted, or until she is otherwise discharged by due process of law or competent authority. And the board of inspectors of the State Prison are hereby authorized and empowered to contract with the board of inspectors of said House of Correction for the maintenance at said House of Correction of persons sentenced pursuant to the provisions of this section: *Provided*, That the compensation shall not exceed one dollar per week.

EXPENSES OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL.

341a. 1883, p. 38, April 24, Act 46. SECTION 1. *Provided*, He shall not directly or indirectly receive any fees, mileage, or perquisites whatever for the peformance of duties connected with his office excepting actual personal expenses while away from the seat of government in the discharge of his official duties.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN BOUNTIES PROVIDED FOR.

392a. 1885, p. 212, June 9, Sept. 19, Act 157. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the Board of State Auditors be and is hereby authorized and instructed to examine into and determine the rights of certain claimants to State bounties, which bounties, it is alleged, have been paid by the State upon forged or fraudulent vouchers; and to adjudicate and determine upon all questions of fraud in relation to such bounties.

392b. SEC. 2. For the purpose herein provided, said board is hereby directed to hold its sessions at the capitol at Lansing, at such times, and as often, as shall be necessary to transact and complete the business of adjudicating such claims. Said board is further authorized and directed to establish such methods of adjudication, and prescribe such mode of proof, as shall seem to them most conducive to the object intended to be accomplished by this act, and as shall be the least expensive to such claimants. They shall have further power in all cases, where it may seem to them to be necessary to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to call for papers and enforce the production thereof. They may also prescribe and provide suitable blanks, and do any and all things necessary and lawful for the prompt and faithful execution of the provisions of this act.

392c. SEC. 3. For the purposes of this act, it shall not be deemed necessary, in establishing a claim, for the soldier, or his widow or children, having a claim under the provisions of act No. 27 of the session laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and being compiler's section nine hundred thirty-seven of the compiled laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, to comply with the technical requirements contained in the last three subdivisions of section one of said act, nor shall it be necessary to make any technical proof of a similar nature to that contained in the aforementioned provisos of said act No. 27, but it shall be made to appear in all cases tnat the soldier enlisted and was mustered into the service in some regiment or other military organization of this State, and was credited to this State or to some military sub-district therein: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made upon any assignment of such claim, nor to any person except to such identical soldier, or in case of his death, then to his widow or children or their legal representatives: *Provided further*, That the statute of limitations shall not be a bar to any claim by such soldier, or his widow, children or legal representatives.

392d. SEC. 4. If it shall appear upon such examination that "the bounty due" said soldier so enlisted and mustered has been paid to any other person, upon forged or fraudulent vouchers, and that his bounty is still justly due him, the said board shall audit the claim, and issue a certificare showing the fact and directing the amount found to be due to be paid to such soldier or his heirs, and upon such certificate the Auditor General shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State of Michigan for the amount found due by said board as shown by such certificate, and the Treasurer shall pay the same out of any money appropriated for that purpose, or any money not otherwise appropriated.

STATE INSTITUTIONS, STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES AND STATE BOARD OF HEALTH TO EXAMINE PLANS OF NEW BUILDINGS.

418. Am. 1889, p. 92, May 9, Act 86. SEC. 7. That before the board of any charitable, penal, or reformatory institution shall determine on the plan of any building, or on any system of sewerage, ventilation or heating, which has been authorized by the Legislature to be constructed, such plans shall be submitted to the Board of Corrections and Charities and the State Board of Health for examination and opinion thereon. * * * That it shall be the duty of said State boards to visit said penal, charitable and reformatory institutions when necessary to make the examinations herein required, and their official expenses necessarily incurred shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY TO CONDUCT CASES IN SUPREME COURT, ETC.

[Act No. 75, May 13, 1891.]

AN ACT to amend section one of act number seventy-two of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, being an act entitled "An act to require prosecuting

attorneys to appear and conduct criminal proceedings in the Supreme Court in certain cases, and to provide for the payment of extra compensation therefor," approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact* That section one of act number seventy-two of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, entitled "An act to require prosecuting attorneys to appear and conduct criminal proceedings in the Supreme Court in certain cases, and to provide for the payment of extra compensation therefor," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That in all criminal proceedings removed to the Supreme Court by writ of error, mandamus or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county from which any cause is so removed to prepare a brief on behalf of the people therein, and to furnish the same to the Attorney General where such cause is a calendar cause, at least twenty days before the time at which such cause is set for hearing, and in all other cases such prosecuting attorney shall furnish such brief to the Attorney General at least two days before the time for the hearing of such cause. It shall be the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the county from which any cause is so removed, where such cause is made a calendar cause, on the request of the Attorney General to appear on behalf of the people in the Supreme Court, and to assist the Attorney General to conduct such cause in such court, and for his services in such case such prosecuting attorney shall, in addition to his regular salary, receive a reasonable compensation, including his expenses in traveling to and from, and on his attendance in such court, when so requested by the Attorney General. Such expenses in traveling to and from and compensation for attendance in such court to be certified to by the Attorney General and ascertained and determined by the Board of State Auditors, and paid by the State out of any funds belonging to the State not otherwise appropriated, and the expenses of preparing and printing any brief or argument prepared in such case shall be paid by the county from which the case is removed.

Approved May 13, 1891.

ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS.

1943r. SEC. 18. * * * * If he shall not be discharged from the said asylum until after his transfer to the State shall have been effected, under the provisions of a subsequent section the expense of his return to said county shall be paid by the State of Michigan.

1943z. SEC. 26. When the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals is opened for the receptions of patients, the medical superintendents of the Michigan Asylum for Insane, and the Eastern Michigan Asylum, and the wardens of the State Prison at Jackson, and the House of Correction at Ionia, and the superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction shall, with the consent of the board of trustees, or board of inspectors, or managers of their respective institutions, proceed to transfer to the said Asylum for Insane Criminals all insane criminals or discharged convict insane found in such institutions. The expense of the maintenance of such patients shall, from the date of their transfer, be chargeable to the State of Michigan, likewise the expense attending said transfer.

1943z 1. SEC. 27. Whenever a physician to the State Prison, or the physicians to either of the houses of correction of this State shall certify to any warden or other officer in charge, that any convict therein is insane, it shall be the duty of the said warden, or other officer in charge, to make immediately a full examination into the condition of such convict, and if fully satisfied that he is insane, the said warden, or other officer in charge where said convict is confined, shall forthwith cause such convict to be transferred to the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, after such institution shall be open for the reception of patients, and to deliver him to the medical superintendent thereof, who is hereby required to receive him into said asylum: *Provided*, There is no room in said asylum, unoccupied, wherein said person may be accommodated, and retain him there until legally discharged. The expenses of such insane convicts' maintenance in the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals shall be charged to the State of Michigan, likewise the expense attending his transfer. Whenever a patient is received in any of the asylums for the insane of the State who has previously served one term in prison, he may, at the discretion of the medical superintendent and board of managers of such asylum, be retained or transferred to the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, if there be room therein for his accommodation. Whenever a patient is received who has served two or more terms in prison, or but one term for murder, attempt at murder, manslaughter, rape, or attempt at rape, arson, or burglary, it shall be the duty of the medical superintendent to transfer such patient forthwith to the

Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, if there be room therein for his accommodation, and the expense of such transfer shall be charged to the State of Michigan. Whenever a patient is received in any of the asylums of the State who has been previously treated in the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, the medical superintendent may, in his discretion, transfer such patient to the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, *and the expense of such transfer shall be chargeable to the State of Michigan.*

1943z 2. Am. 1887, p. 39, March 21, Sept. 28, Act 43. SEC. 28. The medical superintendents of either of the asylums for the insane in Michigan may, with the consent of their respective boards of trustees, make application to the Board of Correction and Charities for an order for the transfer of any or all criminal insane persons under treatment in either of said asylums, who have been guilty of an act of homicide previous to admission to the asylum, and whose presence is dangerous to others; likewise all insane persons who have committed any act of homicide while under treatment in either of the asylums, and the Board of Corrections and Charities shall investigate all the facts and report to the Governor, who may, in his discretion, order the transfer of such person or persons to the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals after such institution shall be open for the reception of patients. The expense of the maintenance of such person or persons after such transfer shall be chargeable to the State of Michigan. In case any patient under treatment in either of the State asylums shall at any future time after the organization of the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, commit any act of homicide, or develop unmistakable homicidal tendencies, rendering his presence a source of danger to others, proceedings may be instituted as above. If the transfer of such patient shall be effected the expense of his maintenance from the date of transfer shall be chargeable to the State of Michigan.

MICHIGAN SOLDIERS' HOME.

1984f. Am. 1889, p. 108, May 21, Act 103. SEC. 6. Each of the members of said board shall be entitled to receive three dollars per day for each day he shall be engaged with the business of the board, and his actual and necessary expenses, the accounts for such expenses and compensation to be allowed by the Board of State Auditors and paid from the general fund in a similar manner to those for members of other boards of the several State institutions.

STATE LIVE STOCK SANITARY COMMISSION.

2136m. SEC. 3. Each commissioner shall receive the sum of three dollars per day and necessary expenses for the time actually spent in the discharge of his duties; and the veterinary surgeon shall receive the sum of five dollars per day and necessary expenses for time when emyloyed.

2136z. SEC. 16. The commission provided for in this act shall have power to employ at the expense of the State such persons and purchase such supplies and material as may be necessary to carry into full effect all orders by it given.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

2287c1. SEC. 3. * * * * The board shall make an annual report and render an account to the Board of State Auditors and to the Michigan pharmaceutical association, of all moneys received and disbursed by it pursuant to this act.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

3208d5. SEC. 36. * * * * Vouchers for the Commissioner's salary must be first approved by the Governor. Vouchers for the deputy and clerk's salaries must be first approved by the Commissioner. All actual and necessary traveling expenses of said Commissioner, deputy or clerks, incurred in the discharge of their duties under this act, shall be fully itemized upon proper vouchers and certified in the order indicated for the salaries, and presented to the Board of State Auditors. If allowed, the Auditor General shall countersign. The State Treasurer shall, upon the presentation of vouchers so allowed and countersigned, reimburse the said officer's expenses.

3208d9. SEC. 40. * * * * The expenses incurred and services performed especially for any bank shall be paid by such bank. * * * * No bank shall be subject to any visitation other than such as is required by this act, or otherwise authorized by law.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

4979. "The members of the board shall receive no per diem compensation for their services, but shall be paid their traveling and other expenses while employed on the business of the board."

5012a. 1885, p. 78, May 11, Act 81. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That the State Board of Agriculture be and they are hereby authorized to provide, from time to time, in bulletin form, for the dissemination among the people of this State, and through the medium of the public press, the results of experiments made in any of the different departments of the Agricultural College, and such other information that they may deem of sufficient importance to require it to come to the immediate knowledge of the farmers and horticulturalists of the State.

5012b. SEC. 2. The several professors of chemistry, zoölogy, botany, agriculture, horticulture, and veterinary science, shall each at least twice in each year, not excluding the president and other professors, prepare for publication an article embracing such facts as they may deem of pulic importance, a copy of which shall be simultaneously sent to each and every newspaper published in the State, and to such persons as the State Board of Agriculture may think proper; said professors to so arrange that at least one of said articles shall be sent out, as above provided, the first week of each and every month, in each and every year.

5012c. SEC. 3. The Board of Srate Auditors shall, upon the approval of the State Board of Agriculture, audit the accounts for printing, stationery and postage, incurred in the publishing and dissiminating of said bulletins, and the same shall be paid out of the general fund: *Provided,* That no account for printing the same in any newspaper shall be allowed.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL.

5025q. SEC. 7. Each of the members of said Board of Control shall be entitled to receive his actual expenses made in the discharge of his duties under this act and act number seventy, hereinbefore referred to, and the architect or person employed as provided for in the preceding section, and the treasurer of said Board of Control shall receive a reasonable compensation for their services, to be established by the Board of Control and approved by the Governor, which compensation and expense shall be audited by the State Board of Auditors.

STATE COURT OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

6534m4. SEC. 7. The fees of witnesses shall be one dollar for each day's attendance and seven cents per mile traveled by the nearest route in getting to and returning from the place where attendance is required by the court to be allowed by the Board of State Auditors upon the certificate of the court. All subpœnas shall be signed by the Secretary of the court, and may be served by any person of full age authorized by the court to serve the same.

6534m6. SEC. 9. Each arbitrator shall be entitled to five dollars per day for actual service performed, payable from the treasury of the State. The clerk or secretary shall be appointed from one of their number and shall receive an annual salary not to exceed twelve hundred dollars, without per diem, per year, payable in the same manner.

INQUESTS ON DEAD BODIES.

9598. SEC. 11. Am. 1885, p. 105, May 14, Sept. 19, Act. 103. When any justice of the peace shall take an inquest upon the dead body of a stranger, or being called for that purpose, shall not think it necessary, on view of such body, that an inquest should be taken, he shall cause the body to be decently buried; and if the justice of the peace shall certify that to the best of his knowledge and belief the person found dead was a stranger not belonging to this State, the expenses of the burial, with the justice's fees, and all the expenses of the inquisition, if any were taken, shall be paid to the justice of the peace from the State treasury, the account of such expenses and fees being first allowed by the circuit court for the county; in all other cases the expenses and fees shall be paid by the county in which the inquisition was taken: *Provided,* That when an inquest is held on the body of any person who dies in either of the prisons or public reformatories of this State, the expense of such inquest shall be audited and paid by the State as other charges against the State are audited and paid.

STATE AGENCY FOR THE CARE OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

9894. Am. 1885, p. 230, June 10, Sept. 19, Act 168; 1887, p. 408, June 28, Act 295; 1889, p. 217, June 26, Act 178. SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* That the Governor may appoint in each county of this State, an agent of the State Board of Corrections and Charities for the care of juvenile offenders and dependent children, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall be known as the county agent for the county for which he is appointed. Before entering upon the

duties of his office, and within thirty days after receiving notice of his appointment, the said agent shall take and file with the county clerk of the county for which he was appointed the oath of office prescribed by the constitution of this State; and upon such qualification, it shall be the duty of the county clerk to immediately transmit notice thereof to the circuit judge, probate judge, each justice of the peace, and all other magistrates of the county having competent jurisdiction for the trial of juvenile offenders, and also to the superintendent of State institutions which place children in families by contract, indenture or adoption. Said agent shall receive as compensation for his services under this act his necessary official expenses, together with the sum of three dollars in full for his services for each case investigated or visited and reported on as hereinafter provided, but not exceeding three dollars for any one day's service, which shall be audited by the Board of State Auditors, and paid from the general fund; and when such services and expenses relate to the indenture, adoption or visiting of the children placed in families by any State institution the amounts therefor shall be certified by the superintendent of the institution to which the children belong: *Provided*, That the sum allowed for the services of said agent in any county, except the counties of Wayne, Kent, Saginaw, Bay and Ingham, shall not, in any one year, exceed the sum of one hundred dollars, and that in the counties of Wayne, Kent, Saginaw, Bay and Ingham the sum so allowed for such services shall not in any one year exceed the sum of two hundred dollars.

9895. Am. Ib. 1885, p. 231; 1887, p. 184. June 10, Act 177. SEC. 2. Whenever a complaint is made or pending against any boy under the age of sixteen years or girl under the age of seventeen years for the commission of any offense not punishable by law with imprisonment for life before any court or magistrate having competent jurisdiction thereof, it shall be the duty of such court or magistrate at once, and before any further proceedings are had in the case, to give notice in writing of the pendency to said agent, if there shall be one in said county, who shall have opportunity allowed him to investigate the charge or charges, and upon receiving such notice the agent shall immediately proceed to inquire into and make a full examination of the parentage and surroundings of the child, and of all the facts and circumstances of the case, and report the same to the court or magistrate, who shall advise and counsel with the said agent; and if upon such consultation, after full investigation and proof of the offense charged, it shall appear to the court that the public interest, and the interest of such child will be best subserved thereby, he may make an order for the return of such child to his or her parents, guardian or friends; or he may authorize said agent, under the advice and approval of the judge of probate of the county, to take such child and bind him or her out to some suitable person until he or she shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time, or impose a fine, or to suspend sentence for a definite or indefinite period; or if the child be found guilty of the offense charged, and appears to be willfully wayward and unmanageable, the court may cause him or her to be sent to the Reform School, Industrial Home for Girls, or to any State, penal or reformatory institution authorized by law to receive such boy or girl, subject to such conditions of sex and age as are provided by law for the reception of children in said school or institution; and in such cases the report of the agent shall be attached to the mittimus, and the child shall be placed in charge of the agent, or some person designated by him, to be conveyed under his direction to the institution, for which service the same fees shall be allowed as are paid to sheriffs in like cases.

JAIL INSPECTORS.

9649. SEC. 16. In each county of this State the judge of probate, the county agent of the State Board of Charities and Corrections, together with the couniy superintendents of the poor, shall be inspectors of the jail respectively.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

[Act No. 69. Public Acts, 1891.]

SEC. 4. The compensation of such commissioner shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and that of his deputy fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which compensation, together with all necessary expenses, including the employment, and paying the expenses of such assistants as are provided for in section one of this act, also the expenses provided for in section three of this act, shall be audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other State officers: *Provided*, The amount thereof, exclusive of the compensation allowed to said commissioner and his said deputy, shall not, in any one year, exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in addition to the above allowance for expenses, said bureau shall be authorized to have printed not to exceed four thousand copies of its annual reports for the use of

the bureau, for general distribution, and all printing, binding, blanks or map work shall be done under any contract which the State now has, or shall have for similar work with any party or parties, and the expense thereof shall be audited and paid for in the same manner as other State printing.

*TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE BOARD.

1238. SEC. 3. Upon the receipt of the said statement from the several companies, the Auditor General, State Treasurer, and Commissioner of the Land Office, who are hereby constituted a board of review for that purpose, shall, during the month of July in each year, proceed to assess said telegraph and telephone lines at the true cash value thereof. Said board of review shall have power to personally inspect the line and instruments of any telegraph and telephone company or exchange, and shall each be entitled to the sum of three dollars per day for the time actually spent in the discharge of the duties imposed by this act, to be allowed by the Board of State Auditors.

STATE BOARD OF VISITORS.

4378. Am. 1885, p. 103, May 14, Act 99. SEC. 6. Any institution of learning incorporated under the laws of this State shall always be subject to the visitation and examination of the superintendent of public instruction, and also to a board of visitors (three in number), to be annually appointed by him, with the approval of the State board of education, said board to constitute a State board of visitors. Said board shall annually visit such incorporated institution of learning, and carefully examine into the courses of study pursued, the modes and character of the instruction given, and into such other matters concerning the condition of the institution as may be of interest to the citizens of the State; and said board shall immediately thereafter make a full report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, setting forth the result of their visitation and examination, and their conclusions as to the condition of the institution. The visitors acting under the provisions of this section shall each be entitled to receive their necessary expenses while so engaged, which amonut shall be certified by the board of education to the Board of State Auditors, who shall authorize a warrant therefor to be drawn upon the State Treasurer, and the same shall be paid out of the general fund.

SUPPORT OF PAUPER INSANE IN WAYNE COUNTY ASYLUM.

[Act No. 47, Law of 1891.]

AN ACT to provide for the committing of pauper insane persons to the Wayne county insane asylum, and for the transfer of such persons to the State asylum, and from the State asylum to [the] said county asylum, and to provide for the support and maintenance of such insane persons.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the judge of probate for the county of Wayne may, in his discretion, commit any pauper insane persons who would be a charge against the said county of Wayne, to the Wayne county insane asylum, instead of the State asylum, in the same manner and under the same procedure as provided for the admission of pauper insane into the State asylum, by section twenty-six, act one hundred thirty-five, of the public acts of eighteen hundred eighty-five; and the support and maintenance of such insane persons, after two years, shall be a charge against the State and shall be allowed by the Board of State Auditors, on proper accounts, certified by the board of superintendents of the poor for said county and the medical superintendent of said county asylum, upon the certificate of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, that such insane persons have received proper treatment and care.

SEC. 2. The State Board of Corrections and Charities may, from time to time, with the aid of the medical superintendent of said county asylum and the medical superintendent of one of the State asylums to be selected by said board, examine into the treatment and care of patients in said county asylum, and said board, in its discretion, may at any time direct that any of such patients be transferred to a State asylum, and it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the poor of said county to make such transfer, and as to the patients so transferred there shall be deducted from the two years, for which their support and maintenance in the State asylum may be charged against the said county, the time for which they may have been confined in said county asylum.

SEC. 3. The medical superintendent of either of the State asylums may, with the consent of the trustees thereof, transfer to said Wayne county asylum any indigent or pauper insane person whose support and maintenance would be a charge against said

* See account of H. H. Aplin, page 47.

county, and after the expiration of two years, including any time for which they may have been supported and maintained at the expense of said county, the support and maintenance of such patients in said county asylum shall be allowed by the Board of State Auditors, on proper accounts, certified by the said superintendents of the poor and the medical superintendent of said county asylum. The medical superintendent of the Eastern [Michigan] Medical Asylum may, with the consent of the trustees thereof, transfer to said Wayne county asylum any indigent or pauper insane person or persons under treatment at the expense of the State of Michigan, who have been committed to the Eastern Michigan Asylum from Wayne county, and the account for the maintenance of such patients shall be allowed by the Board of State Auditors, and paid by the State of Michigan, on proper accounts, certified, as provided in section one of this act: *Provided*, That no greater sum than the actual cost per week, which shall at no time exceed three dollars per week, shall be allowed and paid, under the provisions of this act for the support and maintenance of any patient at said county asylum.

SEC. 4. The books of said superintendents of the poor shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Governor of the State and all persons whom he or the Board of State Auditors, may appoint to examine the same for the purpose of verification of claims against the State.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved April 30, 1891.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

[Act No. 138, Laws of 1891.]

AN ACT providing for the payment by the State of bounties offered to soldiers and sailors, under the call of the President of the United States, of February first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and remaining due to them and their heirs.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That there shall be paid to each enlisted man who enlisted and was mustered into the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, under the call of the President of the United States bearing date February first, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four, and who served in a Michigan regiment, company or battery, or who served in any organization from any other State, and who was credited to this State, or to any county, township, city or village or military sub-district therein, under offers of bounties, made by virtue of acts passed by the Legislature of Michigan, such sum or sums as may remain due to such soldier or sailor under said offer of bounties, and in case of his death, then to his widow, or in case of her death or remarriage, then to the surviving children of such soldier or sailor, or in case neither widow nor child survive him, then to his father or mother in the order named.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General, upon application being made to them by any such soldier or sailor, or his widow, or in case of her death or remarriage, the surviving children of such soldier or sailor, his father or mother as aforesaid, for the payment of such bounty, to ascertain upon proper and sufficient proofs, to be made in such manner and under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Board of State Auditors:

First, Whether the applicant is a soldier or sailor, or the legal representative of a soldier or sailor who is entitled to the bounty under the provisions of this act;

Second, The amount of bounty, if any, heretofore paid to such soldier or sailor by this State.

SEC. 3. If it shall appear that said applicant is entitled to the sum claimed or any part thereof, they, the said Quartermaster General and Adjutant General, shall make the necessary certificate showing the amount so due, which certificate, together with the proofs and copies of the records relating thereto, shall be forwarded to the Board of State Auditors. The Board of State Auditors shall thereupon examine and review such proof, and if found correct, draw their warrant upon the State Treasury for the amount so due, and the amount of said warrant, together with the date of its drawing, shall be communicated to the person entitled to receive the same together with a voucher to be executed by the recipient of said bounty and returned to the Auditor General according to certain rules to be prescribed by the Board of State Auditors, and thereupon said warrant shall be forwarded to the person so entitled to said bounty, and when properly endorsed and presented in due form to the State Treasurer, shall be paid out of any moneys in the State treasury for that purpose appropriated, and in case there shall not be sufficient money in the State treasury applicable to such purpose, such warrant shall remain as an obligation against the State until paid, and a sum of money not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of said bounties.

SEC. 4. All applications for bounties, now on file in the office of the Board of State Auditors, shall be transferred to the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General, and considered by them as original applications.

SEC. 5. It shall not be necessary to employ any agent or attorney for the prosecution or collection of said claims for bounties, but they shall be settled and adjusted directly by the Quartermaster General, Adjutant General and Board of State Auditors without cost to said applicant, and the checks drawn in payment of these bounties shall be mailed directly to the claimant or the money paid to the claimant, and it shall not be lawful to pay any moneys to third parties except after the transfer of said checks by indorsement of the soldier or claimant in whose favor the same was drawn.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved June 16, A. D. 1891.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

[Act No. 51, Public Acts of 1891.]

SEC. 5. Each of said electors and alternate electors shall receive the sum of five dollars for each day's attendance at the meeting of the electors as above provided, and five cents per mile for the actual and necessary distance traveled each way in going to and returning from said place of meeting, the same to be paid by the State Treasurer upon the allowance of the Board of State Auditors.

Approved May 1, 1891.

[Joint Resolution No. 8, Laws of 1891, p. 327.]

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the Board of State Auditors to make certain improvements on certain property owned by the State.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That the Board of State Auditors be, and it is hereby authorized and directed to expend a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated from the general fund for making the following improvements upon property owned by the State in the city of Lansing, viz: The sum of not exceeding one thousand dollars in grading and ornamenting with walks and trees, blocks seventy-eight and seventy-nine and a further sum of not exceeding one thousand dollars for grading and ornamenting with walks and trees, block one hundred and twenty-five and the east half of block one hundred and twenty-four and the Board of State Auditors is further instructed to reset trees around said blocks from time to time if deemed necessary.

Approved June 12, 1891.

[Concurrent Resolution No. 14, 1891.]

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That the Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized to audit and allow such claims for stenographic and clerical assistance as may be certified by the justices of the Supreme Court as having been rendered to said justices during the present year prior to the taking effect of the act authorizing the employment of such assistance and appropriating moneys for the payment therefor. Such sums so audited and allowed to be charged against said fund so appropriated for the year eighteen hundred ninety-one.

Approved July 3, 1891.

References in bold face are to Howell's Statutes.

APPENDIX B.

CIRCULARS ISSUED SINCE JAN. 1, 1891.

CIRCULAR No. 1,
Series of 1891.
300

MEMBERS OF BOARD:
DANIEL E. SOPER, Sec'y of State, Chairman.
FREDERICK BRAASTAD, State Treasurer.
GEO. T. SHAFFER, Com'r State Land Office.
W. H. S. WOOD, Clerk.

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.
Lansing, Mich., Jan. 30, 1891.

SIR—At the meeting of the Board on yesterday the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no claims nor bills need be presented to the Board at any regular meeting which shall not have been in the hands of the clerk at least six days before the Board sits.

"*Resolved*, The members of State Boards, County Agents, and others having regular claims to present to this Board be requested to send them in at least quarterly, and if possible monthly."

Always write your name and postoffice address legibly on every voucher. County agents cannot write the proper names of children too plainly. Expense accounts must be made out in detail and in the order incurred, and dates must be given for every day for which per diem is charged.

Sign the receipt for Auditor General's warrant upon the Treasurer, which is on every voucher. Never duplicate a charge. Checks will always be made out in favor of the party whose account is audited unless an assignment or indorsement in favor of another is made in writing upon the voucher.

Please preserve this for future reference in order that the auditing of your account shall not be delayed.

Very respectfully,
W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

CIRCULAR No. 2
Series of 1891.
300

OFFICE OF BOARD OF STATE ATDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., Feb. 27, 1891.

SIR—At the meeting of the Board in January the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That hereafter no claims nor bills need be presented to the Board at any regular meeting which shall not have been in the hands of the clerk at least six days before the Board sits.

"*Resolved*, The members of State Boards, County Agents, and others having regular claims to present to this Board be requested to send them in at least quarterly, and if possible monthly."

At a meeting of the Board on the 25th inst. the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Prosecuting Attorneys shall not be allowed to exceed $25.00 and expenses for making brief and appearing before the Supreme Court, unless ordered to appear by the Attorney General. Any Prosecuting Attorney coming to the Supreme Court on his own motion, on *mandamus*, shall receive not more than $10.00 and expenses."

Always write your name and postoffice address legibly on every voucher. Expense accounts must be made out in detail, and in the order incurred, and dates must be given for every day for which per diem is charged.

Sign the receipt for Auditor General's warrant upon the Treasurer, which is on every voucher. Never duplicate a charge. Checks will always be made out in favor of the party whose account is audited unless an assignment or indorsement in favor of another is made in writing upon the voucher.

Please preserve this for future reference in order that the auditing of your account shall not be delayed.

Very respectfully,
W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

The Board meets the last Wednesday of each month.

CIRCULAR No. 3,
Series of 1891.
100

THE BOUGHNER BILL.

RELATING TO THE LETTING OF CONTRACTS.

See Laws, Appendix A, Page 436, Act 83, Public Acts, 1891.

CIRCULAR No. 4,
Series of 1891.
9600

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., May 23, 1891.

For the information of ex-Union soldiers the following circular, containing act No. 23, approved February 5, 1864, relating to $100 State bounty, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court thereon, has been prepared.

It will be seen that this act applies only to those who enlisted under the call of February 1, 1864, therefore soldiers who enlisted in 1861, 1862, 1863 (or in 1864 or '65, under any other call than that of February 1), would have no prospect of bounty as the law now stands.

Again those who enlisted under the call of February 1, 1864, would not be entitled, if already paid, or if they were drafted, a substitute, or credited to any other township than that in which they resided at date of enlistment.

The State of Michigan has no records as to what call the soldiers enlisted under. It will be necessary to obtain information in regard to "calls" from the Federal Government at Washington, which each individual soldier can possibly obtain by writing to the War Department.

No law has been passed relating to the equalization of State bounties, so very little encouragement can be given at present in this matter.

The employment of attorneys to present claims will not be necessary. Information as to disabilities, hospital and prison records, are of no importance in bounty applications.

No appropriation has as yet been made for the payment of *any* military bounties.

[Act No. 23, 1864.]

AN ACT authorizing the payment of bounties to volunteers in the service of the United States. Approved February 5, 1864.

SEC. 8. There shall be paid from the war fund of this State, a uniform State bounty of one hundred dollars to each person below the rank of a commissioned officer, who may hereafter enlist and be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall be credited on the quota of this State, or any military district thereof, under any call or order of the President or military authorities of the United States, or of this State, made or issued since the first day of January, A. D. 1864: *Provided*, That none of the bounties provided for in this act shall hereafter be paid to any volunteer, being a resident of this State at the time of enlisting, who shall be credited to any sub-district, township, or ward, other than that in which he is enrolled, or, if not enrolled, where he resided at the time of enlistment.

SEC. 9. The Quartermaster General of this State shall pay to each volunteer mustered into the service as aforesaid, as soon thereafter as practicable, the sum of one hundred dollars as a State bounty; and for this purpose he is hereby authorized and required to cause blanks to be prepared similar to the pay-rolls used in the United States Army, which shall exhibit the name, age, and place of residence of such volunteer, date of time, and place of enlistment, and the place of credit, and date of payment and amount paid; and each volunteer upon receiving said bounty shall subscribe his name to such roll: *Provided*, The Quartermaster General shall not pay the bounty contemplated by this section to any person being a resident of this State, unless he shall present the certificate of the provost marshal, that he is credited to the township or ward in which he is enrolled, or unless such person shall present his own affidavit that the township or ward to which he is credited is the township or ward in which he actually resides, and that he is not enrolled elsewhere in the State.[1]

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SECTION 11. This act shall take immediate effect.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Supreme Court of the State of Michigan. Adoniram J. Smith vs. the Board of State Auditors. Filed May 5, 1891.

Grant, J. The relator's petition is filed in this case to obtain the writ of *mandamus* to compel the respondent to allow his claim for $100 State bounty under act No. 23 of the laws of 1864. Relator shows that he enlisted in Co. H, 23d Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry on September 3, 1864, that he was duly credited to the township of Watertown, where he was enrolled, and where he resided at the time of his enlistment, on the quota of said township, under a call of the President made after the first day of January, 1864. He first applied to this Court for a writ of *mandamus* to compel the Auditor General to issue his warrant for this claim. Smith vs. Aplin, 45 N. W. R. 136.

The writ was refused for the reasons which will be found stated in that opinion. The relator after that decision, presented his claim to the respondent which now answers admitting its refusal, and denies that he is entitled to the writ because (1) he does not state in his petition upon what call of the President, or military authority of the United States he was credited at the time of his enlistment, and (2) that the records of the War Department of the United States Government show that he was credited under the call of the President dated July 18, 1864.

It becomes immaterial to decide the first point, in view of the fact that the answer alleges upon which call he was credited. This allegation must be taken as true inasmuch as the relator does not controvert it, and has demanded no issue of fact.

The relator's legal right depends upon the construction of section 8 of the above mentioned act. That part of the section involved is as follows: "There shall be paid from the War Fund of this State a uniform State bounty of $100 to each person who may hereafter enlist and be mustered into the military or naval service of the United States, and who shall be credited on the quota of this State under any call or order of the President or military authorities of the United States made or issued since the first day of January, A. D. 1864."

This act was passed February 4, 1864. One call had been made February 1, 1864, of 200,000 men. Four other calls were made during the year 1864 dated respectively March 14, April 23, July 18, and December 19. The claim of the relator is that the act includes bounty to all soldiers who were enlisted and credited upon calls subsequent to its passage, as well as upon those prior thereto. This depends entirely upon the meaning of the word "since" used in the act. It is defined by Webster as meaning "in the time past, counting backward from the present; before this or now; from any time forward to the present." We are cited to no instance in which this word has been used with reference to future time. It necessarily refers to something past, and never extends into the future. As used in this act it means any call or order made or issued since the first day of January to the fourth day of February, 1864.

But if any doubt existed as to the sense in which it was used the Legislature put it at rest by this same act. Section 6 made provision for local bounties by townships and cities, and provided for a bounty to soldiers "who shall be enlisted and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States from such township or city, to fill the quota of such township or city, on any call for volunteers made by the President of the United States since January 20, 1864, *or which he may hereafter make*."

This shows conclusively that the word *since* was used by the Legislature in this act in its usual and well understood meaning. There had been but one call during the time to which either clause could apply. Manifestly, therefor, it is of no avail to say that there having been but one call, the Legislature would

have specified that call if they had intended that the act should have been limited to that call. To sustain the relator's position it would be necessary to hold that the Legislature gave to this word two different meanings in the same act. To so hold would be manifestly absurd, especially in view of the fact that the meaning contended for is neither natural, usual nor reasonable. The records of the War Department show that under the calls above made, after the passage of this act, 27,725 men were furnished by Michigan. Under the plaintiff's claim those would all be entitled to bounty, involving an expenditure by the State of $2,772,500. If interest should be added, as claimed by relator, the amount in round numbers would be $8,000,000. Besides these are the 7,313 men who enlisted under the call of February 1, 1864, and are within the decision of Smith vs. Aplin. The creation of such a debt can rest only on clear legislative intent. It is a significant fact that no such claim was made until after the lapse of 25 years.

The relator's claim is not aided by the act of March 2, 1865, authorizing the issue of bonds to the amount of $1,000,000, nor by the act of March 21, 1865, authorizing the issue of $500,000 more for the purpose of paying the State bounties. These acts did not refer to the bounties provided for by any particular law, but provided for the payment of State bounties authorized under any law of the State. On April 4, 1865, the Legislature passed an act authorizing the payment of $150 to one class of volunteers and $200 to another. These also were covered by the above acts providing for the bonds. This act has twice been before this court. People vs. Hammond, 13 Mich., 247. People vs. Quartermaster General, 19 Mich. 333.

By these decisions the act was held to apply only to those who enlisted under the call of February 1, 1864, and not to those who had enlisted prior to that date. The relator in People vs. Hammond, enlisted March 12, 1864, and claimed to have enlisted on the faith of the act of February 4. The call of February 1, was for 500,000 men. By the military authorities, this act was construed as an additional call for 200,000 men. The township to which the relator in that case was credited had not furnished its quota under the 300,000 call of October 17, 1863. While the question of subsequent calls was not involved in these cases, yet, in my judgment, they clearly hold that this act applies only to the call of February 1. Mr. Justice Campbell in the latter case said: "This law was construed in People vs. Hammond, as applicable only to those enlisting and enrolled under the last call for 200,000 men in February, 1864."

But a reference to the history of that time will show that the relator did not, and could not, have enlisted in reliance upon the bounty provided by this act. On May 14, 1864, the military department of the State issued general orders No. 3, discontinuing the bounty theretofore paid by the State, except as to those re-enlisted as veterans in the field. July 21, of the same year, Governor Blair issued a proclamation in which he says: "As an inducement to enlist, the government of the United States will pay a bounty of $100 to recruits enlisting for one year, $200 for those enlisting for two years, and $300 for those enlisting for three years. Such local bounties will be paid as the people of the several towns, wards and subdistricts may authorize in pursuance of law. *No State bounty can be paid.*"

See pamphlet prepared by the Auditor General, January, 1872, entitled "Acts of the Legislature and Orders of the Governor of Michigan relative to the payment of State Bounties to Volunteers."

There was no action on the part of the State authorities; nor any common understanding at the time, showing that this act was construed to include subsequent calls. It is a fact, shown by municipal records, and which will be remembered by the men of those days, that large local bounties were paid. These and the bounties offered by the United States, constituted the sole pecuniary inducement for enlistments.

It is further apparent that the State government construed this act as applicable only to the call of February 1, from the retiring message of Governor Blair, January 5, 1865, wherein he stated that an additional appropriation of about $700,000 would be required to pay the bounties due under that act. If the act had included subsequent calls the amount stated should have been more than three millions of dollars.

The writ must be denied.

Cahill, J., did not sit. The other Justices concurred.

CORRECT: CHAS. C. HOPKINS, *Clerk.*

As payment of bounty under this law was made until May 14, 1864, there can be but few who would be entitled now. Michigan has no record of the men who went into the Navy.

This circular is issued to satisfy the great multitude of inquiries in regard to this matter.

Very respectfully,

W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

*CIRCULAR No. 5,
Series of 1891,
100.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Lansing, June 5, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provisions of sections 292 and 294 of the compiled laws of 1871, as amended by Act No. 61, laws of 1873, sections 346-350, Howell's compilations, as amended by Act No. 203, laws of 1889, as amended by Act No. 83, Public Acts of 1891, approved May 16, 1891, separate sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of State until Wednesday, the 29th day of July next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, for doing the printing and binding for the State of Michigan, for the period commencing January 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1894; also for furnishing stationery and fuel for the State of Michigan, for the period commencing January 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893, in the following manner, to wit:

BID NO. 1.

First, For printing the Laws, Daily and Official Journals and Documents, Department and other reports, and all other printing ordered by the Legislature, or by any Executive Officer, to be performed in style and manner as follows:

The laws to be printed in long primer solid type, similar to the Public Acts of Michigan for the reprint edition of 1889.

The Reports to be of same sized page as the Laws, and the text portion of the Reports to be printed in solid long primer type, and all tabular matter forming a part of the text portion of said Reports to be in solid brevier type, and all tabular matter of such Reports not forming a part of the text thereof to be in solid nonpareil type; the spaces between the captions and headings to be in harmony with the solid matter (the object of this being to prevent undue spreading).

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*This advertisement was placed in the Detroit Free Press, Evening News, and Sun; Lansing Evening Journal, Saginaw News and Globe; Grand Rapids Democrat and Leader. The advertisement is almost an exact copy of those used in previous years, but is unnecessarily long and full of details covered in specifications. See advertisement of other states of not more than 5 folios while this has 23. This advertisement was also page 2 on each of the specifications.

The Daily and Official Journals to be printed in solid long primer type, excepting the tabular matter, which is to be in solid brevier or nonpareil. These Journals to be in all respects like the Daily and Official Journals of 1891.

These Journals to be delivered into the hands of a proper person, to be designated by the Board of State Auditors, at the Capitol at Lansing, before eight o'clock in the forenoon of the day next succeeding the proceedings of which these Journals are a record.

The Bills and Joint Resolutions to be printed with same sized type and style as for the Legislature of 1889.

The above to include composition or type-setting, and all corrections of proof necessary to make it like author's copy furnished; and for all alterations made in proof from copy furnished, per hour —— cents. No composition to be allowed for blank pages.

The whole work to be done with promptness, and the printing of the laws to be commenced as soon after the convening of the Legislature as the Secretary of State shall furnish copy, and be done as fast as there shall be sufficient of said copy furnished to make 16 printed pages, and delivered to the binder within five days after printing the last form of each volume.

Second, For printing blanks for the different departments, from samples furnished and numbered by the Board of State Auditors at this office, and to include dry-pressing, ruling and trimming.

For printing labels for file-boxes, including lettering and numbering.

For printing envelopes, present style, per 1,000.

For printing letter headings or note headings, with or without State coat of arms, per 1,000.

Bids to cover any change in form or matter, or for furnishing any new blanks, labels, envelopes, letter or note headings, not increasing the expense above samples.

The above to be included in one bid, item by item, as given in the specifications furnished by the Board of State Auditors, and the *first* to be estimated per thousand ems for composition, and per token for press work including dry-pressing whenever required; and the *second* per hundred when not otherwise mentioned.

For printing briefs for Attorney General for Supreme Court, to be estimated per page.

For printing, ruling, binding, covering, and making complete, 300 Supreme Court Term Calendars for each term of Supreme Court, similar to those of January term, 1879, and eight Calendars, similar in all respects to foregoing, except that they are to be printed upon larger paper and bound in red morocco covers, to be included in above bid. All work enumerated in this "bid No. 1," to be included in one bid, item by item, as given in the specifications furnished by the Board of State Auditors.

No variation from contract will be allowed for work embraced in bid No. 1, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of State Auditors, and no payment will be made for work not done in accordance with this notice.

BID NO. 2.

First, For binding of Laws, Journals, Reports and documents, in paper, in cloth, in cloth backs, in half sheep, and in full law sheep binding, to include folding, stitching, lettering, and everything connected with the binding of a book necessary to make a complete and perfect volume, to be done in every respect equal to the Laws, Journals, Reports, and Documents of the year 1887, to be estimated per copy; and a sufficient number of Laws for distribution according to law to have marked or branded on the back thereof the words "State property." (See samples at this office.)

Second, For binding pamphlets in paper, to include folding, covering, trimming and stitching, to be estimated per 100 copies.

For folding and stitching Bills and Daily Journals of the Legislature, per 100 sheets.

For folding sheets where binding or covering is not required, excepting Bills and Daily Journals, per 100.

For putting up letter and note sheet headings, receipts, and all similar blanks (in blocks or pads).

Third, For binding blank books for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, and Manuscript Laws and Journals, per quire, full count (as per samples on file in this office).

For binding letters in the style adopted by the State (see samples at this office), per quire.

For binding Newspapers and Magazines, per copy (see samples at State Library); also for rebinding old books, per copy.

For all miscellaneous binding, including arranging, cleansing, and re-folding, such as Lists of Lands advertised, Lists of State Tax Lands, County Treasurer's Receipts for office of Auditor General, Township Plats and Field Notes for Land Office, Reports of Insurance Companies for Insurance Department, Reports of School Inspectors and Township Inspectors for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Department Reports of Births, Marriages and Deaths for the office of Secretary of State, and other binding of a similar character, to be estimated per quire, full count. See samples at this office.

The work to be done promptly, and the Session Laws to be bound and delivered at this office within 20 days after receiving the sheets from the printer.

Fourth, For making file-boxes (see sample at this office), the standard size to be estimated at 190 cubic inches.

All work enumerated in this "Bid No. 2" to be included in one bid, item by item, as given in the specifications furnished by the Board of State Auditors.

BID NO. 3.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, more or less, news print and book paper, quality and size to be determined from time to time by the Board of State Auditors. Bids to be made on paper of as good quality as samples furnished by the said board in this office. To be delivered at Lansing, 1,000 reams in October, 1892, and 1,000 reams as ordered. The quantity to be increased at the option of the Board of State Auditors. All work enumerated in this "Bid No. 3" to be included in one bid, item by item, as given in the specifications furnished by the Board of State Auditors.

BIDS UNDER NO. 4.—STATIONERY.

For furnishing for the Executive Departments blotting, manilla, wrapping, postoffice, bond and cover papers; also ruled and plain letter and note, with and without printed or lithographed head, legal cap and foolscap, flat cap, double flat cap, folio post, crown, demy, medium, royal, super royal and imperial; also sealing wax, black lead pencils, colored pencils, unfinished wood, automatic pencils, steel pens, wafers, writing fluid, copying inks, carmine inks, ivory folders, paper shears and knives, notarial seals, artists gums, rubber bands, sponge cups, steel erasers, rubber ink erasers, rubber pencil and ink eraser combined, letter clips, paper weights, pen holders, ink stands, mucilage, mucilage pots, eyelets, eyelet sets and punches combined, letter books, half and full bound, letter book dampeners, rulers, ruling pens, red tape, ribbon, thumb tacks, index blank books, rubber copying sheets, twine, tracing linen and paper, self sealing lithographed, printed and plain paper or cloth lined envelopes, and printed and lithographed plats.

Stationery contracts will be let item by item, separately, to the lowest bidders, quality of sample furnished by bidder being considered. No bid will be considered for stationery unless corresponding samples are furnished for examination to the Board of State Auditors, previous to the time of opening the bids, securely packed in box or package, giving name of bidder and item numbers on the outside, which box will not be opened until bid is scheduled; such samples in the box should each be marked with item number, price and name of bidder. Stationery to be delivered at Lansing at such times and in such quantities as may be ordered by the different departments, the quality, weight and size to be determined from time to time by the heads of said departments, and always to correspond explicitly with contract requirements and contract samples.

BID NO. 5.

For furnishing 1,000 tons of best quality Anthracite Coal, grate size, to be delivered at the capitol at Lansing at times and in quantities as may be determined by the Board of State Auditors. The quantity to be increased at the option of the Board of State Auditors, and quality subject at all times to inspection and approval by said Board.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guaranty bond of the bidder or bidders to the People of the State of Michigan in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for "Bid No. 1," and in the penal sum of five thousand dollars for each other bid, with two sureties, who shall justify their responsibility before a circuit, superior or probate judge of the judicial circuit or county in which they reside, and be approved by him, conditioned as follows: Firstly, that if their bids or any part thereof are accepted by the Board of State Auditors, the bidder or bidders will immediately enter into written contract or contracts with the People of the State of Michigan in accordance with the terms of their bid as accepted; and, secondly, that the bidder or bidders will, at the same time, execute bonds to the People of the State of Michigan, jointly and severally, with such good and sufficient sureties and in such penal sums as the Board of State Auditors shall require for the faithful performadce of such contract or contracts with the special conditions by law provided.

The lowest responsible bidder or bidders on any bid that is accepted will be required *immediately* to enter into written contract or contracts, and to execute bonds in accordance with the conditions of the bond accompanying the bid.

No bid will be received unless accompanied by a guaranty bond as above specified, inclosed in an envelope with the bid. Bids shall be indorsed on the outside "Bid for printing," "Bid for binding," "Bid for paper," "Bids for stationery," or "Bid for furnishing coal," as the case may be, and there shall be nothing on the outside of the envelope or wrapper to indicate who the bid is from.

These guaranty bonds will be examined before the bids, and if found not to comply with the requirements as heretofore set forth, the bid to which they refer and for which they are given to secure, will not be received or considered.

Information as to the quantities used during the past two years of each article referred to in this advertisement will be furnished as near as possible at this office by the clerk of the Board of State Auditors.

All bids must be made on schedule blanks, guaranty bonds attached, which will be furnished on application to the Board of State Auditors.

The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, both as a whole and as to any of the items embraced in the bid. This right to reject is to apply to each and all of the bids above provided for, and the bid on each item to stand upon its own merits upon that item and not in connection with the whole bid, if the Board so orders.

DANIEL E. SOPER,
Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board of State Auditors.

Circular No. 6,
Series of 1891,
250.

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PRINTING FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893 AND FIRST HALF OF 1894.

BID NO. 1. PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Board of State Auditors of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned,.....
doing business as.....
in the city of.....
hereby offer to do the printing, or any part thereof, for the State of Michigan, for the years 1892, 1893, and first half of 1894, as specified in Bid No. 1, contained in the notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated at Lansing, June 5, 1891 (a printed copy of which is hereto attached and made part hereof), at the following prices, to wit:

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price.
1	For composition on laws, public and local acts, per one thousand ems.....	.....
2	For composition on Legislative Journal, per one thousand ems.....	.....
3	For composition on documents, Governor's message, reports of departments and institutions, Legislative Manual, and any or all similar printing ordered by the Legislature, or any authorised officer of the State, per one thousand ems.....	.....
3½	For composition on the Official Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives, per one thousand ems.....	.....
4	For composition on bills and joint resolutions, per one thousand ems.....	.....
5	For composition on Senate and House Calendars, per one thousand ems	.....
6	For correcting alterations in proof from copy furnished, or reading proof more than one time, per hour.....	.....
7	For printing Attorney General's briefs or records, per page.....	.....

For printing, dry-pressing (if required), ruling and trimming any or all blanks according to samples numbered and shown at the office of the Board of State Auditors, such samples to govern (and it is distinctly understood that the description of blanks here given, is only for the accommodation of bidders), the following prices, to wit:

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price. First 100 copies.	Price. Each 100 after first 100.
8	Postal card, slips, labels, complimentary slips, card labels, reference slips, address labels, library pasters, check orders, receipts and certificates, all on one side		
9	Receipts with or without stubs, and certifications, larger than item 8, printed on one side only		
10	Teachers' institute certificates, teachers' first, second and third grade certificates, telegraph accident reports, printed on one side only		
11	Circular and blank notices, tax receipts and anemometer registers, printed on one side only		
12	Teachers examination question slips, on one side only		
13	Circulars or blanks, about note size, printed on one side only		
14	Circulars or blanks, about letter size, one side only		
15	Circulars or blanks, about letter size, closely printed, one side only		
16	Circulars or blanks, about cap size, one side only		
17	Circulars or blanks, more difficult, about cap size or larger, one side only		
18	Envelopes with or without address, per thousand $		
19	Manilla or other envelopes, large size, per hundred $		
20	Wrappers, various sizes, per thousand $		
21	Covers to pamphlets, of any kind or size		
22	Large sheets, demy or over, lists of townships, etc., each leaf a separate sample		
23	Notice of liquor tax, on large sheets of card board, on one side only		
23½	Large sheets of tables, one side only		
24	Postal cards, slips, receipts, etc., on both sides		
25	Blanks or circulars, receipts or slips, about note size, with indorsement on back, or printed on both sides		
26	Blank or circulars, letter size or larger, with indorsement on back or printed on both sides		
27	Same as 26, but considerable more composition, on both sides		
28	Blanks about cap size, bill of costs, notices of writ of error, statement of taxable property, treasurer's bond, homestead licenses, and similar work, printed on both sides		
29	Similar to No. 28, writ of certiorari, writ of error, order to show cause fieri facies, decrees remittitur, bonds, application to purchase swamp lands, oaths, certificates of capital stock, discharge of mortgage, order to fence, complaints, certificates of authority, and similar work, printed on both sides		
30	Blanks about cap size, more composition than 28 or 29, on both sides		
31	Deeds, inspection reports and similar blanks, both sides		
32	Miscellaneous blanks printed on both sides, as of final proof, double statement on taxable property, land circulars, etc.		
33	Page sheets from plates, both sides		
34	Large sheets, horizontal rulings, one side, no printing		
35	Large sheets, horizontal rulings, one side, list of counties, etc., printed		
36	Large sheets, horizontal and perpendicular rulings, with printed heading, one side		
37	Large sheets, horizontal and perpendicular rulings, no printing, one side only		
38	Large sheets, fine horizontal and perpendicular ruling, printed heading or list, one side only		
39	Large sheets, horizontal and perpendicular ruling, with heading or center print, one side only		
40	Horizontal and perpendicular rulings, printed headings and center print, one side only		
41	Long, narrow sheets, horizontal and perpendicular ruling, printed heading and considerable other printing, one side only		
42	Horizontal and perpendicular ruling and considerable printing, one side only, ruling has frequent stops		
43	Horizontal and perpendicular ruling, with heading, cap and larger size, one side only		
44	Horizontal and perpendicular ruling, printed heading, one side only		
45	Note, letter and other sizes, faint horizontal ruling and considerable printing, one side only		
46	Horizontal and perpendicular ruling, slips, vouchers, etc., one side only, printed headings		
47	Horizontal and perpendicular rulings, with heading and other printing various sizes, one side only		
48	Horizontal and perpendicular ruling, heading and considerable printing, one side only		
49	Note paper, horizontal ruling, printed heading, with or without State coat of arms, per thousand $		
50	Letter paper, horizontal ruling, printed heading, with or without State coat of arms, per thousand $		
51	Note heads, same as 49, but ruled on both sides, per thousand $		
52	Letter heads, same as No. 50, but ruled on both sides, per thousand $		

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price. First 100 copies.	Price. Each 100 after 1st 100.
53	Blanks, various sizes, ruled horizontally and perpendicularly, one side only, printing on both sides, as statement of insane, idiotic, etc., census of school district, statistics of the secretary of the board of school examiners, original record of meteorological monthly observations and cover of township farm statistics		
54	Blanks ruled horizontally and perpendicularly on one side, printed on both, as vouchers and pay rolls		
55	Blanks, faint horizontal rulings, on one side, printed on both, as articles of the incorporation, chancery, subpoena, redemption certificates, etc.		
56	Large blanks, close horizontal and perpendicular ruling on one side, considerable printing on face, and much composition on back, as monthly register of meteorological observations, reports of telegraph and telephone companies, annual reports of school inspectors, teachers' institute fees, record of children arrested in county, pay roll of State troops, etc.		
57	Long, narrow blanks, horizontal and perpendicular rulings on face with headings and other printing, indorsements and other printing on back as accounts current, expense account, company report, morning report and pay roll of State troops rifle practice, and cover to county farm statistics		
58	Small blanks, various sizes, ruled horizontally and perpendicularly on the front with headings and considerable printing, printed indorsement on back as report earnings, railroad account, current report of superintendent of the poor, receipt for taxes on part paid lands, requisition for ordinance stores, etc.		
59	Large blanks, with various and difficult horizontal and perpendicular ruling on face with considerable printing, indorsement on back, as county in account with State, abstract of receipts and expenditures, transfers and daily balances		
60	Large blanks and book pages ruled and printed on both sides, as mutual fire insurance companies' reports, quarterly returns of quartermaster stores from book of Auditor General's office, recapitulation of inspectors' special reports, statement of money disbursed, etc.		
61	A large blank with difficult ruling and printing on both sides, county in account with the State of Michigan		
62	Blanks of various sizes, various rulings on both sides, with considerable composition, as bank examiners' reports, abstract of annual redemptions, annual report of mining company, abstract of taxes, report of the company of the bank, statement relative to insane, epileptic, idiotic, etc., annual reports of school districts, inmates of poorhouses, annual reports of superintendent of the poor, fruit and market garden statistics, township farm statistics, etc.		
63	Large blanks and book pages ruled on both sides with printed heading as assessment rolls		
64	Medium sized blanks and book pages, ruled and printed on both sides as enrollment county teachers' institute, reports of diseases to the Board of Health, etc.		
65	Small blanks and pages ruled and printed on both sides		
66	Blanks and pages ruled and printed on both sides, as pay roll of employés, guard reports, county farm statistics, apiarian statistics		
67	Blanks, cap size ruled and printed on both sides, as vouchers, etc.		
68	Pages of registers ruled on both sides with printed heading		
69	Blanks and pages ruled and printed on both sides, as register of examinations, names of health officers, abstract of entries in the land office		
70	Blanks ruled on both sides, no printing		
71	Small blanks ruled and printed on both sides as muster rolls		
72	Blanks ruled and printed on both sides, annual statements of insurance companies		
73	Annual report to the Commissioner of Railroads, about ten pages, more or less		
74	Annual report to the Commissioner of Railroads, more difficult ruling, considerable composition, about 36 pages, more or less		
75	For all blanks, etc., printed in copying ink, per hundred additional to these prices	$	
76	For all letter or note heads in copying ink, per thousand additional	$	
77	For furnishing, complete, 300 Supreme Court calendars for each term, eight copies being in morocco binding, as per advertisement, and the remainder in pamphlet form, 60 pages or under		
78	For same over 60 pages		
79	For printing labels for file boxes, per hundred	$	
80	For printing, State, congressional and county ballots, per thousand	$	
81	For printing double set of card-slide labels, 150 names or less, for postoffice boxes, per double set		
82	For printing Governor's proclamations, per hundred	$	
83	For presswork, per token of 240 impressions		
84	For presswork on bills and joint resolutions, per token		

General provisions on specifications are here entered together, omitting duplication of requirements applicable to all bids:

Dry pressing included if required.

We will make no extra charges above what is herein specified for any alterations in form, matter or style, which shall not increase the expense above samples.

The work embraced in the above bid for printing is to be delivered and accepted at the Capitol in Lansing, in such quantities and at such times as may be ordered by the several departments and by the Legislature, and is to conform in every manner to the advertised proposals attached to this bid.

Bids must be made separately for each item, or subdivided part of item, and the work must be done with ordinary promptness and without unnecessary delay.

In the foregoing list each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by the partnership the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed. If the proposal be made by a corporation the State must be informed of its name, place of business, object of organization and business, and the names of the officers authorized to bind it by contract.

The guarantee bond attached to these proposals must be signed by at least two responsible guarantors, and justified as required in advertisement attached.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into contract as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, the guarantee bond forfeited, and the contract let to the next most desirable bidder, in the opinion of the Board of State Auditors, and such bidder shall be required to fulfill every specification embraced herein in part accepted as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract shall also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties or either of them shall die or become irresponsible, the Board of State Auditors shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Board of State Auditors, within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The Board of State Auditors reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part if in its judgment the interest of the State shall require it; also the right to annul any of the contracts, if in its opinion there should be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its specifications, or in case of the willful attempt to overcharge or to impose upon the State articles or work inferior to those required by contract. Payment for work done will be made only on the complete and satisfactory delivery and inspection of each lot ordered, and after proper examination and certification of accounts, adjusted, examined and allowed monthly on the last Wednesday of each month, and payment will be made thereafter as soon as bills can be recorded and rush of business will permit.

The paper to be as good quality as samples furnished by bidders and deposited with the Board of State Auditors and accepted by them. The Board to have power to increase the quantity at their option. The paper to be of any weight or size desired, and to be delivered free of cost, securely wrapped, at the capitol in Lansing, as ordered, and to be paid for at actual weight, exclusive of wrappers. The paper to be delivered within a reasonable time after being ordered, of which 30 days is to be considered a sufficient time unless the reasons for further delay shall be satisfactory to said Board. The paper to be plain or tinted as required.

Inferior paper will be rejected and if the contractor fails to furnish goods promptly, paper will be bought in open market if the exigencies of the service require it, and if a greater price than that of the contract be paid for such articles, the difference in the total amount of the purchase will be charged to the contractor, as stipulated in his contract bond, as required by act May 16, 1891, and he and his bondsmen held liable therefor. In case the exigencies of the service should require the acceptance of any paper not up to contract requirements, the right is reserved to reject any or all such paper or for the Board of State Auditors absolutely to fix the price thereof and to pay for such inferior paper any compensation less than the regular price fixed by the contract that may seem to them just and reasonable under all the circumstances, which shall be a complete discharge of all liability on the part of the State for such articles. Bids must be made separately for each item.

The guarantee bond attached to the proposals must be signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within two weeks after being called upon to do so, execute a contract with at least two good and sufficient sureties of the character, and to be certified as hereinafter required, to furnish promptly and in quantities as ordered, the paper to be furnished by him and faithfully and diligently to keep, perform and abide by each and every of the requirements, provisions and terms of such contract and these specifications to be annexed thereto; the responsibility and sufficiency of the signor of such guaranty bond to be justified before some circuit judge of the State, judge of probate or United States judge, and by such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree, that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, specifications and agreements of said contract on the part of said contractor, to be performed as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the State of Michigan the sum specified in said contract, and the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as fixed, settled and liquidated damages and not as penalty to be sued for in the name of the State of Michigan. Such sureties shall justify their responsibility by affidavit, showing that they severally own and possess property of the clear value in the aggregate of the amount of the above mentioned forfeiture, over and above all debts and liabilities, and all property by law exempt on execution, to be sworn to before a notary public, a justice of the peace, or a circuit judge.

Samples should be in strict accordance with the specifications, and if in case the samples submitted by a bidder should be superior to the requirements of the specifications the bidder will be expected and required to furnish goods equal in all respects to his sample, notwithstanding its superiority. In every case in which in these specifications a denomination of weight is mentioned, avordupois weight, with 16 full ounces to the pound, exclusive of wrappers, is meant, and paper must be furnished on that basis. All proposals must be made on the blank forms furnished by the State, and bids in any other case will not be considered. Proposals must be securely enveloped and sealed and indorsed on the front: "Proposals for Paper for the State of Michigan," and addressed to the "Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan." Information as to the amount of each item required will be given if possible, by application to the Board of State Auditors.

If any of the articles advertised for and accepted be patented, the contract therefor will contain a warranty on the part of the contractor that the article or articles contracted for shall not infringe any patent of which he is not the patentee or assignee; also a covenant that he will well and truly save, keep and bear harmless and fully indemnify the State of Michigan from and for all damages or claims for damages in law or equity that may at any time arise or be set up for any actual infringement of the patent right of any person or persons in consequence of the use by the State of Michigan, or by any of its officers or agents, of the article or articles contracted for or furnished by him.

Whenever a denomination of fluid measure is mentioned the United States standard measure with four

full quarts to the gallon is intended, and articles must be furnished on that basis. All proposals must be made on the blank forms furnished by the State, and bids in any other case will not be considered. Proposals must be securely enveloped and sealed and indorsed on the front: "Proposals for Stationery for the State of Michigan," and addressed to the "Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan." Information as to the amount of each item required will be given if possible by application to the Board of State Auditors.

**Know all men by these presents*, That I, ...
of .....
principal, and .....
of .....sureties
.....
..... are held and firmly bound unto the people of the State of Michigan in the penal sum of TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves and our heirs, executors and administrators jointly and severally by these presents.

Sealed with our seals and dated this ..... day .....
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

WHEREAS, The above bounden principal obligor has, in response to a notice given by the Secretary of State, dated June 5, 1891, pursuant to act No. 61 of the public acts of 1873, approved April 1, 1873, as amended by act No. 203, public acts of 1889, as amended by act No. 83, public acts of 1891, approved May 16, 1891, that sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of State for doing the printing, or any part thereof, for the State of Michigan, for the next two and one-half years from the first day of January, A. D, 1892, as in said notice specified;

AND WHEREAS, The said principal obligor has, in response to said notice of said Secretary of State, made a proposal for everything embraced in said notice under subdivision headed "Bid No. 1."

Now the condition of the above obligation is such that if the said bid of said principal obligor.. or any part thereof is accepted by the Board of State Auditors ..he.. will immediately enter into written contracts with the people of the State of Michigan, in accordance with the terms of said bid as accepted, and will, at the same time, execute a bond to the people of the State of Michigan jointly and severally, with such good and sufficient sureties, in such penal sum as the Board of State Auditors shall require, for the faithful performance of such contract or contracts; then this obligation shall be void, otherwise to be and remain in full force and vigor.

.....[L. S.]
.....[L. S.]
.....[L. S.]

*STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of..... } ss.

On this.....day of....., A. D. 1891, personally appeared before me..... Judge for the
.....
.....
.....
who reside in said.....and are known to me to be the persons named in the foregoing bond as sureties, and who signed the same as such, and severally made oath that they are possessed of property within this State subject to execution over and above all debts and liabilities of all kinds, of the value of ..... thousand dollars, and I therefore approve of said sureties.

.....

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*This guarantee bond and justification was also repeated on next to last page of each specification.

Printing,—Bids received and opened July 29, 1891.

No. of Sample.	Robert Smith & Co.		D. D. Thorp.		No. of Sample.	Robert Smith & Co.		D. D. Thorp.	
	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after first 100.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after first 100.		First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after first 100.	First 100 Copies.	Each 100 after first 100.
1	$0 24	----------	$0 25	----------	42	$2 25	$0 25	$2 25	$0 20
2	30	----------	31	----------	43	1 50	20	1 50	14
3	27	----------	29	----------	44	1 50	20	1 10	12
3½	8	----------	12	----------	45	1 00	15	82	15
4	13	----------	16	----------	46	90	15	1 50	20
5	25	----------	25	----------	47	1 00	20	1 75	15
6	30	----------	30	----------	48	1 50	20	4 20	19
7	55	----------	60	----------	†49	90	----------	80	----------
8	20	$0 10	28	$0 15	†50	90	----------	95	----------
9	60	10	1 25	15	†51	90	----------	85	----------
10	1 50	12½	1 50	10	†52	1 00	----------	1 00	----------
11	75	12	1 00	25	53	5 00	30	5 00	27
12	50	5	18	9	54	2 00	12½	1 85	17
13	60	10	70	18	55	1 50	16	3 00	25
14	1 00	15	95	18	56	8 00	40	12 00	65
15	1 50	15	1 50	25	57	4 00	30	3 50	50
16	1 00	12	1 40	10	58	2 50	25	2 00	85
17	1 50	12	3 00	12	59	15 00	1 00	21 00	3 00
*18	40	----------	50	----------	60	8 00	3 00	5 44	38
*19	50	----------	11	----------	61	18 00	2 50	25 00	2 50
*20	1 00	----------	1 75	----------	62	6 50	75	8 15	29
21	70	15	1 00	18	63	2 50	35	1 25	45
22	5 00	15	5 50	11	64	3 00	20	2 35	21
23	3 00	16	3 00	20	65	90	25	5 25	18
23½	6 00	15	17 50	50	66	6 50	50	3 13	19
24	1 00	16	50	15	67	2 25	25	2 00	25
25	1 00	12	1 20	18	68	2 75	25	3 40	45
26	1 50	12	1 75	18	69	2 25	35	2 15	25
27	1 75	15	3 50	18	70	1 00	25	40	10
28	2 50	12	4 00	25	71	2 50	25	2 50	19
29	2 00	15	3 50	20	72	9 00	1 00	12 09	2 00
30	2 00	15	3 25	25	73	15 00	2 50	10 00	3 00
31	2 00	15	4 00	50	74	38 00	4 00	50 00	10 00
32	6 00	15	1 00	50	75	5	----------	5	----------
33	50	12	20	9	76	50	----------	50	----------
34	50	10	32	10	77	45 00	----------	45 00	----------
35	2 00	25	2 12	17	78	50 00	----------	50 00	----------
36	1 50	20	2 32	23	79	10	----------	14	----------
37	50	20	75	18	80	15	----------	35	----------
38	2 50	40	2 95	19	81	12 00	----------	3 50	----------
39	2 00	40	2 65	19	82	75	----------	2 00	----------
40	2 25	21	4 00	19	83	15	----------	18	----------
41	2 25	35	2 85	15	84	17	----------	18	----------

* 18 Envelopes per 1,000.
* 19 Large envelopes per 100.
* 20 Wrappers per 1,000.

† 49 Note heads per 1,000.
† 50 Letter paper per 1,000.
† 51 Note heads ruled on both sides per 1,000.
† 52 Letter heads ruled on both sides.

This contract was, on August 27, 1891, awarded in full to Robert Smith & Co., the lowest bidder.

Circular No. 7,
Series of 1891.
250

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE BINDING FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEARS 1892 AND 1893, AND FIRST HALF OF 1894.

Page 2, see Circular No. 5.

BID NO. 2.—PROPOSALS FOR BINDING FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Board of State Auditors of the State of Michigan:
The undersigned,.....
doing business as.....
in the city of.....

hereby offer to do the binding, or any part thereof, for the State of Michigan, for the years 1893 and 1893 and first half of 1894, as specified in Bid No. 2, and items therein contained in the notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated at Lansing, June 5, 1891 (a printed copy of which is hereto attached and made part hereof), at the following prices, to wit:

For binding the laws, journals, documents and reports, either new or old editions, single copies or more:

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price.
1	In paper, per volume	
2	Cloth backs, stiff boards, per volume	
3	In cloth backs, manilla covers, same as "General School Laws of Michigan for 1879," per volume	
4	In cloth, per volume, for six hundred pages or less	
5	In cloth, per volume, for over six hundred pages	
6	In half sheep per volume, for six hundred pages or less	
7	In half sheep, per volume, for over six hundred pages	
8	In full law sheep, per volume, for six hundred pages or less	
9	In full law sheep, per volume, for over six hundred pages	
10	For stamping the laws "State Property," on both sides, per volume	

The foregoing to include folding, stitching, covering, trimming, lettering, binders' materials, and everything required to make a perfect volume.

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price.
11	For binding pamphlets in paper, with covers, to include folding, stitching, covering, counting, trimming, cutting, and everything to make a perfectly bound pamphlet of one hundred pages or less, per one hundred copies	
12	Over one hundred pages, per one hundred copies	
13	Same without covers of one hundred pages or less, per one hundred copies	
14	Same without covers of over one hundred pages, per one hundred copies	
15	For folding and stitching Bills and Legislative Journals, per one hundred sheets	
16	For folding sheets where binding or covering is not required, except Bills and Daily Journals, per hundred	
17	For binding Legislative Manual in style of 1887, with names of Legislators and public officers in gilt letters, per volume, to include putting in all plates, maps and tables	
18	For binding newspapers, half sheep, marble paper sides, per volume	
19	For binding old books, per volume	
20	For binding magazines, half roan, cloth sides, 7x10 or under, per volume	
21	For binding magazines, half roan, cloth sides, 8x11, per volume	
22	For binding magazines, half roan, cloth sides, 10x13, per volume	
23	For binding magazines, half roan, cloth sides, 11x16, per volume	
24	For binding Legislative bills in style used by the State, half sheep, marble paper sides, per volume	

For binding blank books for the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Departments, and manuscript Laws and Journals, per quire, full count, as per samples on file in the office of the Board of State Auditors, to include lettering.

Item No.	Description of Items.		Price.
25	Super Royal, full Russia	per quire	
26	Medium, full Russia	" "	
27	Super Royal, Russia ends and bands	" "	
28	Medium, Russia ends and bands	" "	
29	Demy, Russia ends and bands	" "	
30	Cap, Russia ends and bands	" "	
31	Medium, full sheep, Russia corner	" "	
32	Demy, full sheep, Russia corner	" "	
33	Cap, full sheep, Russia corner	" "	
34	Medium, three-quarter cloth sides, Russia	" "	
35	Demy, three-quarter cloth sides, Russia	" "	
36	Cap, three-quarter cloth sides, Russia	" "	
37	Medium, half Russia, cloth sides	" "	
38	Demy, half Russia, cloth sides	" "	
39	Cap, half Russia, cloth sides	" "	
40	Medium, half sheep, marble paper sides	" "	
41	Demy, half sheep, marble paper sides	" "	
42	Cap, half sheep, marble paper sides	" "	
43	Half roan, cloth sides, letter books	" "	
44	For file boxes, standard size, 190 cubic inches each, as per sample, plain		
45	For file boxes, standard size, 190 cubic inches each, as per sample, extra front		

For putting up letter and note sheet headings and all similar blanks in blocks.

Item No.	Description of Items.	Price.
46	Cap or larger, per hundred sheets	
47	Letter size, per hundred sheets	
48	Sheet note size, per hundred sheets	
49	Less than note size, per hundred sheets	
50	For cutting flat paper per ream, per cut	
51	For paging blank books, per hundred pages	
52	For lettering in gilt, not otherwise provided for, per line	
53	For canvase covers, each, cap....., medium....., royal....., super royal.....	
54	For pasting slips, per thousand	
55	For binding in full morocco, six hundred pages or less, per volume, 7x10 or less..... 8x11....., 10x13....., 11x16.....	
56	For binding in full morocco, over six hundred pages, per volume, 7x10 or less..... 8x11....., 10x13....., 11x16.....	

Bids for Binding received and opened July 29, 1891.

No. of Sample.	Robt. Smith & Co.	Darius D. Thorp.	No. of Sample.	Robt. Smith & Co.	Darius D. Thorp.	No. of Sample.	Robt. Smith & Co.	Darius D. Thorp.
1	$0 01	$0 00½	23	$0 75	$1 00	45	$0 80	$0 30
2	08	04	24	35	40	46	05	02
3	02½	03	25	95	1 15	47	02	02
4	10	12	26	90	95	48	01	01½
5	13	14	27	80	90	49	01	01
6	11½	13	28	75	80	50	10	10
7	12½	15	29	40	45	51	08	05
8	37½	40	30	30	30	52	10	10
9	40	45	31	47½	55	53 Cap.	30	75
10	01	01	32	32	30	53 Med.	50	90
11	27½	30	33	20	22	53 Royal	75	1 00
12	47	50	34	55	60	53 S. Royal	1 00	1 10
13	23	25	35	43	48	54	1 00	40
14	31	35	36	32	32	55	1 50	1 25
15	05	08	37	40	40	55	1 50	1 50
16	03	03	38	31	38	55	1 60	1 75
17	41	44	39	18	25	55	1 87½	2 00
18	1 15	1 25	40	25	35	56	1 75	1 35
19	45	45	41	21	22	56	1 75	1 60
20	45	40	42	16	20	56	1 87½	1 85
21	55	60	43	08	12	56	2 25	2 10
22	65	75	44	25	25			

This contract was on Aug. 27, 1891, awarded in full to Robert Smith & Co., the lowest bidder.

Circular No. 8,
Series of 1891.
150

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE NEWS PRINT AND BOOK PAPER FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE YEARS 1892 AND FIRST HALF OF 1893.

BID NO. 3.—PROPOSALS FOR THE NEWS PRINT AND BOOK PAPER FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

To the Board of State Auditors of the State of Michigan:

The undersigned.....
doing business as.....
in the city of.....
hereby offer to furnish 2,000 reams, more or less, of news print and book paper for the year 1892 and first half of 1893 as specified in bid No. 3, and items therein contained in the notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated at Lansing, June 5, 1891 (a printed copy of which is hereto attached and made part hereof), at the following prices, to wit:

Item No.	Description.		Price.
1	News print paper, No. 1	per pound	.....
	Book.		
2	Report, No. 2, sized and calendered	per pound	.....
3	Laws, No. 2, sized and tinted	" "	.....
4	Manual, No. 1, sized and super calendered	" "	.....

Bids for news print and book paper, received and opened July 29, 1891.

Number of Sample.	Three Rivers Paper Co.	Bardeen Paper Co.	Kalamazoo Paper Co.	Peninsular Paper Co.	Diem & Wing Paper Co.
1	$0.03 60	3,304 $0.03 50 3,381	A $0.03 18 B .03 98	$0.03 75	$0.03 09
2	.04 48	3,307 .04 50 3,401	C .04 24 F .04 74 D .04 39 G .05 24 E .04 48 H .05 48	.05 00	.04 24
3	.04 58	3,192 .04 50 3,073 3,400 .04 25 3,240	I .04 09 K .04 44 L .05 18 M .05 49	.05 00	.04 34
4	.05 58	3,366 .05 50 3,274	N .05 44 O .05 88	.05 90	.04 79

This contract was awarded to the Three Rivers Paper Co. on items 1, 2 and 3 and to the Kalamazoo Paper Co. on item 4.

Circular No. 9,
Series of 1891.
300

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR STATIONERY FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1892 AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

STATIONERY.

It will be seen by examination of the act of May 16, 1891, that the Stationery contracts will be let on each item separately, that bidders must produce samples on such items as they may choose to bid on, that no bid will be considered unless samples are also submitted, that bidders need not bid on every item unless they desire, and that the contracts will be awarded to the lowest bidder, item by item, grade of sample being considered.

Stationery samples must be sent, prepaid, to the "Board of State Auditors," securely packed, and marked on outside of box or package with the name of the firm and item numbers of samples inclosed, which box will not be opened until after the bids are examined. Each sample should also be labeled with its corresponding item number, price, and name of bidder. Rejected samples will be returned to owners, not prepaid.

BIDS FOR STATIONERY,

We, the undersigned, ..., doing business as ..... in the city of ....., hereby offer to furnish to the State of Michigan for the period commencing January 1, 1892, and ending June 30, 1893, Stationery for the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments, in conformity with the accompanying specifications at the prices set opposite said items, of which we hereby submit samples, in accordance with a notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated at Lansing, June 5, 1891 (a printed copy of which is hereto attached and made part hereof).

Item No.	Description of Articles.		Price as per samples submitted.
	Blotting Paper, all Weights and Colors.		
1	Best quality	per pound	.....
2	Medium quality	" "	.....
	Manilla Paper, all Regular Weights and Sizes.		
3	Bogus	per pound	.....
4	Calendered	" "	.....
5	Rope	" "	.....
6	Coarse wrapping	" "	.....
7	Postoffice paper, all weights	" "	.....
8	Cover paper, all weights and colors	" "	.....
9	Cardboard, thick red china, 22x28	per thousand sheets	.....
	Bond Paper.		
10	Folio post, 17x22, No. 21	per thousand sheets	.....
11	Royal, 19x24, No. 21	" " "	.....
12	Double cap, 17x28, No. 21	" " "	.....
13	Folio post, 17x22, No. 25	" " "	.....
14	Royal, 19x24, No. 25	" " "	.....
15	Double cap, 17x28, No. 25	" " "	.....
	Paper.—Note, Letter and Foolscap, Ruled.		
16	Laid or wove, extra superfine, all regular weights	per pound	.....
17	Linen, laid or wove, high finish, " "	" "	.....
	Legal Cap.		
18	Laid or wove, superfine, all regular weights	per pound	.....
19	Wove, superfine, numeral, regular weights	" "	.....
20	Linen ledger, regular weights	" "	.....
	Flat Paper.		
21	Fine, all regular weights and sizes	" "	.....
22	Superfine " " "	" "	.....
23	Antique " " "	" "	.....
24	Laid, all linen, all regular weights and sizes	" "	.....
25	Extra superfine, laid or wove, all regular weights and sizes	" "	.....
26	Linen, No. 1, Laid or wove, " " " "	" "	.....
27	Linen, No. 2, laid or wove, " " " "	" "	.....
28	Linen ledger, No. 1, " " " "	" "	.....
29	Linen ledger, No. 2, " " " "	" "	.....
	Pencils.		
30	Pencils, black, round, standard makers	per gross	.....
31	Pencils, black, hexagon " "	" "	.....
32	Pencils, fine colored, blue " "	" "	.....
33	Pencils, " " red " "	" "	.....
34	Pencils, " " green, "	" "	.....
35	Pencils, " unfinished wood, blue, red, or green, standard makers, per gross		.....
36	Automatic pencils, standard makers	per dozen	.....
37	Leads for automatic indelible pencils, standard makers	per dozen boxes	.....

Item No.	Description of articles.		Price as per samples submitted.
	Steel Pens.		
38	All standard makers, no seconds, any number of point called for	per gross	.....
	Bidders can state below the assortment they can furnish, and what exceptions, if any, they desire.		
	.....		
	.....		
	.....		
39	Stylographic pens	each	.....
40	Sealing wax	per pound	.....
	Pen Holders.		
41	Cork	per dozen	.....
42	Assorted, put up in boxes of six dozen, each dozen assorted	per gross	.....
43	Rubber or gutta percha, Nos. 1, 2 or 3	per dozen	.....
44	Combined wood and rubber, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5	" "	.....
	Notarial Wafers.		
45	Size 5	per box	.....
46	Size 8	" "	.....
	Notarial Seals.		
47	No. 14, red	per thousand	.....
48	No. 18, red	" "	.....
49	No. 14, gilt	" "	.....
50	No. 18, gilt	" "	.....
	Inks.		
51	Writing fluid, best quality, standard makers, full quarts	per dozen quarts	.....
52	Copying ink, " " " " " "	" " "	.....
53	Combined writing and copying ink, best quality, standard makes, full quarts	" " "	.....
54	Black ink, best quality, standard makes, full quarts	" " "	.....
55	Carmine ink, best quality, standard makes, full pints	" " pints	.....
56	Carmine copying ink, best quality, standard makes, full pints	" " "	.....
57	Mucilage, best quality	" " quarts	.....
	Rubber.		
58	Bevel erasers, best quality, twenty pieces to the pound	per pound	.....
59	Combined pencil and ink erasers, in wood handles, best quality	per dozen	.....
60	Rubber bands, best quality, put up in gross boxes, per gross, as follows: 0¼....., 00¼....., 000¼....., 0000¼....., 00½....., 000½....., 0000½....., 000¾....., 11....., 13....., 14....., 16....., 19....., 31....., 33.....		
	Sponge Cups.		
61	Thick glass, three inch	per dozen	.....
62	Thick glass, four inch	" "	.....
	Mucilage Pots with Brush to Each.		
63	Reservoir, 5 oz., best quality	per dozen	.....
64	Reservoir, 10 oz., " "	" "	.....
65	New designs	each	.....
	Ink Stands.		
66	Round, glass, 2½ inch	per dozen	.....
67	Round, " 3 "	" "	.....
68	Round, " 3½ "	" "	.....
69	Square, " 2½ " best quality	" "	.....
70	Square, glass 3½ inch, best quality	per dozen	.....
71	Glass, double	" "	.....
72	Assortment, new, or otherwise uncommon	" "	.....
73	Steel erasers, spear, best quality	" "	.....
74	Steel " knife, " "	" "	.....
75	Ivory folders	" "	.....
76	Bone "	" "	.....
77	Paper knives, 4¼ inch	" "	.....
78	Paper " 6 "	" "	.....
79	Shears, nickel, 6 inch	" "	.....
80	Shears, " 7 "	" "	.....
81	Shears, " 8 "	" "	.....
82	Shears, " 9 "	" "	.....
83	Shears, " 12 "	" "	.....
84	Shears, " 16 "	" "	.....
85	Paper weights, iron	" "	.....
86	Paper " oblong, nickel plated	" "	.....
87	Paper " bronze	" "	.....
88	Paper " glass	" "	.....
	Clips.		
89	No. 0	per dozen	.....
90	No. 1	" "	.....
91	No. 2	" "	.....
92	No. 3	" "	.....
93	Mucilage pots, reservoir, 5 oz.	" "	.....
94	Mucilage " " 10 "	" "	.....
95	H. L. eyelets	per thousand	.....
96	J. N. "	" "	.....
97	D. B. "	" "	.....
98	Fasteners, flat	" "	.....
99	Fasteners, round	" "	.....
100	Eyelet punch and set	each	.....

Item No.	Description of Articles.		Price as per samples submitted.
	Letter Books.		
101	10x12, half bound, 700 pages	each	
102	10x12, full " 1000 "	"	
103	12½x19, half " 1000 "	"	
104	Copying brushes, 3½ inch	per dozen	
105	Water bowl for same	each	
106	Letter book dampeners, 10x12	"	
107	Letter book dampeners, 10x15	each	
108	Rulers, brass, 12 inch	per dozen	
109	Rulers, " 18 "	" "	
110	Rulers, " 24 "	" "	
111	Rulers, flexible, 15 inch	" "	
112	Rulers, " 18 "	" "	
113	Ruling pens, improved points	" "	
114	Ruling " 5½ inch	" "	
115	Red tape, No. 19, 72 yards on spools	" "	
116	Red " " 21, 72 " " "	" "	
117	Red " " 23, 72 " " "	" "	
118	Ribbon, red or blue, ½ inch	per dozen rolls	
119	Thumb tacks, No. 5½	per dozen	
120	Thumb " " 5	" "	
121	Thumb " " 4	" "	
122	Dividers, 5 inch	" "	
123	Board or pasteboard clips—Note	" "	
124	" " " " Letter	" "	
125	" " " " Cap	" "	
126	Hand blotters	" "	
127	Pins, pyramids	" "	
128	Pins, all numbers	per pound	
	Rubber Copying Sheets.		
129	9x12	per dozen	
130	10x12	" "	
	Twine.		
131	Colored linen	per pound	
132	White linen	" "	
133	Jute	" "	
134	Gray flax	" "	
135	Tracing vellum, 30 inch	per roll	
	Muslin Black Drawing Paper.		
136	54 inch German	per roll	
137	36 " Eggshell	" "	
138	Lithographic plats, 7 inch, on 8¾x10	each	
	Waste Paper Baskets.		
139	No. 1	per dozen	
140	No. 2	" "	
141	No. 3	" "	
	Typewriter Supplies.		
142	Ribbons, copiable, black, green, purple, blue and red		
143	Ribbons, indelible, copiable		
144	Ribbons, black record		
	Give prices on those required for principal machines and best quality.		
145	Typewriter paper, pure linen, letter size	500 sheets	
146	Typewriter " " " cap size	" "	
147	Semi-carbon paper, letter size	per dozen sheets	
148	Semi-carbon " cap size	" " "	
149	Rubber hand dating stamps, bordered, square or oval, with type for hours, days, months, years, and other inscriptions as desired, different sizes	each	
150	Same, self-inking	"	
151	Rubber fac similes of signatures	"	
152	Pads for rubber stamps	"	
153	Stenographer's note books, flexible paper covers, cloth back, to be made of paper suitable for writing with either pen or pencil, ruled on both sides	per dozen	
154	Arm rests, mahogany, medium	each	
155	Pen racks	"	
156	Sponge, in small pieces, for sponge cups, best quality	per pound	
	Envelopes.		
	Manilla—28 pound, paper, x—high cut.		
157	No. 6,	per thousand	
158	No. 6½,	" "	
159	No. 7,	" "	
160	No. 8½,	" "	
161	No. 9,	" "	
162	No. 10,	" "	
163	No. 11,	" "	
164	No. 12,	" "	
165	No. 14,	" "	

Manilla—36 pound, paper, xx—high cut.

Item No.	Description of Items.			Price as per samples submitted.
166	No. 6,	per thousand		
167	No. 6½,	"	"	
168	No. 7,	"	"	
169	No. 8½,	"	"	
170	No. 9,	"	"	
171	No. 10,	"	"	
172	No. 11,	"	"	
173	No. 12,	"	"	
174	No. 14,	"	"	
175	No. 9, Manilla high cut, 36 pound	"	"	
176	No. 10, " " " " "	"	"	
177	5x11½, Open end, extra heavy	"	"	
178	5¼x11¾, " " " "	"	"	
179	5½x12½, Extra heavy	"	"	
180	5½x14, " "	"	"	
181	6½x10, Portfolio, extra heavy	"	"	
182	7¾x10½, " " "	"	"	

Rope manilla—36 pound, xx—high cut.

183	No. 6,	"	"	
184	No. 6½,	"	"	
185	No. 7,	"	"	
186	No. 8½,	"	"	
187	No. 9,	"	"	
188	No. 10,	"	"	
189	No. 12,	"	"	
190	No. 14,	"	"	

Amber or other colors—53 pound paper, xx—high cut.

191	No. 6,	"	"	
192	No. 6½,	"	"	
193	No. 7,	"	"	
194	No. 8½,	"	"	
195	No. 9,	"	"	
196	No. 10,	"	"	
197	No. 11,	"	"	
198	No. 12,	"	"	
199	No. 14,	"	"	

White—53 pound paper, xx—high cut.

200	No. 6,	"	"	
201	No. 6½,	"	"	
202	No. 7,	"	"	
203	No. 8½,	"	"	
204	No. 9,	"	"	
205	No. 10,	"	"	
206	No. 11,	"	"	
207	No. 12,	"	"	
208	No. 14,	"	"	

White—63 pound paper, xxx—high cut.

209	No. 6,	"	"	
210	No. 6½,	"	"	
211	No. 7,	"	"	
212	No. 8½,	"	"	
213	No. 9,	"	"	
214	No. 10,	"	"	
215	No. 11,	"	"	
216	No. 12,	"	"	
217	No. 14,	"	"	

Special.

218	Tinted	"	"	
219	Tinted	"	"	
220	Tinted	"	"	
221	Coin	"	"	

Cloth lined envelopes.

222	No. 8,	"	"	
223	No. 9,	"	"	
224	No. 10,	"	"	
225	No. 11,	"	"	
226	No. 12,	"	"	

Linen envelopes.

227	No. 6,	"	"	
228	No. 7,	"	"	
229	No. 10,	"	"	
230	No. 12,	"	"	

BIDS FOR STATIONERY RECEIVED AND OPENED JULY 29, 1891.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
1	$0 17	$0 19	$0 16	$0 14	$0 13
2	15	12 No. 2½. 08	12	12½	11
3	05½	04¼	05½	05	03¾
4	07	A 07½ B 07	07½	06½	05½
5	12	10	09	10	07
6	08	02¾	03½	02¾	02
7	----------	10	11	09	06⅝
8	08	08	07	07½	06 49
9	23 00	25 00	21 00	22 50	17 90
10	14 50	19 50	18 70	A 20 80 B 10 00	18 79
11	14 50	21 75	20 80	A 23 20 B 14 00	21 00
12	14 50	22 50	21 60	A 24 00 B 15 00	21 75
13	16 50	22 50	21 60	24 00	21 75
14	16 50	25 50	24 50	27 20	24 75
15	16 50	27 00	26 00	28 80	26 40
16	20	18	19	A 20 B 17	12 99
17	----------	A 50 B 35 C 35	25	25	19
18	20	18	17½	A 20 B 17	12 99
19	----------	22	22	25	19
20	----------	25	28	25	22
21	16	11 A 10	11	A 09½ B 08½	09½
22	18	13½	13¼	A 12 B 13	12
23	----------	17	17	17	----------
24	18	A 30 B 25	27	A 17 B 21 C 23	17
25	22	16	16	17	13½
26	22	25	21	A 21 B 20	17½
27	18	20	18	17	11
28	28	A 24 B 21	24	A 21 B 28	22
29	20	16	17	21	17
30	4 50	A 4 40 B 3 60 C 3 25 D 3 00	3 75	A 4 40 B 3 50 C 3 75 D 2 65 E 1 60	----------
31	6 00	A 6 10 B 10 00 C 5 25 D 4 40 E 2 25 F 3 50	5 25	A 10 00 B 6 10 C 5 00 D 5 25 E 3 75 F 3 25 G 2 50	----------
32	4 00	A 5 75 B 4 50 C 3 00	6 60	A 7 00 B 4 50 C 3 00	----------
33	4 00	A 5 75 B 4 50 C 3 00	6 60	A 7 00 B 4 50 C 3 00	----------
34	4 00	A 5 75 B 4 50 C 3 00	6 60	A 7 00 B 4 50 C 3 00	----------
35	5 60	3 00	2 75	A 4 00 B 3 50 C 2 50	----------
36	----------	A 1 50 B 3 25	1 65	1 75	----------

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
37		A $1 00 B 50	$1 50	$1 25	
38		*	†	‡	
39		1 00		Fountain Griesbaber, $1 75	
40		22	30	A 22 B 40 C 1 00	
41	$1 00	85	80	A 75 B 75	
42	3 00	2 60	2 53	A 2 50 B 2 00	
43	1 50	1 00	1 12	1 85 2 1 00 3 1 10	
44	60	60 B 75 C 75	55	1 50 2 60 3 65 4 75	
45		25	22		
46		30	28		
47		1 25	1 24	1 10	
48		1 90	1 90	1 75	
49		2 30	2 25	2 10	
50		3 50	3 45	3 35	
51		A 4 25 B 4 75 C 4 40 D 4 40 E 4 40	4 50	A 4 25 B 4 00 C 4 25 D 4 25 E 4 75	
52		A 4 50 B 5 75 C 8 00	7 20	A 6 50 B 6 00 C 6 50 D 5 50 E 5 50 F 5 50	
53		A 5 50 B 6 75	6 30	A 6 50 B 5 00 C 6 00 D 5 00	
54		4 25	4 50	A 4 00 B 3 75 C 4 25 D 4 00	
55		A 6 50 B 8 00 C 30 00	9 00	A 9 50 B 6 50 C 5 00 D 9 50 E 6 50 F 9 00	

* Estabrook, 1, 170, 161F, 161B, 239, 267-182, 280, 126, 128, 333, 444-122, 284, 256, 135, 1,876, 2-312, 232-313, 792, 048, 92, 79, 130, 1,743, 322, 9, 14, 81 ..... $0 47
Spencerian, any number 75
Perry & Co., any number 30
Estabrook, 840B 2 25
Gincuim, any number 1 50
Gillott, 659 ..... 4 00
" 290, 291 ..... 3 00
" 436 ..... 2 00
Gillott, 907, 332 ..... $0 95
" 387 ..... 1 10
" 1-164, 893, 287, 303 85
" 166, 601F, 601EF 80
" 168, 878, 170, 884B 60
" 604 60
" 351, 352 55
" 849, 389, 425 50
" 292, 294, 390 45
" 908, 909, 404 45

† Estabrook, 25 per cent less than list price; Gillotts, 20 per cent less than list price; Spencerian, 80c per gross; Rusia Moh., 65c per gross; No. 3, Dreka, 80c per gross; Leon Isaac, $1.50 per gross.

‡ Gillotts, 20 per cent discount from list price; Estabrook, 25 per cent discount; Perry & Co., 15 per cent discount; Spencerian, 80c per gross; T. A. D., alloy zinc, $1.00 per gross; DeHaan or Fidelity, 75c per gross.

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
56		$8 50	$9 00	A $9 50 B 5 00 C 9 00	
57		A 8 50 B 6 50 C 6 50	7 20	A 9 00 B 6 50 C 9 00 D 9 00 E 6 50	
58	$0 90	A 90 B 75 C 1 75 D 95 E 60 F 60	85	80	
59		A 2 50 B 1 40 C 1 75 D 1 00	1 65	1 75	
60	0¼ 60	50	50	50	
	00¼ 75	62	63	62	
	000¼ 90	75	75	75	
	0000¼ 1 05	88	1 38	87	
	00½ 1 50	1 25	1 25	1 25	
	000½ 1 80	1 50	1 50	1 50	
	0000½ 2 10	1 75	1 75	1 75	
	000¾ 2 40	2 00	2 00	2 00	
	11 12	09	10	09	
	13 14	11	11½	12	
	14 15	12	12½	12	
	16 18	14	15	15	
	19 23	19	19	19	
	31 48	40	40	40	
	33 60	50	50	50	
61	1 25	60	75	75	
62	2 00	80 A 50	1 00	1 10	
63	2 50	2 00	2 00	1 75	
64	4 00	3 60 A 6 50	3 50	3 00	
65		25 A 30	40	A 2 50 B 2 00	
66	3 00	2 00	1 65	A 2 00 B 1 00	
67	3 50	2 50	2 10	A 2 25 B 1 25	
68	4 00	2 75	2 70	A 2 75 B 1 50	
69		3 25	4 45	3 50	
70		13 00	11 00	A 10 00 B 10 00	
71		18 00	40 00	A 30 00 B 16 00 C 10 00	
72		Each $1 00 A 2 00 B 1 50 C 1 25 D 1 75 E 6 00 F * 16 00 G 1 00 H 2 75 I 2 50 J 2 25 K 1 25 L 2 75 M 2 25	19 00	A 6 00 B 3 00 C 10 00 D 12 00	

* Per dozen.

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
73	$4 50	$2 50	$2 40	A $5 00 B 3 00	
74	6 00	A 6 75 B 5 75 C 3 00 D 3 50 E 2 75 2 75	4 20	A 6 75 B 4 75	
75	8-in. 3 60 10-in. 6 00	6 00 A 3 00	4 00	A 4 00 B 4 50	
76	7-in. 1 70 8-in. 2 00	Each 15	1 50	A 1 00 B 1 25 C 1 50	
77		*4 00 A *9 00	4 60	3 50	
78		4 00	5 25	4 00	
79		5 70	5 40	5 00	
80		6 25	6 00	6 50	
81		7 25	6 90	7 00	
82		8 25	7 90	7 50	
83		15 00	13 60	15 00	
84		22 00	20 60	20 00	
85		4 00 A 2 75 B 2 00 C 3 00 D 2 25 E 1 75 F 1 40	2 40	A 8 00 B 4 00 C 3 50	
86		14 00 A 12 00	*14 00	A 5 00 B 3 50 C 3 50	
87		4 00	6 00	A 4 00 B 2 50 C 6 60	
88		6 00	6 90	A 3 00 B 3 00	
89		50	48	50	
90		75	70	70	
91		70		80	
92		A 4 50 1 60	1 80	1 60	
93			2 00	1 75	
94			3 50	3 00	
95	1 25	1 20	1 00	60	
96		40	36	40	
97		50	36	50	
98	No. 1, 2 2 50 " 3 2 75 " 4 3 50 " 5 6 00	1 2 25 A2 2 25 B3 2 50 C4 3 15	2 10	1 2 25 2 2 25 3 2 50 4 3 00 1H 2 00 2H 2 00 3H 2 01 4H 2 25	
99	1, 2 3 50 3 4 00 5 3 50	1 3 15 A2 3 15 B3 3 60 C4 4 00	2 94	1 3 00 2 3 00 3 3 25 4 3 50 1H 2 50 2H 2 50 3H 3 00 4H 3 00	
100	2 25	2 00	1 80	2 00	
101	1 75	1 25	1 25	A 1 25 B 1 50	

* Per dozen.

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
102	$2 25	$2 35	$2 15	A $1 75 B 2 00 C 2 50	
103		4 25	3 75	4 00	
104	30	3 60	3 00	3 60	
105	50	5 00 A 2 25 B 4 00 C 4 50 D 5 00	50	A 50 B 80 C 25	
106		2 25	2 10	Hill's bath $2 25 B copy sheet $0 20	
107		3 00	2 90	Hill's bath $3 00 sheets 20	
108		75	96	80	
109		1 20	1 40	1 25	
110		1 75	2 10	1 60	
111		4 00	3 00	3 50	
112		4 75	3 65	A 4 50 B 5 00	
113		8 50	6 00	9 00	
114		A 1 75 3 00	3 20	4 00	
115		2 75	2 65	2 75	
116		3 00	2 95	3 00	
117		3 25	3 15	3 25	
118		2 25	2 00	1 75	
119		25	33	40	
120		30	26	35	
121		40	20	20	
122		2 25	2 20	A 9 00 B 2 25	
123		3 50	3 05	A 3 50 B 3 00	
124		4 00	3 25	A 3 75 B 3 25	
125		4 25	3 35	A 4 25 B 4 00	
126		3 60 A 2 50	3 20	A 6 00 B 3 75 C 3 50 D 2 00	
127		75	70	A 75 B 75 C 75	
128		60	55	75	
129		1 20	1 20	1 20	
130		1 40	1 25	80	
131	60	45	43	45	$0 40
132	60	55	48	55	60
133	10	11	10	11	09½
134	20	20	20	20	21
135		5 00	5 40	5 00	
136		8 50	8 25	8 25	
137		6 20	6 16	6 20	
138		02	02	2 00 per hundred	
139		5 50	4 50	6 00	
140		6 50	5 50	7 00	
141		7 50	6 25	8 25	
142		7 50 A 7 50	Cal., 6 00 pr. doz. Rem., 7 50 Ham., 7 50	75	

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
143		$7 50 Underwood typewriter ribbon, per doz., $9 00	Cal., $15 00; Rem., 15 00; Ham., 15 00	$0 75	
144		7 50	Cal., 6 00; Rem., 7 50; Ham., 7 50; Typewriter paper 20% discount sample book.	75	
145		1 10	1 68	20% off sample book.	
146		1 25	2 00	20% off sample book.	
147		40	40	$0 35	
148		40	40	35	
149		7 50		A 1 25; B 1 40	
150		A 2 00; 3 00		2 00	
151		1 50		1 25	
152		25; A 20; B 15		A 15; B 25; C 30	
153		1 20	1 00	A 75; B 1 20	
154		50; A 45	55	A 65; B 50	
155		10; A 12; B 15; C 17; D 15	12	A 50; B 10; C 10	
156		3 75	1 75	2 00	
157	$0 60	55	53	70	$0 52
158	63	59	55	74	56
159	83	71	76	92	72
160	91	87	85	1 15	84
161	96	87	90	1 15	84
162	1 06	91	94	1 50	88
163	1 33	1 15	1 20	1 50	1 12
164	1 41	1 39	1 30	1 65	1 20
165	1 50	1 63	1 37	2 00	1 40
166	70	68	60	80	65
167	73	67	65	85	68
168	94	84	85	1 05	85
169	1 05	1 02	94	1 30	1 14
170	1 12	1 08	1 05	1 30	1 05
171	1 21	1 09	1 08	1 75	1 07
172	1 53	1 35	1 34	1 75	1 32
173	1 64	1 59	1 45	1 90	1 42
174	1 75	1 86	1 60	2 35	1 65
175	1 27	1 02	1 05	1 30	1 05
176	1 30	1 09	1 08	1 75	1 07
177	3 90	6 75	4 25	6 00	6 70
178	4 55	6 75	4 25	6 00	6 75
179	4 00	8 00	4 45	6 50	6 80
180	4 55	8 25	6 25	7 50	6 85
181	2 85	8 00	2 65	7 50	7 00
182	4 35	8 50	4 00	8 00	6 90
183	90	83	80	1 00	75
184	94	90	84	1 20	85
185	1 14	1 16	1 08	1 50	89
186	1 23	1 42	1 15	1 90	92
187	1 39	1 42	1 30	1 90	1 20
188	1 55	1 50	1 38	2 10	1 30

STATIONERY.—CONTINUED.

Items.	Albert F. Peck.	Ihling Bros. & Everard.	Theodore L. Backus.	A. M. Emery.	Diem & Wing Paper Company.
189	$2 05	$2 00	$1 85	$2 60	$1 40
190	2 90	2 30	2 10	2 90	1 80
191	1 25	1 17	1 14	1 25	1 00
192	1 30	1 29	1 22	1 35	1 10
193	1 62	1 54	1 48	1 60	1 30
194	1 88	2 01	1 75	2 05	1 60
195	2 05	2 01	1 90	2 05	1 65
196	2 20	2 14	2 00	2 30	1 70
197	2 75	2 48	2 50	2 80	No. 10, 2 35 " 11, 2 10
198	2 05	2 87	2 77	3 00	2 68
199	3 30	3 13	3 00	3 40	2 95
200	1 25	1 17	1 14	1 25	1 00
201	1 35	1 29	1 22	1 35	1 10
202	1 62	1 54	1 48	1 60	1 35
203	1 88	2 01	1 74	2 05	1 60
204	2 05	2 01	1 89	2 05	1 65
205	2 20	2 14	1 99	2 30	1 70
206	2 75	2 48	2 52	2 80	2 15
207	3 00	2 87	2 77	3 00	2 35
208	3 30	3 13	3 00	3 40	2 60
209	1 45	1 35	1 30	1 40	1 30
210	1 55	1 41	1 42	1 50	1 40
211	1 85	1 71	1 69	1 85	1 70
212	2 18	2 23	2 00	2 30	2 00
213	2 35	2 28	2 25	2 30	2 15
214	2 62	2 40	2 35	2 55	2 35
215	3 18	2 91	2 95	3 00	2 85
216	3 55	3 30	3 28	3 25	3 20
217	3 85	3 55	3 50	3 70	3 45
218		1 75			
219		1 75			
220		1 75			
221	1 00	A 60 B 64 C 77 D 77 E 85 1 12	84	1 00	82
222	16 50	15 00	13 80	18 00	
223	17 35	16 00	14 95	20 00	
224	19 50	17 00	16 45	22 00	
225	21 50	19 00	18 40	24 00	
226	24 75	21 00	21 20	26 00	
227	1 75	1 75	1 48	2 50	
228	2 10	2 30	1 80	3 50	
229	2 90	2 90	2 45	5 00	
230	4 00	4 10 * 2 50 † 3 00	3 45	6 00	

* No. 231 lithographing note heads.
† Letter heads.

The inspection of stationary samples from items 1 to 57 was done by the Board; from items 58 to 230 by a committee composed of Deputy Auditor General Pratt, Deputy State Treasurer Garner and Clerk Wood and was, on September 11, 1891, awarded as follows:

To Ihling Bros. & Everard, Kalamazoo:

Items 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 69, 70, 71, 73, 74, 76, 77, 85, 105, 106, 107, 135, 145, 146, 152, 153, 154, 218, 219, 220, 221.

To Theodore L. Backus, Detroit:

Items 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 27, 44, 121, 122, 123, 45, 46, 66, 67, 68, 72, 75, 78, 86, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 155, 156, 157, 216, 217, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230.

To A. M. Emery, Lansing:

Items 1, 7, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 101 147, 148, 149, 150, 151.

PROPOSALS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COAL FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING JANUARY 1, 1892, AND ENDING JUNE 30, 1893.

Circular No. 10,
Series of 1891.
150

BID NO. 5.—COAL.

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish the State of Michigan one thousand tons, more or less, of best anthracite coal, as specified in Bid No. 5, contained in a notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated at Lansing, June 5, 1891, a copy of which is hereby attached, at the following price:.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
and to conform in every manner to the advertised proposals attached to this bid.

Bids for Coal.

Lansing Fuel Co.	per ton	$5 74
V. R. Canfield	" "	5 42
Wells & Clear	" "	5 14

Received and opened July 29, 1891, and contract awarded to Wells & Clear, the lowest bidder.

LATER.

CIRCULAR No. 11,
Series of 1891.
3000

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., June 17, 1891.

In order to give the soldiers prompt and full information in relation to the bounty question, the "Benson Bounty Bill," approved June 16, 1891, is appended. It will be seen that it conforms to the recent Supreme Court decision in the Smith case and only applies to those who enlisted *after* February 5, 1864, and were *credited* to the *call* of February 1, 1864. (See Appendix A, page 454 for bounty law of June 16, 1891, which was a part of this circular.)

The claims now on file in the office of the Board of State Auditors will be at once transferred to the office of the Adjutant General of the State of Michigan.

Very respectfully,
W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of the Board of State Auditors.

6-25-91-400.
Circular No. 12,
Series of 1891.
400

OFFICE OF
BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., June 24, 1891.

Sir—At a meeting of the Board in January the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That hereafter no claims nor bills need be presented to the Board at any regular meeting which shall not have been in the hands of the clerk at least six days before the Board sits.

Resolved, The members of State Boards, County Agents, and others having regular claims to present to this Board be requested to send them in at least quarterly, and if possible monthly.

At a meeting of the Board today the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the clerk of the Board of State Auditors be directed to notify all County Agents of the Board of Corrections and Charities that hereafter all charges for services made on blank voucher No. 218 must be certified by the Superintendent of the Reform School, Industrial Home, or State Public School, as provided for on that voucher, and that charges not requiring said certificate of said Superintendents must no longer be presented on voucher No. 218; also that the proper place for County Agents to make applications for vouchers is to the Secretary of the Board of Corrections and Charities; also that County Agents must sign the receipt upon the voucher; also that County Agents be requested to notify persons taking dependent children to the State Public School at Coldwater under their direction that the law allows only reimbursement for actual and necessary expenses for such conveyance and no pay; also that county agents must send in their accounts at least quarterly; also that the Clerk of the Board of State Auditors has been directed to return all vouchers, of whatever character, not complying with these provisions, and also that County Agents be required to give names of children and homes visited.

Please preserve this for future reference in order that the auditing of your account shall not be delayed.

Very respectfully,
W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of the Board of State Auditors.

The Board meets the last Wednesday of each month.

Circular No. 13,
Series of 1891.
2500

CLAIM FOR MILITARY STATE BOUNTY, UNDER ACT OF JUNE 16, 1891.

Instructions.—Read Carefully.

1st. The claimant must show whether he or she claims as soldier, child, parent, or widow, and prove the relationship if other than soldier.
2d. If a widow, the marriage must be proved by copy of certificate, or affidavits of persons present at the marriage.
3d. If a child, father or mother, such fact must be duly proven by affidavit.
4th. The affidavit must show date of enlistment and date of mustering, and residence at time of enlistment and township or ward to which credited.
5th. Under what call the enlistment is claimed to have been made.
6th. The *time* for which party enlisted.
7th. That no State bounty has been received and that no assignment has been made.
8th. The annexed affidavits are supposed to be sufficient in ordinary cases.
9th. It is presumed that further affidavits will always be necessary when the claimant is a widow.
10th. The department desires only the information expressed in these rules. Do not write further information on these papers. If further information is required you will be notified.
11th. Write *very* plainly and when filled out completely mail to the Adjutant General, Lansing, Mich.
12th. Affidavits of persons acquainted with the soldier at the time of his enlistment must show his residence at time of enlistment, and the identity of the person making the claim.

State of ..... } ss.
County of ..... }
..... being duly sworn, deposes and says that my name is
....., that I am ..... of .....
(soldier, widow, child or parent.) (soldier's name.)
That said ..... enlisted on ..... 1864, in company ....., ...th
(soldier.) (date of enlistment.)
regiment ....., that ..... residence was at the time of enlistment .....
(inft. or cav. or art.)
township ..... county ..... State, and ..... was credited to the township
of ....., (or ward of ..... city of .....) county of ..... State
of ..... and was mustered in ..... 1864, for ..... years, and that .....
(give time.)
ha.. never received or assigned the bounty of $100.00 granted by virtue of Act No. 23, of Feb. 5, 1864, and
that ..... was credited to the call of ..... 1864.
My present residence is ....., and my present postoffice address is
.....

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ..... A. D. 189....

(If sworn to out of the State of Michigan, certificate of clerk of court must be attached that notary public or justice of the peace is such, to both this and the following affidavits.)

Proof of identity.

State of ..... } ss.
County of ..... }
..... and ..... each being
duly sworn, depose and say that they were personally acquainted with .....
in 1864, the soldier named in the above affidavit, and that at the time of his enlistment he resided in and
was an actual resident of ..... township ..... county ..... state,
and that they are acquainted with the person who signed the above affidavit and know that said person is
the ..... he purports to be in said affidavit.
(soldier, wife or child.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this ..... day of ..... 1891.

Board of State Auditors,
Series of 1891,
Circular No. 14.
300

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
LANSING, MICH., ... 189.. }

To the Board of State Auditors:
GENTLEMEN—You are hereby notified that .....
.....
of ..... has been appointed
..... of .....
(County agent or member of board.) (County or institution.)
and bills rendered by him should be examined according to the usual law and custom.
Very respectfully,

.....
For Executive Office.

Board of State Auditors.
Series of 1891,
Circular No. 15.
300

(See note under Appendix A, page 434, Attorney General's opinion.)

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE.

By the select committee appointed to investigate the matter of rent of certain buildings owned by the State in the city of Lansing:

The select committee appointed to investigate the matter of rent of the old State offices would respectfully report:

That they personally called at the offices of the State Treasurer, Auditor General, and Board of State Auditors and asked to be furnished with complete copies of the records from 1880 to the present time.

A complete statement of rents turned into the treasury was received from the Auditor General's office and a copy of all the records in the office of the Board of State Auditors.

From a report of A. L. Bours, Supt. of State property, dated May 24, 1881, we learn that the building was then producing a revenue of $1,968 per annum, but its capacity if all were occupied would net $2,398 per annum. Since then rooms on the second floor have been assigned to the Commissioner of Labor's office and State Horticultural Society, and on the third floor to the Weather service and State Agricultural Society and produce no revenue.

Leases were made as follows:

May 1, 1880, to Farrand & Shank, corner store, for 5 years	(per year)	$500
July 1, 1880, to Conn & Bruno, center store, for 5 years	" "	400
Nov. 3, 1881, to American Express Co., south store, for 4 years	" "	400

September 26, 1883, rooms 11 and 12, 3d floor, to Telegraph and Telephone Construction Co., for 2 years and 4 months at $72 per annum.

Since then no leases are recorded and the transient nature of the tenancy of rooms on the third floor with varying rates of rent, together with the fact that the books of the Board of State Auditors' office do not show the date of entry or the date vacated, and the records are imperfect or none kept at all after January 1, 1887, it has been almost impossible to arrive at any conclusion as to whether rent was received and deposited from tenants of the upper story.

On the corner store no rent was paid into the treasury for December, 1881, while occupied by Farrand & Shank, or $41.67, although the same firm occupied it directly before and after. Payments of rent into State treasury on this store from 1883 seems to have been delayed from three to six months. No rent from April 1, 1888, to January 1, 1891, was paid into the treasury, or a delinquency of $1,375 for two years and nine months while occupied by R. B. Shank & Co.

R. B. Shank shows that he had paid $125 December 13, 1886, which found its way into the treasury, December 27, 1886. Again he paid $125 June 27, 1887, which was paid into the treasury August 8, 1887. Shank claims a bill for supplies to State of $139.40 from December 29, 1886, to March 7, 1888, and a payment of cash of $360.40 on March 23, 1888, which would be $500, or the rent complete from April 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888, but the Auditor General's report shows a credit to Shank of only $250 on May 29, 1888, purporting to be the rent from April, 1887, to October 1, 1887, and another of July 16, 1888, of $250, purporting to be the rent from October 1, 1887, to April 1, 1888, and that is the last credit for rent shown previous to January 1, 1891.

But Shank shows as follows:

Bill from April 17, 1888 to Nov. 30, 1888	$252 75
April 28, 1888, cash	150 00
May 29, 1888, cash	100 00
June 12, 1888, check	110 80
June 12, 1889, bill December 3, 1888 to May 14, 1889	113 50
July 1, 1889, check	90 20
July 1, 1889, bill May 14, to March 10, 1890	304 23
March 19, 1890, check	200 00
Bill, May 2, 1890 to December 5, 1890	120 60
	$1,442 08

But the voucher of $677.58, held up in the State Treasury, is as follows:

March 10, 1890, to December 5	$155 6
May 14, 1889, to February 15, 1890	269 23
April 17, 1888, to November 30, 1888	252 75
Allowance on voucher held up	$677 58

The bills of R. B. Shank & Co. from December 31, 1888, to May 14, 1889, of $81.10 and $32.40, or a total of $113.50, were paid by the Treasurer on July 5, 1889, and receipted for by "R. B. Shank & Co., per H.," and therefore cannot be an offset for delinquent rent at the present day.

We find these two bills peculiar, in that on each the same dates appear, but for different items: On one bill, January 3, 1889, is charged one-half dozen brooms. On the other bill, January 3, 1889, is charged one case matches, also one case Sapolio, and the dates on the two bills mingle in a similar manner all the way through.

Shank's custom to receipt these vouchers and allow Mr. Wilson to draw the money and apply it on rent makes it almost impossible to ascertain how the above was applied. But he has examined the vouchers, says they were signed by his lady bookkeeper and cashed by Wilson as usual and, he supposed, credited to pay rent.

On the middle store the rate of rent seems to have varied from $33.33 per month to $20 in 1880 to 1886, and G. D. Davis is credited on December 28, 1886, with a payment of $160, for the 8 months to April 1, 1886. The question may be asked why was this man allowed to be in a store 8 months without paying rent, and did he pay 8 months after he left, or did he pay regularly and the money become delayed in finding its way into the treasury?

Now there is a lapse until the Ingham County Savings Bank goes into the store November, 1887. But it appears that Clippinger Bros. occupied the store during this time, but their name is not known on the books of the State.

The Ingham County Savings Bank appear on the books of the State as delinquent from Jan. 1, 1890, to Oct. 1, 1890, $225, but they produce checks drawn by Mr. T. M. Wilson as follows:

May 24, 1890	$75 00
July 26, 1890	75 00
Jan. 16, 1891	75 00

Showing it to have been paid to him but not turned over to the treasury.

If the bank took possession on November 1, there is a further delinquency of $8.70, but if they went in later in the month the account is correct with the above statement.

The following peculiarity appears in regard to the south store. The American Express Co. made their last payment Jan. 16, 1886, of $112.99 to Dec. 31, 1885, but if they were there the whole month of December, here appears a shortage of $20.34.

The next payment is of G. L. Davis on May 17, 1887, of $300 for 6 months to Nov. 1, 1886, which would mean that he moved into said store May 1, 1886, but he moved out of the middle store on April 1, 1886, according to former statement of rent for that store. In this also he appears to have been given from 6 months to a year after the rent became due to settle, or it was not turned over promptly after collection. He next pays on August 9, 1887, for November and December, 1886, and January, 1887, $100. Again, on Oct. 8, 1888, to July 1, 1887, $200. Here he appears to gain a month or overpay. On the same day, Oct. 8, 1888, the Lansing Boat Club is credited with $108.30 for this store to Oct. 1, 1888. The next credit is to G. L. Davis, of Dec. 24, 1888, of $300, to May 1, 1888.

On September 21, 1889, V. R. Canfield is credited with $100 for rent of south store to July 1, 1889, but Mr. Canfield states he drew checks as follows:

April 2, 1889	$33 33
May 2, 1889	33 33
June 29, 1889	33 33

On October 28, 1889, Mr. Canfield is credited on the Treasurer's books with $100, to October 1, 1889, but his statement shows checks drawn as follows:

July 6, 1889	$33 33
August 9, 1889	33 33
September 3, 1889	33 33

The next money turned into the treasury from this store was January 27, 1890, $100, to January 1, 1890, but he states checks drawn as follows:

October 14, 1889	$33 33
November 23, 1889	33 33
December 17, 1889	33 33

No further payments were turned into the treasury on the south store until Feb. 9, 1891, by Mr. Wood, the present clerk, of $100 for December, 1890, January and February, 1891, leaving eleven months' rent, or $366.67, unaccounted for, but Canfield drew checks regularly each month, as follows:

1890—	
January 4	$33 33
February 2	33 33
February 28	33 33
April 23	33 33
June 5	66 66
July 8	33 33
August 13	33 33
September 1	33 33
November 5	66 66

Which Mr. T. M. Wilson failed to pay over to the State and this shows also delays of payments into the treasury after collection at least back to 1887. The rent for the months of October and November, 1890, amounting to $50 paid by the Boat Club was not turned over to the treasury.

The rent for the year of 1890 for rooms 11 and 12, occupied by the Bell Telephone Co. and paid monthly at $6 per month was never deposited into the treasury, a deficit of $72. Also the months of April and May 1884, $12 and while this company appears to have paid regularly and monthly, but from 1886 down it was only turned over quarterly or yearly.

It appears that S. D. Bingham paid on April 22, 1885, $33.75 for rooms 15, 16, 17 from November 15, 1884, to April, 1885, on May 11, 1886, $45 to October 1, 1885; August 10, 1886, $22.50 for October 1 to December 31, 1885; December 27, 1886, $30.00, January 1 to April 30, 1886; February 28, 1888, $60 to January 1, 1887; leaving 4 years or $360 due, but Mr. Bingham says he has paid small amounts over, but has taken no receipts and kept no account, and while he may owe some don't know how it stands.

It appears that Mr. J. L. Millard (room 9), Mr. H. J. Walker (room 18), Mr. Walter Fuller (room 7), Chas. Foster (room 8), were occupied rooms on the third floor on January 1, 1891, but no rent for said rooms has been deposited in the treasury since February 28, (1889), or while occupied by them.

From the detailed statement made by the Auditor General of money turned into the treasury from 1880 to the present time it plainly appears that delays either in prompt collection of rent or depositing it after collection dates back as early at least as 1884.

Receipts from the building at a regular (but low) rate of rent ought to have been as follows:

Corner store	$500 00
Center store	300 00
South store	400 00
2d floor, of boat rooms	300 00
Bell Telephone Co.	72 00
Room 13	24 00

Room 7	$36 00
Room 8	36 00
Rooms 15 and 16	60 00
Room 17	36 00
Room 14	24 00
Room 9	36 00
18 and 19 assigned now to State Agricultural Society, but heretofore rented.	
Room 6	12 00
Total	$1,836 00

To which add $72 for the rent of rooms 18 and 19 making $1,908 which should have been the revenue if occupied all the time. The total revenue for ten years 1881 to 1891 is $15,608.51 or an average of $1,560.85 yearly as follows:

To July 1, 1881	$1,867 73
" 1882	1,880 72
" 1883	2,015 64
" 1884	1,698 62
" 1885	1,828 21
" 1886	1,228 49
" 1887	1,408 30
" 1888	1,133 50
" 1889	1,425 30
" 1890	897 00
To Jan. 1. 1891	225 00
Total	$15,608 51

A copy of a letter to the Board of State Auditors from A. E. Silk states that he had paid $14.00, rent from Oct. 15, 1890, to April 15, 1891, on room 14, which amount never found its way into the treasury.

The sum up there is a known shortage as follows:

Boat Club, October and November, 1890	$50 00
Third floor rooms (acknowledged)	76 00
Bell Telephone Co., year 1890	72 00
Bank, January 1, 1890, to October 1, 1890	225 00
Canfield, January 1 to December 1, 1890	366 66
Shank, during 1889 and 1890	650 92
	$1,440 58
If Wilson drew the money on Shank's voucher of $113.50, it will be increased to	1,554 08
If we add December 1881	41 66
On store occupied by Farrand & Shank	$1,595 74
Also April and May, 1884, Bell Telephone Co.	12 00
Total	$1,607 74

And this leaves out irregularities in rent on the third floor, which are unknown quantities, and the occupancy of the middle store for six months or so by Clippinger Bros.

Your committee asked Mr. Clippinger to appear before it, and being sworn, said: That he went into the middle store, April 1, 1886, at $25.00 per month, and moved out about August 16, 1886, having rented it four and one-half months. That his books show an account against the State of $47.30, which he had supposed was applied on the rent. Also a personal account of Mr. Wilson's of $53.64, which he had understood was to be applied on the rent. This will leave a balance due of $11.56, which Clippinger is unable to state as paid. This $11.56 with the personal account of Mr. Wilson, $53.64, amounts to $65.20.

The only account of Mr. Clippinger against the State ever allowed was one of $11.80 on August 25, 1886, as appears by the books of the Board of State Auditors. This would leave $100.70 due on rent from him to the State as the account of $53.64 between him and Mr. Wilson is a private matter with which the State could have nothing to do, but this account of $11.80 is not shown by the Auditor General's books to have ever been paid.

Mr. Fuller appeared and swore that he went into room 7 about May 15, 1889, at $3 per month and paid Mr. Wilson at the office of the Board of State Auditors at one time $10 and at another $16, taking no receipts. He went out in February, 1891, owing $35.50 on rent, but was never asked for it by Mr. Wilson previous to January 1, 1891. The $26 paid appears never to have been turned into the treasury.

Mr. James L. Millard appeared before the committee and being sworn said he went into room 9 February 1, 1890, at $3 per month and had receipts for $18, paid the janitor, George K. Grove, and he also paid him $2.75 at one time and got no receipt, making a total of $20.75 rent paid before January 1, 1891. Twelve dollars and twenty-five cents is still due. He never paid Mr. Wilson anything.

Mr. George K. Grove, ex-janitor, appeared and being sworn acknowledged the payments of Mr. James L. Millard of either $18 or $20.75 and said he always gave receipts except one time, and he always paid over to Mr. Wilson the same or next day. He never received any rent from any other tenant.

This $18 or $20 was never paid by Mr. Wilson into the treasury. It is impossible to ascertain the amount of rent paid to the clerk of the Board of State Auditors and not paid over to the treasurer in the past on account of persons who occupied rooms in the upper story having left and the committee being unable to find them.

At present rent is turned at once over to the office of the State Treasurer who gives duplicate receipts, countersigned by the Auditor General. One of these receipts is placed on file in the office of the Board of State Auditors while the other is sent the tenant that he may know that the money has been properly deposited with the State Treasurer.

At each meeting of the Board of State Auditors a detailed statement of rents paid or delinquent are compared with these receipts.

As this matter is in the hands of the Attorney General your committee have not thought best to make any recommendation.

Respectfully submitted,
C. B. BOUGHNER,
PETER GILBERT,
JOS. M. WEISS
Committee.

The report was accepted and ordered spread on the Journal.

COMMUNICATIONS FROM STATE OFFICERS.

[Legislative Journal, page 131.]

Alfred J. Murphy, Secretary of Senate:

In reply to your communication of January 22, we beg to submit the following:

BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS.

W. H. S. Wood, clerk, per year	$1,600 00
T. M. Wilson, clerk, per year	1,600 00

The latter is retained a couple months, as the reports of 1889 and 1890 are still unpublished and a large amount of extra work is thrown upon the office by reason of the soldiers' bounty question, under the act of February 5, 1864, and also by the presence of the Legislature.

The reports will show that extra clerks have been employed in the past in that office and a large amount of the work has been at times thrown upon the clerks in my office.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL E. SOPER,
Chairman Board of State Auditors.

PAY ROLL OF ENGINEERS, MECHANICS, ETC.

December, 1890.

	Salary.
Thomas Hill, engineer	$150 00
Addison Childs, assistant engineer	60 00
George Wilcox, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 65
Arthur L. Hanson, night watch, 31 days, @ $2.25	69 75
Fred B. Lee, day watch, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
Chas. F. Smith, day watch, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
Jeremiah Mahoney, fireman, 1 month	45 00
Henry D. Humphrey, helper, 31 days, @ $2.00	62 00
Wm. Plummer, elevator, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
Wm. Shuttleworth, painter, 27 days, @ $2.50	67 50
Peter Clark, carpenter, 28 days, @ $2.50	70 00
Wm. Rawlston, repairing stone walks, 27 days, @ $3.25	87 75
John Kennedy, janitor, 1 month	50 00
Geo. K. Grove, " "	50 00
John Broad, " "	50 00
Chas. McKrill, janitor, 27 days, @ $2.00	54 00
James Johnson, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
Chas. H. Holmes, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
John Oatley, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
Frank L. Thompson, fireman, 1 month	45 00
James Fitzgerald, laborer, 31 days, @ $1.50	46 50
John Maher, laborer, 27 days, @ $1.50	40 50
Henry Deck, shoveling snow 3 days, @ $1.50	4 50
Thomas King, " " 2 " "	3 00
Phillip Barker, " " 2 " "	3 00
H. B. Goodspeed, janitress, 27 " "	40 50

EMPLOYES UNDER ENGINEER.

February, 1891.

	Salary.
Hugh Guy, engineer, per year	$1,420 00
L. E. Baker, assistant engineer, per year	1,100 00
Geo. Wilcox, night watch, per day	2 25
David S. Bennett, night watch, per day	2 25
Geo. Longstreet, day watch, per day	2 00
J. H. Sanford, day watch, per day	2 00
James Conway, fireman, per day	2 60
James Conley, helper, per month	50 00
G. C. Rawson, elevator, per day	2 00
M. C. Taylor, painter, per day	2 50
Ellis, carpenter, per day	2 50
Theo. J. George, janitor, per month	50 00
Geo. K. Grove, janitor, per month	50 00
Jesse Brown, janitor, per month	50 00
Emmet Fisher, janitor, per day	2 00
Carl Vogel, laborer, per day	1 50
B. F. Waite, laborer, per day	1 50
Geo. M. Kilmer, laborer, per day	1 50
Jas. H. Simmons, laborer, per day	1 50
Geo. W. Johnson, laborer, per day	1 50
Frankie Sanford, janitress, per day	1 50

The communication was received.

[Legislative Journal, p. 525.]

The President announced the following communication from the chairman of the Board of State Auditors:

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
March 18, 1891.

Alfred J. Murphy, Secretary of Senate:

SIR—I have your communication of this date transmitting the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Board of State Auditors are requested to inform the Senate what reasons, if any exist, why unpaid claims for enlistment bounties should not be considered and adjusted by them.

In response I would say that the Board of State Auditors has no records whereby it can examine into the validity of any soldier's claim for bounty. Such records as the State of Michigan possesses is

probably to be found only in the offices of the Adjutant General and Quartermaster General. To adjust and pay these claims will require the examination of the records as to date of enlistment, verifying the soldier's claim as to company and regiment and place of credit. To borrow these records from those offices would be impracticable, in a large measure disarranging their files and injuring the muster rolls now becoming rotten with age: To expect the Board of State Auditors to pass upon these claims without that comparison and verification of the records themselves would be making them responsible for work done, either without a safe and necessary examination, or if examined by the military departments it would be making the Board of State Auditors responsible for any errors committed by those over whom it has no control.

The claims which have been filed in the past in the office of the Board of State Auditors are being properly jacketed and put in shape so that work can be pushed on them toward final settlement, in case a decision is made or laws passed and money appropriated seeking that end. These jackets are referred to the military departments, where they are re-examined and compared with the records as to place of credit, enlistment, etc. Upon notifying such as are reported as having been paid, or were drafted, or were substitutes, or were not credited to the same township where they resided we are in constant receipt of replies from soldiers denying those records, and it is evident that either the soldiers have forgotten or the records are largely erroneous. Such being the case it would seem that the onus of such comparison and notification should rest upon such departments as at present have the necessary records and were responsible for their accuracy at the time they were made.

Very respectfully,
DANIEL E. SOPER,
Chairman of the Board of State Auditors.

The communication was received and referred to the committee on military affairs.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., June 6, 1891.

Hon. Lyman A. Brant, Clerk of the House of Representatives:

SIR—Your communication transmitting the resolution of the House asking what steps had been taken toward securing the reimbursement to the State of Michigan of the shortage in rent found due the State from T. M. Wilson, former clerk of the Board, has been received.

In reply will state that Mr. Wilson is under arrest, and the former Board has been called upon twice to settle the shortage. No payments have been made towards settlement, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and the only resort now appears to be legal measures.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) DANIEL E. SOPER,
Secretary of State, Chairman of Board of State Auditors.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE.

[Legislative Journal, p. 1408.]

The President announced the following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Lansing, June 30, 1891.

To the President of the Senate:

SIR—I am instructed by the House to return to the Senate the following concurrent resolution:

WHEREAS, A certain investigation into the management of the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian has been instigated by Margaret Scott, Superintendent of said Industrial Home; and

WHEREAS, Said investigation has been made without the authority or consent of either branch of the Legislature; therefore

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Board of State Auditors be and is hereby instructed not to audit, and the Auditor General be and is hereby instructed not to draw his warrant for any claim that may be presented for expense incurred in the conduct of said investigation,

In the passage of which resolution the House has concurred by a majority vote of all the members elect.

Very respectfully,
LYMAN A. BRANT,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Lansing, July 2, 1891.

[Legislative Journal, p. 1456.]

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR—I am instructed to return to the House the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved by the House (the Senate concurring), That the Board of State Auditors are hereby authorized to audit and allow such claims for stenographic and clerical assistance as may be certified by the justices of the Supreme Court as having been rendered to said justices during the present year prior to the taking effect of the act authorizing the employment of such assistance and appropriating moneys for the payment therefor, such sums so audited and allowed to be charged against said fund so appropriated for the year 1891.

In the adoption of which the Senate has concurred by a majority vote of all the Senators elect.

Very respectfully,
ALFRED J. MURPHY,
Secretary of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the committee on engrossement and enrollment.

Bill introduced proposing the establishment of a department of stationery and supplies, passed the Senate unanimously April 8, 1891, and the House May 21, 1891, but with amendment and being referred to a committee, and appropriations having been made to cover the expenses of outside institutions which would also draw from here, and the consolidation of boards also, it was thought, made it unnecessary.

Senate bill No. 319; introduced by Senator Boughner, February 25, 1891; referred to committee on State affairs, February 25, 1891; reported favorably; ordered printed, referred to committee of the whole and placed on the general order March 17, 1891:

A BILL to establish a department of stationery and supplies, for the purpose of supplying the State departments and institutions with such articles from one central head and supervision, and to provide for proper inspection of the goods furnished to such department.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That there shall be established, under the direction of the Board of State Auditors, a department of stationery and supplies at the seat of government.

SEC. 2. A six months' supply of stationery, school supplies and janitors' supplies shall be ordered and, as near as may be, kept on hand of such goods as will not deteriorate and a correct record shall be kept of all orders given. Upon receipt of goods a committee of three appointed by the Board of State Audi-

tors shall examine said invoice with the original order, and contractor's bill and count carefully the amount received, and compare the quality with the contract sample furnished by the contractor at the time his bid was accepted. If the goods fail to comply with contract sample the committee shall reject them. The committee on inspection shall make an itemized written report of all goods received, certifying that they are up to contract requirements before payment shall be made for them and the Auditor General shall require this inspection report before issuing his warrant upon the Treasurer for the money.

SEC. 3. All State departments and institutions shall draw their supplies of stationery, school supplies and janitors' supplies from this bureau quarterly as needed, and only upon requisition signed by the superintendent, State officer or deputy giving an inventory of the amount on hand and number of clerks, pupils, etc., requiring their use. A receipt shall be given for the goods furnished each department or institution, which shall be filed and an itemized account kept with each State officer, commissioner or institution receiving such stationery or supplies.

SEC. 4. An inventory shall be taken semi-annually and compared by the board with the amount ordered, received, on hand, and sent out, and a separate report for each fiscal year shall be made to the Governor of the operations in detail of said department of stationery and supplies.

SEC. 5. State departments, commissioners and institutions are prohibited from purchasing such articles as can be furnished from the said departments of stationery; all State officers and institutions shall prepare at once an estimate of the amounts required for the year beginning July 1, 1891, and furnish the same to the Board of State Auditors not later than April 15, 1891, and each year thereafter.

SEC. 6. Whenever any State officer, commissioner or institution makes requisitions which appear exhorbitant, extravagant or unnecessary, the Board of State Auditors shall order an immediate investigation. The State chemist at the Agricultural College shall make promptly such analysis of inks, mucilage, etc., as called upon to do, and report thereon.

This act is to take effect July 1, 1891, but shall not impair the obligation of existing contracts. All laws contravening the provisions of this act or any parts of it are hereby repealed.

The following letter from Major E. H. Shook, chief of division of P. O. supplies, Postoffice Department, and a Michigan gentleman, relates to above bill.

Washington, D. C., February 20, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk of Board of Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

MY DEAR SIR—I send you by mail today a printed specification and the prices of all items that are now used in this department and will mail you a new specification within the next two weeks, showing to you that I have made grand improvements in the same. Your idea is a good one, more particularly as to the manner of selecting stationery supplies for the State of Michigan and trying to establish the rule now in vogue in this department, but am a little fearful that you will not be successful, owing to the fact that the supplies are to go not only to the capitol of the State of Michigan, but to the several schools and hospitals through the State and not being able to inspect the same only at the capitol. However there is nothing like making an effort to accomplish the object that you are about to undertake. The little pamphlet showing the prices and names of stationery for the State of Michigan is very familiar to me. I was one of the bidders some four different times for stationery for the State of Michigan and of course came in contact with this small pamphlet, and remarked at the time that I was at Lansing bidding that this was rather of a strange way to select supplies for the State of Michigan.

Very respectfully, E. H. SHOOK.

APPENDIX D.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Michigan, September 10, 1891.

Having been directed by my superior officers to embody in the appendix to this report a review of the work of the last six months and such other matters as might be of practical utility, I approach the task with some hesitation, as to give the general public a minute outline of the multifarious matters presented at this office would take more space than I feel justified in using. It would, however, render the duties of my successor more easy and satisfactory, and give the general public a better knowledge of the duties and responsibilities here.

Appendix A will be found to contain the laws relating to the Board of State Auditors; B, the circulars issued, specifications and bids; C, the Senate report; D, this brief resume of the work and duties of the office, to which I have added matter relating to methods and laws of other states concerning printing, binding, etc., which may be valuable to the next Legislature. If this matter has consumed space, it will I trust be recompensed for by producing in time the good laws, the better methods, and the best results for efficiency and economy achieved elsewhere. We may in this, as in everything, profit by others' experience.

I would also call attention to the comparative tables on pages 423 to 428, not given in previous reports.

The duties of this office seem to be anomalous, a conglomerate of such matters as are not provided by law to be taken cognizance of elsewhere, and it may not be amiss to give a brief outline of them.

Selecting seats for members of the House of Representatives. One duty which would probably be more honored in the breach than by the observance is that of choosing seats for members of the Legislature after each election. Even before the votes are cast some over-confident candidates early apply "for desirable seats," and all through November and December the successful parties are writing to the members or the clerk of the Board of State Auditors for front and center seats, while, after the convening of the members the month of January is largely taken up with the complaints of the unsatisfied, who neglected to write early for a location, and those who necessarily must take back or side chairs. There seems to be no law for this method of assigning seats to members and the custom should be discontinued by leaving all seats unassigned at the commencement of the next session, when the members, all upon an equal footing, could take equal chances in drawing good seats by lot or in any other manner the Legislature might direct. This would be in keeping with the time-honored custom of the National Congress.

STATIONERY FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Section 15 of Article IV of the Constitution of the State of Michigan, which defines the allowances, compensation and perquisites of members of the Legislature, says: "And for stationery and newspapers, not exceeding five dollars for each member during any session."

In The People vs. State Treasurer, 3 Mich., 307, the court says: "These provisions of the fundamental law of the State, which have been in force since the 1st day of January, 1851, are clear and explicit, neither ambiguous nor in any manner uncertain as to the intent of the framers; nor do they require judicial construction to ascertain their meaning or to give them effect."

But the custom has obtained of purchasing a stock of stationery for the use of the members of the Legislature upon the assumption that they required it as members of committees and placing it in charge of some person by whom it was distributed upon call of members during the session. There does not appear to have been any settlement with this legislative stationer at the close of the sessions, and the custom has also obtained of some members packing their waste paper baskets full of such articles as had been used by them during the session which would be boxed with their books and journals and sent home, probably as mementoes of their law making experience. The stationery for the session of 1891, was purchased by my predecessor largely in November, December and January as will be seen from pages 158 and 418. Late in January the second person to have charge of the stationery was directed by me to keep an accurate account of stationery received and issued by items, charging both to item and member on the same page under the head of items. This would have made it easy to have obtained an accurate settlement had it been commenced at the beginning of the session, but later still the committee on supplies ordered him to keep his account with each member separate which only tended to mix items upon the same page.

As the stationery had largely been purchased before the session commenced, as two different persons had acted as legislative stationer, as I had no knowledge that this was a part of the duties of the Board of State Auditors, the whole matter being in charge of my predecessor until late in January, and as the method of keeping the books had been changed by the committee on supplies, no attempt at settlement was made, following the custom of the past, but at the close of the session an inventory* was taken showing a stock of about $350 worth on hand. Such articles as eyelet punches, paper weights, clips, etc., which would not deteriorate, were sent to the engineer's store room. Such articles as ink, mucilage and rubber bands, which might spoil in two years, with minor articles, were transferred to the stationery stock of the office of the Secretary of State for use as required. The cost of Legislative stationery from 1879 to the present time is given in the following table:† The cost previous to that date cannot readily be ascertained.

1879	$1,388 74	1885	$3,881 97
1881	1,749 39	1887	2,482 09
1882	1,822 32	1889	2,619 85
1883	2,260 01	1891	‡2,701 08

The cost of Legislative printing for 1885† was $10,807.20, for 1887† $12,123.34, for 1889† $12,316.38. Binding—1885 $4,646.00, 1887 $5,752.12, 1889 $5,871.25.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The value of a complete set of annual reports for reference, independent of the joint documents, becomes more and more apparent as the State becomes older, and as complete a file as could be obtained was ordered bound in February, covering the period from 1866 to 1890. Previous to 1866 the records themselves must be consulted or the joint documents in the State Library. The law requires the annual report of the Board of State Auditors to be submitted to the Legislature at the commencement of its sessions in January (See Sec. 311, Howell's Statutes), but on January 1, 1891, the report for 1889 was not yet finished, and the proof-reading and additions were hurried as much as possible, enabling me to send said report to the desks of the Legislators late in February. The compilation of the report of 1890 was also proceeded with, the first of the copy was sent to the State printer on April 9, 1891, and the last a month later, and the completed book distributed about May 15, 1891. To the report of 1890 was added an appendix giving as fully as could be hastily compiled in the brief space of time allowable, the law as it relates to the various duties of the Board of State Auditors. It costs about $600 clerk hire to compile and read the proof of one of these reports, and the cost of composition is the same whether one book or a thousand is printed, and whether bound in pamphlet or book form. As the report of the Board of State Auditors, being fully itemized, it is one of the most valuable published, giving the taxpayer an insight to the expenses of government, thereby being much more satisfactory than a book consisting of nothing but tabulated and unexplained trial balances, it has been thought best to increase the number of copies from 500 to 1,200 and to have them bound in cloth, which is permanent, instead of in paper covers, the difference in cost being only ten cents per volume.

Only 2,100 copies of joint documents are to be published of the years 1890 and 1891. The compilation of the report for 1891 was immediately commenced upon the completion of the report for the year previous, it being believed that any governmental publication loses much of its value if not promptly put in the hands of the people. The distribution of these reports had formerly been made by the office of the Secretary of State, but those of 1889 and 1890 were distributed direct from this office thereby increasing its apparent cost of postage. They were distributed to members of State boards and county agents of the Board of Corrections and Charities, it being thought that those whose regular accounts appeared therein were certainly entitled to a copy. One county agent reported that he had not before been aware that such a book is published. Previous reports have not given the dates of the accounts but simply the dates of allowance. It is believed that the publication of dates with each item will serve somewhat as a check to duplication or extravagance and this has been done as far as possible in the present report. The addition of copies of joint resolutions where claims have been considered on that account, in foot notes, also the opinions of the

* Articles of stationery left on hand at close of Legislature: 56 qts. ink, 6 pts. ink, red, 69 qts. mucilage, 60½ gross rubber bands, 7 doz. pins, 35 punches, 6 doz. boxes eyelets, 1 doz. pen erasers, 1 doz. steel erasers, 11 dividers, 17 ruling pens, 36 spools red tape, 5 boxes paper fasteners, 17 doz. white wood pencils, 5 bottles ponce, 7 doz. rulers, 18 shears, 27 paper weights, 527 packages envelopes, 1 ream legal cap, scratch blocks, 29 note blocks, Senate, 39 letter blocks, Senate, 1 doz. spindle files, 31 thumb clips, 12 sponge cups, 24 sq. ink stands, 1 ream blotting paper, 123 sponges, 1,450 envelopes, Senate, 32 bunches tape, 27 penholders, 3 doz. thumb tacks.

All the above was transferred the day the Legislature adjourned to the store room of the office of the Secretary of State, except the punches and eyelets, paper weights and other hard articles, which were taken to the engineer's store room, and 75 of the sponges to the Auditor General's office. One type-writer belonging to the Senate was taken charge of by the Auditor General.

† See Auditor General's Report 1885, p. 60; 1887, p. 56; 1889, p. 59.

‡ Less $350.00 left on hand, net cost of $2,351.08.

Attorney General and the appendix containing such new laws as relate to the duties of this office and also all circulars of information issued, it is to be hoped, will be considered an improvement. This has been done in relation to specifications for printing, binding, stationery, etc., and advertisements, as they are matters periodically returning and for which precedents in compilation are valuable. Also for the purpose of comparison with other states. The account with the State of Michigan has possibly "covered a multitude of sins" in that many accounts entered therein and which perhaps properly belonged to some distinct department, could not readily be found heretofore, or the cost of such department accurately obtained, therefore a recapitulation of the account with the State has been made* attempting to analyze it as far as practicable and each account will be found indexed under name of claimant for the year 1891. At the beginning of each seperate account the law anthorizing said expenditure has been cited in most cases and in the appendix others, too long or general for citation at the head of an account, given.

It is the design to keep the work on the report of 1892 up to date as each month's allowances are entered, thereby hoping to leave this office in a condition for both economy and efficiency.

Section 818, Howell's Statutes, defines the manner in which this report shall be arranged, and I have followed previous customs, but I would suggest that the report would be much more valuable if the report was separated into four parts comprising—1st, the general allowance (each office and month separate of course as at present;) 2d, the printing; 3d, the binding; and 4th, the stationery, while the aggregates for each office could be shown in the recapitulation as at present, and its different accounts referred to by index. If the present system of supplying printing, binding, and stationery is to be retained, it will become of great value in examining for duplicates of accounts, or in estimating for contracts, to have the report separated as recommended, instead of these four divisions being scattered as at present among a score of accounts.

The accounts of prosecuting attorneys in criminal cases before the Supreme Court and of special counsel in State cases have been entered here with the general allowance for expenses of the office of the Attorney General, heretofore they will be found in the account of the State of Michigan vs. the State of Michigan.

COST OF THE OFFICE.

The largely increased cost of this office is only partially explained by citing these delayed reports, their cost of compilation, printing, binding, and postage. Thousands of letters had been and were being received in regard to soldiers' bounties. Many of them were but duplicates and triplicates of previous inquiries. Suitable jackets were made, each claim jacketed, duplicates run together and as soon as the Supreme Court decision was rendered an extra force employed for a few evenings and circular No. 4†, containing the original Act No. 23, of Feb. 5, 1864, and the Supreme Court decision thereon was mailed to some 6,400 persons. Upon the passage of the bounty appropriation June 16, 1891, circular No. 11 of June 17 giving the full text of the new law was added to circular No. 4 and mailed to every newspaper in the State in order that they might give authentic information and not mislead by errornerous statements. It was also mailed to all claimants not already notified by circular No. 4, and on June 24 all claims for bounty on file in this office (properly jacketed, duplicates together, and all in alphabetical order to every one of whom had been sent a circular of information) were transferred to the office of the Adjutant General as required by act of June 16, 1891.

The files of this office also being somewhat mixed the letters from 1851 to 1891 were sorted and sent to the printer to be bound as is the regular custom in other offices.

The accounts of members of State boards can hardly be justly compared with each other as some institutions are allowed by law to hire a clerk, secretary or treasurer, while in others the treasurer must be appointed from the membership of the board itself, thereby increasing the duties of one (usually the resident) member. It seems to have been thought proper also, by some boards, to come to Lansing during legislative sessions to influence legislation pertaining to their institution and charge the expense in their accounts for special duties pertaining to the board. The State pays the traveling expenses railroad and hotel, objects not to sleeping and parlor cars, yet some will also add porter' fees as a legitimate expenditure and charge a per diem for every night's travel, thereby finding it difficult to give correct dates at times.

The accounts for expenses of members of State boards are nearly all audited by the Board of State Auditors (asylum boards excepted). Why these accounts should be brought before three State officers when these same boards of control annually pass upon expenditures for their several institutions counting thousands, is not just clear.

The Live Stock Sanitary Commission has almost unlimited power as to expenditures, subject only to the allowance of the Board of State Auditors. If a glandered horse or a "pleura pneumonical" cow is slaughtered the owner is paid $1.00 by the Auditor General, the slaughterer $5.00 or $3.00 for his work by the Board of State Auditors.

It has been desirable to examine all accounts closely before presenting them to the Board, sending such back for correction as needed more certification.

In the State of Michigan the Board of State Auditors makes the contracts for printing and stationery, but each office orders as it desires and receives the goods or printed matter, certifies the account as "correct" and the accounts are allowed by the Board of State Auditors. The custom had obtained of taking this certification as "correct" while it appears to have been meant by most of the offices simply that they had received the stationery or printed matter. In seven months only two or three parties have asked to see the contract samples of stationery, although scores of bills have been certified as correct. The samples themselves found on file are incomplete and not corresponding to their appropriate item numbers. Every bill presented has been carefully computed.

The Board of State Auditors relies upon its clerk for the examination of bills to be presented to them for allowance at the regular monthly meeting. The clerk has no knowledge of what orders are out for printing, binding, stationery, or other incidentals, at any time. The first information he gets that anything has been ordered, any goods received or work done, is when the bills are presented for payment, and the custom has been generally to pass bills unquestioned if properly certified. Thus, practically, each office is independent in matter of expenditures over the best economy and scrutiny of accounts at the board.

No matter how closely accounts are examined, no matter what benefit may be derived from competition of bidders and a decrease in prices, the fountain head of retrenchment must be in the cutting down of useless and unnecessary orders, a thing over which this Board, in most instances, has no control.

When bills for blanks, binding or stationery are presented the clerk of this board must rely on the certificate of the department from which it came, as to quantity received, and figure on the basis of said quantity and contract prices, the correctness of the bill.

It would be impossible for the clerk of this board to follow around to the 40 or more rooms of the Capitol the daily and almost hourly receipt of small quantities of finished work or goods and see them weighed or counted. Such has never been the system here and probably never will be until all orders pass out and return through one central channel.

However, realizing that these certificates that anything is "correct," are sometimes carelessly given, I

* See page 428 and note.
† See pages 456 and 7.

required the public printer to furnish a sample of every job of blank work done and have compared it with samples on file that I might know that it was charged to the right item number at the regular contract price. On all matter on which composition and presswork are charged a "dummy" is furnished and the matter measured on the basis established and furnished to me by my predecessor, as follows: Long primer page, 56½ in length, 34 wide, 1,921 ems; brevier page, 71 in length, 42 wide, 2,982 ems; nonpareil page, 94 in length, 56 wide, 5,264 ems. Laws, 2,442 ems to page; Daily Journal, 5,780; Bills, 3,564. Plates figured as long primer. Manual—brevier, 1,947; nonpareil, 3,432; side notes, 468.

A clear page is single price; two and under four columns, price and a half; four or more justifications double price.

Number of copies divided by 240 and quotient multiplied by double the number of forms (16 pages or 8 leaves making a form) gives the number of tokens.

Plates not counted in presswork.

TABLE.—*Tokens in presswork on bills.*

Pages.	Tokens.	Pages.	Tokens.	Pages.	Tokens.	Pages.	Tokens.
1	3	14	24	27	42	40	60
2	6	15	24	28	42	41	63
3	6	16	24	29	45	42	66
4	6	17	27	30	48	43	66
5	9	18	30	31	48	44	66
6	12	19	30	32	48	45	69
7	12	20	30	33	51	46	72
8	12	21	33	34	54	47	72
9	15	22	36	35	54	48	72
10	18	23	36	36	54	49	75
11	18	24	36	37	57	50	78
12	18	25	39	38	60	51	78
13	21	26	42	39	60	52	78

The bills for binding come to the board certified by the different departments as to number of books and quires, but it has been ordered that hereafter all books bound of blank pages or manuscript be delivered only at this office, to here be examined with accompanying bill.

Owing to a controversy in relation to the count of quires in blank books, I wrote to a leading firm of book binders in Washington, D. C., and received this reply:

Washington, D. C., September 3, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Lansing, Mich.

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 31st ulto. is at hand. In reply thereto we have to inform you that we count paper flat, i. e., in the condition we receive it from the mill, 24 sheets to the quire, each sheet of which makes 4 pages in a book or 96 pages to the quire when folded in the centre. When folded in this manner one quire makes 48 leaves.

Sometimes, however, we have to bind books of the full sheet, i. e., not folded, but sewed on the edge, or as we call it whipstitched, in which case each sheet makes two pages or one leaf; one quire of paper bound in this manner makes 48 pages or 24 leaves.

Hoping the above may be sufficiently explicit, we are,

Your obedient servants,
WM. E STOCKETT & CO.

P. S.—Enclosed please find a table giving the name, sizes and weights of the standard sizes of papers, as furnished from the mills, which we think may possibly be of service to you.

W. E. S. & CO.

TABLE.

Name.	Size.	Weight.	Name.	Size.	Weight.
Crown	15×19	22	Medium	18×23	40
Demy	15×21	28	Double Medium	23×36	80
Medium	18×23	36	" "	18×46	80
Royal	19×24	44	Double Royal	24×38	88
Imperial Royal	20×28	54	Elephant	23×28	65
Imperial	23×31	72	Colombier	23×34	80
Demy	16×21	30	Atlas	26×33	100
Double Demy	21×32	60	Double Elephant	27×40	125
" "	16×42	60	Antiquarian	31×53	200

The news and book paper used for a number of years has cost as follows:

Year.	Cost.	Year.	Cost.
1879	$11,496 04	1886	$15,416 12
1880	15,002 23	1887	14,476 17
1881	9,188 19	1888	14,746 78
1882	17,000 01	1889	15,699 35
1883	25,190 68	1890	15,454 80
1884	13,038 44	1891	13,609 58
1885	16,002 47		

In the early day this paper was delivered directly by the contractor to the State Printer and his receipt presented as a voucher on which the Board of State Auditors was to act. Of late years this paper is ordered by the Secretary of State, stored in the basement of the capitol, the bills certified to the Board

of State Auditors and allowed. The paper is then furnished the State Printer as required, and I have been unable to ascertain when, if ever, there was a settlement with any State Printer as to whether he returned in printed matter, less a certain per cent for waste, the equivalent for the paper furnished.

The binding of blank, manuscript and letter books is charged for by the quire under contract, the bills sent to the nearly twenty different departments at the capitol and finally reach the desk of the clerk of the board certified as "correct" as to number of books and quires and computation is made on this basis according to contract.

The system is faulty; all orders for printing, binding or stationery should go through one central head and then be recorded and the goods, books or printing returned through some channel and careless certifications will become things of the past. Where responsibility is split up among several, error finds an easy and open doorway to creep in.

Requisitions for printing in regular form signed by the proper officers and initialed by the entry clerk and the same for stationery is the method used in the departments of the general government and several of the states. Economy must commence by cutting down the wants, by decreasing the number or the amount of orders, and where this is left to the control of twenty different officers to order what they please, the most careful scrutiny of accounts or the lowering of contract prices will not succeed in materially reducing expenses.

Some states have this under the control of one officer who orders, receives and issues to the others. Others have commissioners of printing who can reject manuscript and change forms. Others have state experts or committees of printing and binding composed of practical printers and binders who receive and examine all work, and examine accounts. Almost any other way is better than the one in vogue in this State. A summary of the methods and cost in other states will be found further on.

Some county agents and even merchants were accustomed to present their accounts semi-annually or annually, and one account was received covering two or three years. Stale accounts are liable to be suspicious and also by being delayed make it almost impossible to determine what the cost for any one year has been or to estimate the expenditure for the future. It has therefore been ordered that accounts be presented monthly or at least quarterly. A record of each account received, returned, referred, allowed, or rejected is now kept, and when personal calls are made for vouchers receipts are required upon the record, of the persons obtaining them, when checks are sent, the date of sending and of acknowledgment of receipt, is given.

Rent is now required to be paid in advance, the money immediately transferred to the treasury and a receipt from that office countersigned by the Auditor General filed in this office and a duplicate mailed the tenant showing that his money has reached the proper custodian. To explain fully the unfortunate matter of shortages in rent the report of the select committee of the Senate has been appended.

The roof to the old State offices has been repaired and the walls calcimined, the halls having been disgracefully marked and smoky. At present every room has a tenant, except those vacated by the Signal office. A new sidewalk has been built on Chestnut street S. adjoining the State property. The purchase of supplies for the use of carpenter, painter, fireman, etc, all being in charge of the engineer, it has been thought best for the new fiscal year now begun, to open an account with the engineer separate from that of the State vs. State. The gutter rows around the several State blocks have been cleaned of sod and sand.

Mr. R. L. Gage, whose services as compiler have been retained pending this report, has acted as bookkeeper of the Board of State Auditors for several years but was detailed from the office of the Secretary of State and paid formerly from the regular pay roll of that office, and so did not appear in the former expense for clerk hire of the Board of State Auditors, though really doing its work. Formerly, also, a considerable amount of the work of this office was performed by clerks in the office of the Secretary of State, the work being taken there as convenient.

The method of letting contracts was changed by the "Boughner bill" so that contractors should be required to furnish their own samples when bidding, and contracts need no longer be let as an entirety, but item by item. This will certainly prove beneficial in opening competition, lowering prices, and securing better grades, the only objection being that under the present system each office doing its own ordering in small quantities it may not be very satisfactory to the contractors themselves, who have to deliver prepaid at the capitol. The passage and practical effect of this bill has been opposed somewhat by those interested in entire contracts, but the system of making contractors furnish samples and of letting the contract to the lowest responsible bidders, sample considered, has long been practiced with economy by the general government, and by several other states as will be seen farther on.

The proposition to establish a department of stationery and supplies passed both Houses without a dissenting vote, but was, when referred to a committee to consider amendments, allowed to sleep, as the bill proposed to compel all State institutions to draw from the central depot, yet appropriations had already been made for the different institutions covering the very items they were to draw from the head of supplies. It was also thought that the consolidation of various State boards rendered the necessity less. The proposed bill is, however, given in the appendix for future reference in case the time arrives when it shall be deemed necessary or expedient.

It is hoped that by the first of October this office will be in such shape that the monthly examination and entering accounts will not be embarassed in the slightest degree by reports or extra or back work.

No one can deny that the people are entitled to the very best service obtainable.

Even in a liberal government like ours the method of examining and auditing accounts cannot be too close, or if so, it is error upon the right side, and the saving of cents represents a better principle than the wasting of dollars. Extravagence soon grows beyond the power of economy to control. Necessary expenses when allowed by law and paid by the people, should be such expenses as ordinary people make when traveling themselves, and if more than this, are proper charges against the officials own private expense account and not against the State. It may appear little and mean, but the folly of extravagence in public expenditure is worse. The little leaks, sooner or latter, swamp ships of State, if not promptly stopped.

The law was changed during the last session making the paper and stationery contracts just entered into last only 18 months, while the printing and binding contracts last two years and one-half. This throws the letting of the contracts into alternate years and also makes them end with alternate fiscal years. It may be found necessary to amend the law as to the advertisement for bids for the printing and binding, making it come earlier in the year. The making the letting of contracts come in alternate years must certainly be agreed upon by all concerned as beneficial. To endeavor to let them all at the same time, especially under present methods, is a tax upon the Board and its clerk, considering the vast amount of other matters always accumulating one month with another which ought not further to be asked and under the present law will not. Contractors and reporters harass the members and clerk in relation to matters undecided and which cannot be decided until time is given for proper examination and tabulation.

As will be seen by comparing the methods of some other states, the printing and binding, both ordering receiving and examination of bills is placed in the hands of practical printers and binders or experts.

The orders, receipting and examination would monopolize the time of one expert if we had a proper system. The work on the Board of State Auditors is growing and the time may come when it will be necessary to entirely change the present method of allowing accounts.

As to the method in vogue in the general government I copy from page 188, postoffice department, Senator Cockrell's report.

"2. *Detailed statement of mode of transacting business.*—(*a*) Blanks for proposals and specifications giving detailed statement of requirements and full instructions as to bidding are prepared by a committee appointed by the Postmaster-General.

(*b*) Advertisements for proposals are made as required by law.

(*c*) Blanks for proposals and specifications are furnished in triplicate to those making application therefor.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed. If the proposal be made by a corporation, the Department must be informed of its name, place of business (object of organization and business), and the names of the officers authorized to bind it by contract. The proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee signed by at least two responsible guarantors that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, of the character and to be certified as hereinafter required, to furnish promptly and in quantities as ordered the article or articles to be furnished by him, and faithfully and diligently to keep, perform and abide by each and every of the requirements, provisions, and terms of such contract, and these specifications to be thereto annexed, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guarantee to be certified to by the postmasters, United States judge, or United States attorney, where the bidder resides; and by such contract the contractor and his sureties covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum specified in said contract, for which said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable as fixed, settled, and liquidated damages, and not as a penalty, to be sued for in the name of the United States. Such sureties justify their responsibility by affidavit, showing that they severally own and possess property of the clear value in the aggregate of double the amount of the forfeiture, over and above all debts and liabilities and all property by law exempt from execution, to be sworn to before a district or circuit judge of the United States, and to be approved by him.

(*d*) If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract as herein provided then the award is annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster-General, and so on until the required contract is executed, and such next lowest bidder is required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

(*e*) The contract also provides that if at any time during its continuance the sureties, or either of them, shall die or become irresponsible, the Postmaster-General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster-General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

(*f*) If any of the articles advertised for and accepted be patented, the contract therefor contains a warranty on the part of the contractor that the article or articles contracted for shall not infringe any patent of which he is not the patentee or assignee, also a covenant that he will well and truly save, keep, and bear harmless, and fully indemnify the United States from and for all damages or claims for damages, in law or equity, that may at any time arise or be set up for any actual infringement of the patent-right of any person or persons in consequence of the use by the Post-Office Department, or by any of its officers or agents, of the article or articles contracted for and furnished by him.

(*g*) Bids are made separately for each item and the Postmaster-General reserves the right in his discretion to award the contracts item by item to different bidders, or to award the contract for all articles of the same general character, and described in a group in the list, as a whole, to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid in the latter case to be ascertained by extending the estimated quantities required at the prices bid respectively and then aggregating the amounts of the several items in the group.

(*h*) On the failure of the contractor to furnish articles within a reasonable time after they have been ordered, the right is reserved by the Postmaster-General, if the exigencies of the service shall require it, to purchase such articles in open market; and if a greater price than that of the contract be paid for such articles the difference in the total amount of the purchase is charged to the contractor.

(*i*) Articles are inspected within a reasonable time after delivery at the Department, and if, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, they are not in accordance with contract requirements the Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all of such goods, but in the event that the exigencies of the public service shall require the acceptance by the Department of any articles which, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General or of his duly authorized agent, are inferior in any respect to the requirements of the contract, the right is reserved to the Postmaster-General absolutely to fix the price thereof and to pay for such inferior articles any compensation less than the regular price fixed by the contract that may seem to him just and reasonable under all the circumstances, which shall be a complete discharge of all liability on the part of the Government for such articles.

(*j*) All articles are delivered at the division of postoffice supplies, and the cost of delivery as well as packing, addressing, and labeling is borne by the contractor.

(*k*) The Postmaster-General reserves the right to annul any contract if in his opinion there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior to those required by the contract.

(*l*) No contract can in any case be lawfully transferred or assigned.

(*m*) Any contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster-General.

(*n*) Payment for goods is made on the complete and satisfactory delivery of each lot ordered, and after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

(*o*) All samples submitted are required to be plainly marked with the departmental item number and the name of the bidder, so that they may be easily identified.

Having considered the mode of purchasing and paying for supplies, I now take up the manner of issuing the same and keeping the accounts thereof.

Complete requisitions for stationery are made semi-annually by postmasters of the first and second classes and for miscellaneous stationery when needed.

Requisitions for stamps, twine, wrapping-paper, blanks, records, scales, etc., are made by postmasters entitled thereto, as often as necessary.

These requisitions are:

(1) Opened by a messenger.
(2) Sorted by a clerk.
(3) Compensation of postmaster marked by another clerk
(4) Audited by the next clerk.
(5) Label of address written by the next clerk.
(6) Goods required are prepared and mailed.

(7) Requisitions are briefed, a transcript taken on books of record, and then filed.
(8) Receipts are sent, except to offices of the fourth class, which are signed by the postmasters, returned to this office and filed.

Goods on requisitions drawn by Bureaus and divisions are delivered by messenger to the respective heads and receipts taken.

Separate records are kept in detail for stamps, twine, wrapping-paper, pads, canceling ink, and scales, and monthly transcripts furnished to the book-keeper of the division who keeps an official itemized account of all contract supplies, showing item numbers, description of goods, contract price, postoffice and State, date of requisition, date filed, quantity ordered and quantity sent; also a dollars-and-cents account—both in journal and ledger form—with each postoffice of the first and second classes, and with each Bureau of the Postoffice Department proper.

As an exact check to these books of issue there are kept by the stationery clerk order books, showing item numbers, description of goods, name and address of contractor, contract price, number and date of order, quantity ordered, and from what appropriation, date and quantity of invoice, and date of certificate of inspection.

Detailed records of appropriations and expenditures are kept, showing date of passing bill, number of voucher, number of order, and to whom paid.

Inventory books show precise quantity of each item and value thereof on hand each June 30.

Accounts are closed at end of each fiscal year, the test of correctness, accuracy, and honesty being that the amount of inventory of current year, plus value of goods issued, must equal amount of inventory for last preceding year, plus value of goods ordered.

As to the business transacted with the Government Printing Office accurate and detailed records are kept.

Requisitions are made daily and entered in a record showing number of the requisition, date, amount and description of goods ordered, partial and total estimates made by Printer, whether "special" or not, date of receipt and return of estimate (after signature of approval of the chief clerk of this Department), date and amount of bill rendered, and for what Bureau of the Department. The record also shows in dollars and cents the exact amount of appropriation consumed by each Bureau of the Department. Goods pass by receipts, and delivery books show in detail the passage of goods both to and from the Public Printer."

I now follow with letters received from other states in regard to their methods:

OFFICE OF BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., Aug. 24, 1891.

Hon. Secretary of State, Hartford, Conn.:

SIR—Desirous of making some comparisons for the annual report, will you please oblige by answering the following questions, or referring them to the proper department? (1) Does your state own and manage a state printing office and bindery, or (2) does it let the work by contract? If the latter, what prices does it pay for printing per thousand ems; press work per token; and how does it contract for blanks? (3) What is the total cost of printing per year when the Legislature is in session? (4) When not in session? (5) Same for binding? Do you let the contracts as entireties or split them? (6) Do you purchase stationery item by item separately under contract or let it as an entirety? (7) Does each department order printing or stationery as it desires, or is it under the control of one department and issued from it to the others.

Very respectfully,

W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Hartford, Conn., Aug. 28, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk, Etc.:

DEAR SIR—The following answers your queries as nearly as can be done briefly:

1. No. 2, No. 3, $53,651 in 1890.
4. $25,166 in 1889. This does not give exact figures but nearly the relative expense.
5. Not a separate item.

6 and 7. The comptroller's office is authorized by law to contract for most of the printing and to furnish stationery, but it is not directed to do so entirely, and most of the printing is arranged for by the parties furnishing the copy, and each department buys its own stationery, sending bills to comptroller for payment.

Yours truly,
R. S. HINMAN, *Chief Clerk.*

MAINE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, Aug. 28, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk to Board of Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiries of Aug. 24, I inclose copy of contract for printing and binding, which is made biennally. Appropriation for printing, $25,000 each year. For binding, $12,000.

Stationery for all the departments is purchased by the Secretary of State, at such places as he may desire.

Each department orders its printing done, and the Secretary of State furnishes stationery for its use. Very respectfully yours,

NICHOLAS FESSENDEN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Concord, August 26, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your inquiries, the public printer in this State is elected by the legislature in joint convention for a term of two years, and his compensation is established in detail by statute.

I send you today under separate cover copies of the State Treasurer's report for 1889 and 1890, and sheets containing the statute fixing the prices for the work of the public printer, from which you can obtain more specific information.

Very truly yours,
EZRA S. STEARNS,
Secretary of State.

MASSACHUSETTS, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Boston, August 29, 1881.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of August 24, I beg to answer as follows:

1. This state does not own and manage a state printing office. The printing and binding for all the departments and boards is done under a contract, continuing for a term of five years.

2. The price paid for printing under the present contract is 42c per thousand ems. Presswork 40c per token.

3. The cost varies from year to year, owing to variation in size and elaborateness of the reports of the various boards and commissions and in the length of the legislative sessions, which are annual.

4. The contract is made entire with one party and the state pays for no printing done outside of the contract except in the way of newspaper advertising.

5. The office stationery is not furnished under contract, but is purchased by each office and paid for out of the state treasury, from an appropriation made for the incidental expenses of the various offices.

6. Each department and board orders the printing for its own use of all blank forms and books of record, but the printing of all reports and documents of a public nature is done under the direction of this office and the secretary, with a few exceptions, has the custody and distribution of all such documents. The principal exception to this rule is in the case of legislative documents and reports. These are printed under the direction of the clerks of the two branches and distributed by the sergeant-at-arms of the legislature.

I have forwarded to you by express copies of the annual report of our state auditor for the last three years, these will give you the entire cost of the state printing for each year. I also forward you, enclosed, copy of the resolve of the legislature of 1882, in relation to the state printing, giving form of contract, and also printer's memorandum of prices charged for printing blank forms of various sizes.

Yours respectfully,
ISAAC H. EDGETT,
Deputy Secretary.

NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Trenton, August 31, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 24th inst., to the secretary of state, has been referred to me.

The state does not own a printing or binding office. The printing is done by contract and the binding from time to time, when required. The price paid the contractor for printing the last state comptroller's report was, per one thousand ems, 28c.; presswork including covers, per token, 24c. In regard to blanks and stationery, I enclose a slip which will give you the desired information.

For the cost of printing, I refer you to the last comptroller's report, which will be sent to you with this letter.

Very respectfully,
WM. C. HEPPENHEIMER,
Comptroller.

Enclosure.

*STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Trenton, May 21st, 1891.

Pursuant to an act of the legislature, entitled "An act relative to the public printing," approved March 23, 1883, and a supplement thereto, approved April 7, 1885, sealed proposals will be received at this office

* On comparing this and the Pennsylvania advertisement with the long and detailed one in use here it will be seen that economy requires us to shorten hereafter. See pages 458-9, 460.

for "printing blanks and furnishing stationery" for public offices of this state, in such kind and quantity as may be shown by the "statements of the amount and kind of stationery, and samples of such blanks as will be needed," which shall be furnished to the comptroller in compliance with the provisions of the said act.

Lists of the articles required and samples may be examined at this office.

All proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed "Proposals for Stationery," or "Proposals for Blanks," and delivered at this office on or before the 23d day of June, 1891.

Separate proposals will be received for the "Stationery," and for the "Blanks," or printed matter.

The act referred to requires that all the work done in pursuance thereof shall be done within the limits of this state. This requirement will be strictly enforced.

WM. C. HEPPENHEIMER,
Comptroller.

6-20-w-5t

PENNSYLVANIA, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, Auyust 31, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of recent date, I beg leave to state that this state does not own nor operate a printing or binding office, but the printing and binding is done by contract, which is let every four years upon the fourth Tuesday of January. The act of assembly providing for and regulating the public printing, etc., was passed in 1876, and can be found in pamphlet laws of 1876, pages 68, etc., which laws can be found in any law library—especially in any state library. The bidders bid so much percentage below the maximum price. The contracts for printing and binding could be let separately but this time the same party has both. Stationery, supplies, etc., are bid for by schedule every year at a per centum below the maximum price. I send you a schedule. Each department orders its own printing.

Yours very truly,
W. M. GEARHART.

DELAWARE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Dover, Aug. 26, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood:

DEAR SIR—We have no such office as printing etc., as you refer to. Each department makes contracts for printing etc. Our stationery is purchased in the same manner.

Yours truly,
D. T. MARVEL,
Secretary of State.

MARYLAND, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Annapolis, August 29th, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esquire, Clerk of the Board of State Auditors:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th received. We have no state printer in Maryland but all the state legislative printing is done by contract under a general law on the subject, a copy of which I herewith enclose you.

The total cost of printing, publication of laws, Journals, miscellaneous printing, binding, etc., for the legislative year 1890, amounted to the aggregate sum of $21,485.78.

We have biennial sessions of the legislature. During the off year the cost of printing is very trifling, being a small amount for some of the departments. The above does not of course include stationery for the legislature, which is furnished by the state librarian.

The heads of the principal departments are allowed a small contingent fund out of which they have to pay for their own stationery and incidental expenses.

Very respectfully, etc.,
E. W. LECONYST.

VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Richmond, Aug. 28, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

SIR—Your letter of Aug. 24 to the secretary of the commonwealth of Virginia, inquiring as to the state printing, has been referred to this department for reply.

In answer to your first inquiry: The state does not own a printing office or bindery. The work is let by contract. The cost per ems varies from forty to sixty-five cents; presswork for book work from twenty-five to fifty cents—the price paid being largely dependent upon the competition among bidders and the state of the trade. For job work the price ranges from ten to fifteen cents per em for composition, the same for press work per token.

The stationery is purchased at the beginning of the fiscal year, item by item, by contract, and is *never given as an entirety unless one bidder should be lowest on all items.*

I send you by this mail copies of my two last annual reports, which will answer the other questions propounded. The report for year ending Sept. 30, 1889, is for the off year, when we had no session of the legislature. I also send you copies of schedules furnished bidders. You will observe that the work is divided into classifications, and it is awarded to the lowest bidders on those classifications.

I would be greatly obliged for copy of your annual report.

Very respectfully,

J. H. O'BANNON,

Supt. Pub. Printing.

P. S.—Each department orders its cwn printing and binding, and the superintendent of printing furnishes paper for all work. J. H. O'B.

WEST VIRGINIA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Charleston, Aug. 28, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Michigan:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th inst. is before me and in reply I beg to say: The printing, binding and stationery for this state is done and supplied under contracts let every two years to the lowest bidders upon estimates and proposals furnished by the superintendent of public printing. The secretary of state is *ex-officio* superintendent of public printing, orders all work and supplies from contractors, estimates work and certifies all bills for payment, and distributes work and supplies to all departments and state institutions authorized by law to have printing or binding done at the expense of the state or to receive stationery. Printing is done and supplies furnished only on the requisitions of the heads of such departments and institutions. The contracts are let under three separate proposals, one covering binding, one printing, and one stationery. The same person may be the lowest bidder and get the entire work. Under the present contracts the prices inquired about are: Composition per 1,000 ems, plain, 50 cents; rule or figure work, 50 cents; rule and figure work, 80 cents. Presswork, book and pamphlet per token, 40 cents; blanks, any size sheet, 20 cents per quire.

For more definite information I inclose herewith copy of printing law and forms of proposals under which contracts are let.

Very truly yours,

WM. A. OHLEY.

SOUTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbus, S. C., August 29, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk of Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In response to your favor of date 24th inst., I would say that the state printing is let to the lowest bidder by the legislature every two years.

There is a contingent fund for each office in the state house to purchase stationery with every year, say about $250.00, which is appropriated by the legislature in general appropriation bill. Yours truly,

I. E. TINDAL,

Secretary of State.

GEORGIA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 29, 1891.

GENTLEMEN—Yours of the 24th instant received. This State does not own and manage a printing office. The printing is done by contract. I inclose you one of the blanks which we furnish to those wishing to submit bids. On this printed blank you will find the prices at which the printing is done at present, also the price of material furnished. The contracts are for the period of two years. The average cost being from eight to twelve thousand dollars per year. Each department orders whatever stationery and printing is necessary to supply its wants. This office furnishes the legislature with stationery and the average cost per year is about $750.00, we do not let this out by contract, but buy it in this city from the parties giving us the best goods for the least price.

Respectfully,

PHILIP COOK,

Secretary of State.

ALABAMA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Montgomery, Sept. 2, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—On my return to this city, I find yours of the 24th ult. on my table, and will reply as specifically as possible.

1. The state owns no printing office, but has the printing and binding done by contract, which is let biennially to the lowest bidder.

2 If you will refer to our session acts of 1888-9, in your state library, you will find the maximum prices set out for all printing and binding done for the various departments. The contract price at which the work is now done is one-half the maximum fixed by the act. I will state here, however, that under the present contract we pay 25 cents per thousand for plain composition, and 62½ cents per token—including paper—for press work, common octavo forms. The printing of all blanks used by the departments is contracted for, with the other public printing.

3. The amount paid for printing and binding during the year 1888-9 (legislative session) was $18,500, and in 1890-91 (no session) $6,295.

4. The law authorizes a division of the contract for printing and binding, but it has heretofore been let together.

5. The secretary of state contracts biennially for all the stationery to be used by all the state departments. The bidders itemize their bids, and then the contract is made for the whole bill. Each head of department files with the secretary of state a detailed bill of articles required, which are consolidated and contracted for, as above.

I believe this covers the questions asked, but will be pleased to amplify if requested.

Very respectfully,
J. D. BARRON,
Secretary of State.

TEXAS, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Aug. 31, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—Your communication to Hon. Secretary of state of Texas, of date 24th inst., regarding matters of public printing, has been handed me for reply.

In answer to first question, our state owns and manages a state printing office and book bindery, and has part of her printing and binding done by contract. Prices paid in the State office are: Foreman, $117 35 per month; assistant foreman, $22 per week; proof reader, $24 per week; pressmen, $20 per week; compositors, $20 per week; press feeders, $1.00 to $1.50 per day. Book bindery: Foreman, $24 per week; skilled journeymen, $15 to $18 per week; folders and unskilled help (mostly girls), 50 cents to $1.25 per day; electrotyper, $133.33½ per month; helpers in electro-room, 50 cents to $1.50 per day. For contract prices you are referred to pamphlets sent you by mail. You can ascertain cost of our public printing for past four years from the pamphlets, in detail.

Our printing and binding is divided into four classes: (1) Book and pamphlet work; (2) all blanks, circulars, etc.; (3) blank books; (4) legislative bills. The classes are let separately. Printing papers are also let separarely. *The stationery is let separately and is purchased item by item separately under contract.* Each department orders its printing through the board of public printing, which has control thereof. Each department orders its stationery direct from the contractor as it desires, in such quantities as it desires, accounts for which are audited by the printing board under the findings of an expert. All contracts are for term of two years.

Our state has a printing office at the state deaf and dumb asylum, in which unlimited skilled labor is employed and where about two-thirds of the public printing is done. The state also has the "lowest bidder" contract system, and the current printing of the legislature, such as daily proceedings, journals, bills, and all blanks, is let at contract; also the laws and some of the reports of heads of departments are let at contract.

The state has a printing board, who award all contracts under findings of an expert practical printer as to lowest bid. They also employ the expert, who acts as their secretary, and who passes on all claims for printing and binding and printing papers and stationery, and who has charge of the state printing office. In letting contracts the right is reserved to send any of the printing and binding to the state office.

Report for 1887-8 does not contain sum paid for court reports, which were under control of the reporters, and cost the state for the two years something over $50,000. See Table 25, p. 113, for cost of all other printing, binding, and advertising for two years. Table 26, p. 114, for aggregate cost of stationery for two years. Other tables following show contract prices. The contract price of composition for first class printing is misleading to those not familiar with the facts. The contractor gets the daily proceedings of the legislature and the journals and the same composition does for both works by slight corrections from day to day and transfer from one to the other. He thus gets four or five millions ems "pick up," and the price bid is regulated by this "fat." The typographical union price here is 40 cents per 1000 ems.

Report 1889-90, table 26, p. 135, shows the entire cost of the public printing, binding, and advertising, and printing papers, including the court reports (as this work has

been taken out of the reporter's hands and is done at the state office at a cost of $2 per book of about 768 pp., edition of 1,000 each volume) for two years. Table 27 shows cost of stationery for two years.

Pardon me, but I desire in this connection to state my pet scheme for the printing and binding of each state. My experience reaches over 25 years in public printing under various systems—state printer, state contractor, and state printing office systems. Our present system of "lowest bidder" contract procures cheap work, and the dirtiest and the slowest, and the most unsatisfactory in every respect except first cost. A state printing office and book bindery, with the best modern appliances, exclusively for state work. A supervisor of printing, to be elected by the legislature in joint session, who shall take a special oath of office that he is a practical printer of 10 years' experience and for the last three years preceding his election has been actively engaged in his calling of printer, and that he is familiar with the public printing; should be under bond, should have entire control of the state printing office and the public printing, binding, and printing papers, and held responsible therefor. The printing papers should be purchased in large quantities by bid, *according to samples supplied by the state.*

A state printing office well managed will save you its cost in a few years, and can be made an immense lever to bring school books to fair prices.

Yours truly,
W. D. MOORE,
State Expert Printer.

TER. OF NEW MEXICO, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Santa Fe, August 29, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk of Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th. This territory does not own and manage a printing office. Most of the legislative printing is done at the expense of the United States, and the cost for the last session was $3,306.01. The different officers have their blanks made in open market—it would be difficult to ascertain the cost. The legislative printing is done under contract, and the total that may be expended for that purpose is $3,750.00. The maximum rates allowed by the government are: Composition on bills, 60c. per thousand ems. Press work, 60 cents per token of 250 impressions. Full binding, calf, 60 cents per volume, half binding, 40 cents; paper covers, three to ten cents, including folding and stitching. The last contract was slightly below these rates. The contract is let for the whole. Stationery for the legislature is generally purchased in open market. Each department procures its own printing and stationery.

Very respectfully yours,
B. M. THOMAS,
Secretary.

TER. OF UTAH, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Salt Lake City, August 29, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk of the Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 24th inst., I have to say, that the territory does not own or control a state printing or bindery office. The territory has very little public printing done, and that is generally let to the lowest bidder. The laws and journals are printed under contract, to the lowest bidder, which varies in price. I am not able to state the cost of printing per year, when the legislature is in session, as part of it is paid for by the United States and part by the territory.

Contracts are only made for special work. Stationery contracts are only made for that used by the legislature. Each department orders stationery and printing to be done as necessity requires it.

Respectfully,
ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary.

TER. OF OKLAHOMA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Guthrie, August 28, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiries of the 24th, I have to say, Oklahoma does not own a state printing office and bindery. The work is generally let by contract.

For printing the laws of the legislative assembly, I contracted for same, 35 cents per thousand ems for composition, 25 cents per token of 250 impressions presswork, and forty cents for binding.

For blanks, when we have any considerable quantity we invite bids and take the lowest responsible bid, when only a small amount we order and pay whatever is charged.

For stationery, we draw from the Interior Department, and each department draws for itself. As the general government pays all these expenses, we are required to draw from the department all stationery except in case of exigency when we cannot wait for same, then we can buy in open market.

Very truly yours,
ROBERT MARTIN,
Secretary.

CALIFORNIA, OFFICE OF SUP'T OF STATE PRINTING,
Sacramento, August 31, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—Your favor of the 24th inst. has been referred to this department for reply, and we deem the most comprehensive manner to reach the information desired, is to send you the laws governing, and the latest reports of this office, which we mail you today, and trust they will convey the information desired on the various points of inquiry. The only new laws of any importance, relating to this department, not contained in the pamphlet sent you, are, one making the office of superintendent elective after the expiration of the present incumbent's term, and an act requiring the submission of copy and MSS. to the state board of examiners for approval. Our board of examiners, we presume, corresponds to your state auditors. Anything further we can furnish you we will be glad to. Remaining very respectfully yours, etc.,

A. J. JOHNSTON,
Superintendent.

SOUTH DAKOTA, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Pierre, Sept. 1, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your favor of the 24th inst., I have this day mailed you copy of our session laws for 1891. Chapter 99 therein will best answer the questions asked by you. The law is not practical this year owing to the manner in which the different appropriations were made, but am in hopes to give it a trial next year.

Prior and up to the time when we commence operations under the new act each department orders its own printing and stationery.

Yours truly,
A. O. RINGSRUD,
Secretary of State.

NEBRASKA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Lincoln, Aug. 27, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In answer to your communication of August 24, I have this to say, that the state has no printing office and all the state printing is let by contract. I will prepare a statement of the cost for printing the several items mentioned and forward the same to you as soon as possible. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN C. ALLEN,
Secretary of State.

KANSAS, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Topeka, August 27, 1891.

H. S. Wood, Clerk of the Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich:

Sir—Replying to your favor of the 24th inst. making inquiry relative to the manner in which the public printing in this state is conducted and its cost, I have to advise, *First*, That all public printing of Kansas is done by a state printer elected by the legislature in joint session, and holds his office for two years. The work must all be performed at the state capital, but he must provide his own office. *Second*, For the purpose of establishing and providing for the payment of the state printer the public printing is divided into the following classes:

FIRST CLASS—Bills, resolutions and other matters that may be ordered to be printed by the legislature or either branch thereof in bill form shall be printed on half-sheet flat cap paper, weighing not less than twelve pounds to the ream, in long primer type, each page to contain not less than twenty-five lines of solid matter of usual length, and the lines shall be sucessively numbered, with a double-pica slug between the lines; and in measuring the composition upon bills the same shall be measured as solid matter, and

every necessary fraction of a page, shall be measured as a full page, but no blank page shall be counted or charged for. The price to be paid for composition in this class of printing shall be 35 cents per 1,000 ems; for press work per token, 50 cents.

SECOND CLASS—The second class consists of the journals of the senate and house of representatives. They shall be printed on what is known as book paper, weighing not less than 40 lbs to the ream and they shall be printed in super-royal octavo, on long primer type, with a six-to-pica lead between the lines' without unnecessary blanks, broken pages or paragraphs, the blanks between the proceedings of each day and between the different sessions of the same day not to exceed four pica lines; and the printer shall be paid seventy-five cents per 1,000 ems for the composition in said journals, and shall be paid for press work forty-five cents per token—a token to consist of two hundred and forty impressions of eight pages each; and in measuring each fraction of a token, less than one-half shall be counted as one-half a token, and each fraction of a token exceeding one-half shall be counted as a full token.

THIRD CLASS—The printing of all reports, communications and all other documents that may be ordered to be printed in book form by the legislature, or either branch thereof, except such as enter into and make a part of either journal, together with the volume of public documents, shall be on the same kind of type and paper and the pages to be of the same size, and printed and leaded as specified in the second class, and paid for the same as in the second class.

FOURTH CLASS—The printing of the session laws shall constitute the fourth class and shall be printed in royal octavo form, on good small pica type, and on book paper weighing not less than fifty pounds to the ream. Presswork shall be paid for at the rate fixed for the second class; composition at the rate of eighty cents per thousand ems, and marginal notes shall be measured in the type in which such notes are set, separate from the body of the page. The laws and joint resolutions of each session shall be substantially full bound in sheep in one volume.

FIFTH CLASS—The supreme court reports shall be printed on paper weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream and the state printer shall be paid for composition eighty cents per thousand ems and for each indented note twenty cents, and for press work the same as in the second class. These reports must be bound in good law sheep with double backs.

SIXTH CLASS—This consists of the printing of all blanks and circulars necessary for the use of the respective state officers, and the state printer is paid for presswork, per token, fifty cents; for composition, sixty cents per thousand ems.

SEVENTH CLASS—All printing ordered and required in a newspaper shall constitute the seventh class and shall be printed on nonpareil type and shall be set up solid and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per square of two hundred and fifty ems for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

For folding one hundred copies of any pamphlet or book, for every sixteen pages or fractional part thereof, per hundred, twenty cents; for stitching, covering and trimming, per one hundred copies, for pamphlets containing from sixteen to one hundred pages, seventy-five cents; for pamphlets containing from one hundred to two hundred pages, ninety-five cents; for pamphlets containing from two hundred to five hundred pages, one dollar and fifteen cents; and for pamphlets containing from five hundred to one thousand pages, one dollar and thirty-five cents. For sewing and trimming books, per one hundred copies, for books containing one hundred pages or less, two dollars and fifty cents; for books containing from one hundred to two hundred pages, five dollars; for books containing from two hundred to five hundred pages, seven dollars and fifty cents; for books containing from five hundred to one thousand pages, ten dollars. He shall be paid for binding and finishing in half sheep and full muslin, per book of one hundred pages or less, fifteen cents; from one hundred to two hundred pages, twenty cents; from two hundred to five hundred pages, twenty-five cents; from five hundred to one thousand pages, thirty cents. For binding and finishing in full sheep, per book of two hundred pages or less, twenty-five cents; from two hundred to five hundred pages, thirty cents; from five hundred to one thousand pages, thirty-five cents.

For all rule and figure work of more than one and less than three columns to the page, with or without rules, the state printer receives 50 per cent more for composition than the prices allowed for plain work; and for all such work embracing three or more columns to the page, with or without rules, he is allowed 100 per cent more than for plain work.

The paper and binding material is bought by contract and delivered to the state printer, and when that official presents bills for payment to the secretary of state, who is the approving officer, he is authorized to add to such bills ten per cent of the value of the paper and binding materials used.

The total cost of the printing for the year ending June 30, 1891, which was a legis-

lative year, was for material $27,198.01 and for labor, $129,188.78. For the year ending June 30, 1890, during which no legislature met, the cost of the public printing was for material $16,594.40, and for labor, $56,075.56.

The stationery used by the various departments at the capitol is purchased by contract and ordered as necessities require, the secretary of state having control thereof.

I neglected to say that in ordering printing, each official makes his requisition upon the secretary of state, which requisition is referred to a board consisting of that officer, the attorney general and the treasurer of state. This board has absolute control with full power of rejecting or allowing, in whole or in part, all requisitions for public printing.

Under separate cover I mail you a copy of my last biennial report which gives in detail the public printing ordered and the cost thereof for the two years ending June June 30, 1890. During that period each state official or employé ordered his own printing, the legislature of last winter creating the public printing board.

Hoping that I have fully covered all the points raised in your letter, and assuring you that any information in my possession is at your disposal, I remain,

Respectfully yours,
WILLIAM HIGGINS,
Secretary of State.

P. S.—I omitted to inform you that printing required to be done in a newspaper at the state capitol, such as supreme court syllabi, etc., is done in a newspaper, designated by the executive council as the official state paper. The executive council consists of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor of state, attorney general and superintendent of public instruction. WM. H.

MISSOURI, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
City of Jefferson, Sept. 1, 1891.

DEAR SIR—Responding to yours of the 24th inst:

1. The state does not own or manage a state printing office, but lets the work by contract.
2. For prices paid for printing see sections 7347, 7351, 7352, 7354.
3. For presswork per token, 40 cents. See section 7347.
4. Blank work is included in the general contract.
5. See inclosed paper marked "A".
6. It is impossible to state exact cost of printing per annum, but you can approximate the amount by examining inclosed paper marked "B."

Respectfully,
A. A. LESUEUR,
Secretary of State.
BY T. W. PARK, *Chief Clerk.*

MR. W. H. S. WOOD,
Lansing, Mich.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF STATE AUDITORS,
Lansing, Mich., Aug. 24, 1891.

Hon. Secretary of State, Des Moines, Ia.:

SIR—Desiring to make some comparisons for the annual report, will you please oblige by answering the following questions, or referring them to the proper department:

Does your state own and manage a state printing office and bindery (Ans. No.) or does it let the work by contract? (Ans. Yes). If the latter what prices does it pay for printing per thousand ems; presswork per token? (Ans. See law enclosed) and how does it contract for blanks? (Ans. See law). What is the total cost of printing per year when the legislatare is in session? When not in session? Same for binding? Do you let the contracts as entireties (Ans. No, see law) or split them? Do you purchase stationery item by item separately under contract, or let it as an entirety? (Ans. Items, see bids). Does each department order printing or stationery as desires, or is it under the control of one department, and issued from it to others? (Ans. The latter plan).

Very respectfully,
W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk of Board of State Auditors.

MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
St. Paul, Aug. 26, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood. Clerk of the Board of State Auditors:

SIR—The printing of this state is let by contract in five classes.

1st. Bills. resolutions, general advs.. calandars, yeas and nays, etc., legislative.

2d. Daily and permanent journals of legislature.

3d. Executive documents, reports of departments, etc.
4th. General and special laws.
5th. All miscellaneous job printing.

The maximum rate on first class is, composition, 50 cents; press work, $1.00 for first 100 and 25 cents for additional hundred—65 per cent discount.

For second class, composition is 70 cents, except that two prices are paid for daily journals, and no composition on permanent; press work same on forms of 8 pages—55½ per cent discount.

Third, 66⅔ per cent discount and fourth 60 per cent discount, are same as 3.

Fifth class is, $1.00 for composition, and same for press work, 100 copies—85 per cent discount.

Binding is, $1.50 for first form of 8 pages, brochure, and 20 cents for each additional 8 pages, for 100 copies.

The rates of discount for the past year are marked in red ink.

The expense of legislative printing, embracing the first two classes is	$13,220 00
Of the third class about	30,000 00
Of the fourth class about	4,000 00
Of the fifth class about	4,000 00
Total	$51,220 00

The stationery is purchased by contract, also the paper for printing, and to the above expense should be added about $10,000 for the paper. The stationery supplies to the departments, aggregate about $2,000, and to the legislature in session about $3,000. The state printing and purchase of paper and stationery is in the hands of an expert, who receives $1,800 a year, payable out of the printing fund, and is reckoned in the above expense. Our fiscal year closes on July 31, hence the exact figures cannot be given, as work is not all completed.

The report of the secretary of state for 1890, herewith sent you, on pages 5 and 7, will give an answer to the difference between the legislative and non-legislative years, and shows the departments expense in both printing and stationery. The figures there were compiled by the present expert, but during the time of said contracts, there was no expert in charge of the work. In the change of system there has been a large reduction in the expense independent of the difference of greater discount in the last year's contracts. Our printing law is defective, but with the present supervision the State is getting its printing at a much lower rate than it could do the work, in a plant of its own, with the present labor restrictions, in the way of unions, and the probable drifting of the department into political favoritism.

Respectfully,
DAVID RAMALEY,
State Printing Expert.

WISCONSIN, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Madison, Aug. 27, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor of the 24th inst. I have mailed you this day a copy of the latest secretary of state's report, from which you may easily gather the desired information. See pages 157-262.

Yours Truly,
T. J. CUNNINGHAM.
Secretary of State.

ILLINOIS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
Springfield, Aug. 31, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your favor will say that this state lets all printing, binding, stationery, etc., by contract. The present price for first-class printing is rule and figure, 30%; plain, 20%; presswork, 10%; second-class rule and figure, 50%; plain, 19%; press work, 8%; third-class election registers, 3% each; fourth class, rule and figure, 18%; plain, 18%; rule, 10%; padding, 2%; press, 8%. Blank commissions, etc., steel engraved, 81; lithographed, 16 per thousand. Each class of work is advertised for separately and let to the lowest bidder, the amount of stationery needed for the two years is estimated, and *contractor delivers it at one time.* The orders for binding and printing are issued from this office, and all stationery is issued from this office on requisition from different departments. The cost of all state printing is about *$15,000 annually and $10,000 for binding.*

Very respectfully,
I. N. PEARSON,
Secretary of State.

INDIANA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Indianopols, August 29, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq.:

Replying to yours of the 24th inst. in reference to state printing, binding and stationery, etc.:

The state of Indiana *does not own* any printing plant. The printing is let to the lowest bidder every two years. The price paid for composition for plain matter is 42 cents per 1,000 ems, for rule and figure work 47 cents per 1,000 ems net; for presswork we pay 25 cents per token of 240 impressions, 16 pages to the form. The cost of the printing, binding and stationery during the legislative years is about $45,000, and when not in session between $30,000 and $35,000. The contract is let in the entirety, including the stationery. Each department or each officer orders their own printing, etc., as required in their respective offices, subject to the approval of the board of public printing, binding and stationery. The board consists of auditor, secretary, and governor of the state. The clerk or secretary of the board inspects all work as to quality and quantity and price in accordance with the contract. I will be pleased to exchange my next printing report with yours, which will give you prices of every item.

Respectfully,
C. H. STEIN, *Clerk*

This does not include the institutional printing, binding and stationery, prisons, asylums, etc., which is paid out of their own appropriation, but is done by the contractor and passed upon by the board of public printing, binding and stationery, which will amount to probably as much more, making the entire state printing about $60,000 to $70,000 annually.

Respectfully, C. H. S.

IDAHO, SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Boise City, Sept. 2, 1891.

Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Michigan:

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your letter of the 24th ult. would say: Our state does not own and manage a state printing office or bindery. All work is done by contract. I contracted in bulk for printing the laws. Each state officer has his own blanks printed. The legislature contracts for its own printing during the session. Each officer purchases his own stationery.

We are in a crude state yet, but will develop in time.

Very respectfully,
A. J. PINCKHAM,
Secretary of State.

OHIO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Columbus, August 27, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

DEAR SIR—In reply to the inquiries in your letter of the 24th inst., I have to say, first, that the state does not own and manage a state printing office. The work is let by contract to the lowest bidder. The binding is done at the deaf and dumb institution, with no cost to the state, except for material used and salaries of heads of departments. The total annual cost of printing and binding is between $65,000 and $70,000. The stationery is purchased by the secretary of state for the legislature and executive departments and disbursed upon requisitions issued by the heads of the departments.

I send you under separate cover a copy of our contract for public printing, together with the prices at which it was awarded in 1890. I also send you a copy of the law in reference to classification of public printing, manner of advertising and awarding contracts, and the duty of the secretary of state in reference thereto.

Very respectfully yours,
DANIEL J. RYAN,
Secretary of State.

NEVADA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Carson City, Sept. 4, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood:

DEAR SIR—Replying to yours of the 24th ult. I have to say:

1. The state has a printing office but no bindery. Binding done under contract at San Francisco.
2. Makes contracts under bids for all stationery supplies.

3. Contracts for materials let by state board of printing commissioners. Other stationery let by secretary of state. Bids for each class entire for one or two years at option of state. All supplies for state officers are had through the office of the secretary of state.

I enclose statement of the superintendent of state printing as to the cost of work done there.

Yours truly,
O. H. GREY,
Secretary of State.

The state printing for Nevada is done by the state; that is, a superintendent of printing, at a salary of $2,000 per year, is elected at the same time as the other state officers, for a term of four years. The state owns the building and material used by the superintendent and pays all bills. The legislature meets biennially, at which time an appropriation, $15,000, is made for printing expenses for the next two years. The state printing office executes all work for the legislature, all reports for state officers, all necessary blanks and printing for the different departments, as well as for the several state institutions, such as state university, state prison, insane asylum, state fair, etc., which about exhausts the appropriation. The rates for labor is $28 per week (eight hours per day) for week hands, $40 per week for foreman, and 65 cents per hour for time or piece work. The expenses for 1889 (legislative year) were $9,275.97; for 1890, $5,714.24. There is no bindery connected with the office, as it would cost about $5,000 to put in a plant capable of doing the work, and the expense of a competent binder, together with material, would be far in excess of what the state pays for such work. All pamphlet work is folded and bound in state office, which gives employment to several ladies for a few weeks, but the statutes, journals of each legislative house and reports of supreme court, are sent to San Francisco and done by contract, which is made by the board of printing commissioners, consisting of controller, secrerary of state, and treasurer. An appropriation is made for binding and official advertising. For 1889 (legislative year) the expenses for binding were $2,197.80; for 1890, $709. The present system has been in vague for ten years, and is much cheaper than formerly, when the work was done partly by contract and partly by piece work. J. E. Eckley is superintendent of printing, and H. C. Dunn, foreman.

WYOMING, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Cheyenne, September, 5, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Esq., Lansing, Mich:

DEAR SIR—In reply to your inquiries as to the manner in which our state printing is done, I have to inform you:

First, The state does not own a printing office. All work is let by contract, after being advertised for, to the lowest responsible bidder. I enclose copy of law which fully explains the matter.

Second, The cost per thousand "ems," binding, etc., session laws first state legislature, was as follows: Composition per thousand "ems" 56 cents; presswork, per token 47 cents; paper 28 by 42 per quire (60 lbs) 19 cents; folding and stitching, per section of 16 pages, ½ cent; binding pamphlet form, per copy, 6 cents; binding in pasteboard covers, leather backs and corners, lettered on back, gilt lettering, 22½ cents.

Third, Stationery contract is let "*item by item.*"

Fourth, In contracting for blanks, the advertisement calling for bids for same mentions size, and quality of paper.

Very respectfully,
AMOS W. BARBER,
Secretary of State.

OREGON, STATE PRINTER'S OFFICE,
Salem, Sept. 4, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board State Auditors, Lansing, Mich.:

SIR—The secretary of state has turned over to me yours of August 24 to answer. Reply:

1. The state printer owns his own plant.
2. He is elected by the people for four years.
3. He receives 55 cents for *all* composition, except bill work, for which he receives 40c. per 1,000 ems.
4. Presswork, 8 pp. to signature, per token of 240 sheets, 55c., except bill work, for which he gets 50c.
5. Secretary of state purchases all the paper.
6. Each department orders its own printing, as a rule, often through the secretary of state.

This is all the information I can furnish you.

Yours truly,
FRANK C. BAKER,
State Printer.

Raleigh, N. C., September 11, 1891.

W. H. S. Wood, Lansing, Mich.:

MY DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter of August 24, I have to say the state of North Carolina does not own a printing establishment but lets out its work by contract, giving the work to a party elected by the legislature. Price per thousand ems, is 40 cents; per token, ——; binding, full sheep, 60 cents per volume. Paper and stationery is furnished by secretary of the state, and the blanks and everything else is furnished by the state printer, and the price is fixed by two expert printers who are disinterested. Each department orders its printing from the state printer as it needs it.

Yours, very truly,
JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

CONNECTICUT—1889, $25,166.00; 1890, $53,651.00. On contract, but each officer practically independent. Printing and binding figured together.

MAINE—Annual appropriation printing, $25,000.00; binding, $12,000.00. Contract by joint committee of Legislature. Cost includes paper.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Cost of state printing, 1889, $16,888.36; 1890, $22,987.54. Public Printer elected by legislature. Rates established by law. Cost of auditing printer's accounts, 1889, $79.50; 1890, $269.40. Audited by auditors appointed by governor and council. Auditors must be practical printers.

MASSACHUSETTS—1888: Senate printing and binding, $10,722.42; stationery for senate ordered by clerk, $475.94; house printing and binding, $11,146.79: stationery for house ordered by clerk, $1,029.40; printing public documents, $33,611.50; general laws, $2,475.37; acts and resolves (blue book), $3,909.12; paper, $20,217.47; total state printing, 1888, $98,965.88. 1889—Printing public documents, $42,690.67; purchase of paper, $29,595.11; total for state printing, $139,524.96. 1890—Printing public documents, $49,534.75; purchase of paper, $20,149,56; 1,000,000 ballots, $8,041.84; paper for same, $911.55; total state printing, 1890, $123,603.07. This does not appear to include blanks for the departments, but does include some expenses of compilation and advertising.

NEW JERSEY—1890, printing and binding, $69,535.06; for election, $7,444.59; public documents, about $32,000.00; public documents in German, about $14,000; stationery and postage, $10,600.00.

PENNSYLVANIA—Schedule gives itemized statement of stationery required by each department, value and totals, and bidders give per centum below the maximum prices fixed in said schedule. Soap and other janitor supplies are itemized for each department in second schedules. Boxes and prepaid freight and express for documents sent to members of Legislature comprises third schedule. There are also fuel schedules for each department, and furniture schedules and carpet schedules. Each schedule contract let as a whole. Each department selects and inspects its own stationery and supplies.

VIRGINIA—Fiscal year ending September 30, 1889, report of superintendent of public printing: Total cost, $16,568.66, of which $5,158.40 was in rebinding old books in auditor's office, covering a period of nearly 100 years. Deducting this, public printing proper cost $11,390.26, less than ever paid in any year save one. Cost of stationery, $5,327.66, with $2,156.99 on hand as per inventory. Total cost of printing, binding, advertising and stationery, $26,358.69, of which $5,321.48 was stationery, and $3,877.19 was binding; book composition, $11,084.89; presswork, $1,863.95; job work, $2,070.00.

TEXAS—Secretary of state, attorney general and state treasurer, board of public printing. The report of the board is one of the most complete received, fully itemized and well worthy of attention, as two-thirds the printing is done at the deaf and dumb school, but space forbids quoting largely. Total printing and binding, including paper, for state and institutions for two years, $117,829.57½. Total stationery for two years for entire state and institutions, $9,513.66. The system in vogue in Texas is well worthy its study by other states. The expenses of running the printing office and book bindery and the value of printing done therein for a period of twelve years, are as follows:

	Expenses.	Value of printing and binding at current contract prices.
1876 to 1878	$5,336 00	$5,783 85
Jan. 1, 1879, to Dec. 31, 1880	7,671 80	8,941 90
" 1881, " " 1882	10,844 60	13,305 50
" 1883, " " 1884	10,610 45	12,900 15
" 1885, " " 1886	18,713 35	26,789 75
" 1887, " " 1888	30,110 58	36,980 12
	$82,746 78	$104,701 27
Balance	21,954 49	
	$104,701 27	

STATE OF MAINE.

The JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE appointed to negotiate with some suitable person or persons to do the state printing and binding for the years 1891 and 1892 have attended to the duty assigned them, and report that they have contracted with Burleigh & Flynt of Augusta to do the said printing, and with Smith & Reid of Augusta to do said binding, in accordance with terms of contract duly executed by said Burleigh & Flynt, Smith & Reid, and by said committee in behalf of said state, and which are hereto annexed, the rate specified in said contracts being substantially the same as those for the years 1889 and 1890, excepting the contract for binding, which is five per cent less. *Contracts not to take effect till approved by the legislature.*

Per order, RYDER,
For committe.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Made this twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-one:

These articles of agreement made by and between Clarence B. Burleigh and Charles F. Flynt, co-partners, and doing business under the firm name and style of Burleigh & Flynt of the first part, and the State of

Maine, through its agents, the joint special committee on printing and binding, acting in pursuance of authority in them vested, of the second part, witnesseth:

That the said party of the first part, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hereby convenants and agrees to and with said party of the second part, to execute and perform in a prompt, proper, substantial, faithful and workman-like manner, the printing for the State of Maine for the political years eighteen hundred and ninety-one and eighteen hundred and ninety-two, beginning on the twenty-fifth day of February, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, and until a new contract is made and executed by the legislature, at the following rates, viz.:

For composition, plain, *forty-two cents* per thousand ems, and *ninety cents* for rule and figure and tabular work.

For presswork, *per token of two hundred and fifty sheets* of book work, with sixteen pages of octavo, or twenty-four pages of duodecimo, printed on each side, *ninety cents*; but any excess of a token shall be charged *pro rata*.

For blanks, for composition *for space actually covered*, forty-eight cents per thousand ems for plain, and double that price for rule and figure and tabular work, *but no blank shall be reckoned less than one thousand*.

For presswork not otherwise provided for in the preceding section, seventy-five cents per token, but every excess of a token shall be charged *pro rata*. For presswork requiring colored or copying ink, or other than black, double price shall be charged.

The price for making alterations in forms of type, different from the copy furnished, after the type has been set by the printers in accordance with copy, shall be at the rate of *thirty cents per hour*.

It is understood, that the copy furnished the printers shall be legibly written and properly prepared. Printed sheets of book work shall be delivered promptly into the hands of the binders to the State, and after such delivery the responsibility of the printers for such printed sheets shall cease.

Paper shall be furnished at the market price, after adding thereto the cost of transportation, interest, insurance, storage and waste.

And in consideration of the aforementioned convenants and agreements on the part of said party of the first part, the undersigned, joint special committee on printing and binding, as agents of the said party of the second part, by virtue of and in pursuance of authority in them vested, in behalf of said State, hereby convenant and agree with said party of the first part, that in consideration of their performance of the service and work before specified, for said state, said party of the first part shall receive from said state as compensation therefor, the amount which may be due according to the aforementioned prices. It is also understood and agreed that the accounts of said Burleigh and Flynt, the party of the first part, shall be presented and *paid quarterly* if desired by either party, and that this contract shall go into full force and effect *when approved by the legislature*. It is likewise understood and agreed that said Burleigh & Flynt are to perform all the printing authorized by or pertaining to the sixty-fifth (65th) legislature, including all the printing for the different departments of the State Government, all the reports of all State and legislative officers and commissioners for the years eighteen hundred and ninety-one and eighteen hundred and ninety-two and that said Burleigh & Flynt *shall complete all work on which any beginning shall have been made*, for which the State shall be held to pay, excepting the printing of the Revised Statutes, and the Reports of Decisions.

BURLEIGH & FLYNT.

E. C. Ryder,
E. B. Mallett, Jr.,
Daniel A. Wadlin,
Committee on the part of the Senate.

Louis C. Stearns,
Treby Johnson,
Austin Harris,
Oscar H. Hersey,
Ben Moore,
Ch. H. Osgood,
Joseph W. Porter,
Committee on the part of the House.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT,

Made this twenty-fifth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, by and between H. E. Smith and W. H. Reid, book-binders and co-partners, doing business under the name and style of Smith & Reid of Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, of the first part, and the Joint Special Committee on Printing and Binding, of the legislature of the State of Maine, acting for and in behalf of said State, of the second part, witnesseth,

That the said H. E. Smith and W. H. Reid, to wit: Smith & Reid, for the consideration hereinafter mentioned, hereby covenant, promise and agree to and with the said party of the second part, that they will in a prompt, proper, substantial, faithful and workmanlike manner, perform and execute the folding, stitching, ruling and binding for the State, according to the specifications, and for the respective prices hereinafter named, viz:

Class 1. Pamphlets of four pages, to be folded only, at nine (9) cents per hundred copies. Pamphlets of eight pages, to be folded only, at fourteen (14) cents per hundred copies.

Class 2. Pamphlets of eight pages, to be folded, stitched and trimmed, at seventeen (17) cents per hundred copies. Pamphlets of twelve pages to be folded, stitched and trimmed, at twenty-five (25) cents per hundred copies; and for each eight pages or fraction thereof additional, eight and one-half (8½) cents per hundred copies of said pamphlet.

Class 3. Books of eight pages, to be bound in paper covers and trimmed, at fifty (50) cents per hundred copies. Books of twelve pages to be bound in paper covers and trimmed, at seventy-five (75) cents per hundred copies; and for each eight pages or fraction thereof additional, twenty (20) cents per hundred copies of said book.

Class 4. *Plates to be set at ten* (10) cents per hundred copies.

Class 5. Acts and Resolves to be bound in quarter (¼) cloth, thirteen and one-half (13½) cents per copy.

Class 6. Reports of secretary of Maine board of agriculture for the years 1891 and 1892, and abstracts containing plates, not exceeding two hundred (200) pages, to be bound in full cloth, at twenty-five (25) cents per copy, and one (1) cent for each additional fifty pages or fraction thereof. Reports of secretary of Maine board of agriculture, for the years 1891 and 1892 and abstracts containing plates, bound in cloth backs and stiff covers, and all such work not otherwise specified, seventeen cents per copy.

Ruling and binding blanks and blank books required by the State officers, similar to work done heretofore, viz.:

Class 7. Returns of railroad companies to commissioners, to be ruled, at eleven and one-half (11½) cents and bound at eleven and one-quarter (11¼) cents per copy; provided not less than one hundred copies are ordered.

CLASS 8. Returns of insurance companies to commissioner to be ruled, at twelve (12) cents per book, for the first one hundred copies, and six and one-quarter (6¼) cents for each additional copy; said books to be bound at one dollar and eighty ($1.80) cents, per hundred copies, and ninety (90) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 9. Blanks for committee on warrants of executive council, to be ruled at eighty-seven and one-half (87½) cents for the first hundred copies, and thirty-five (35) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 10. Blanks for pay roll of executive council, to be ruled at thirty-eight and one-half (38½) cents for the first one hundred copies, and five and one-quarter (5¼) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 11. Blanks for application for continuation of pensions, to be ruled, at same rates as Class 10.

CLASS 12. Blanks for statements of facts of applicants for pensions, to be ruled, at same rates as Class 10.

CLASS 13. Blanks for school returns, to be ruled, at same rates as Class 10.

CLASS 14. Blanks for certificates of executive council, to be ruled, at same rates, as Class 10.

CLASS 15. Blanks for vacant lots for land office, to be ruled, at fifty-six (56) cents for the first hundred copies, and twenty-eight (28) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 16. Blanks for lots under contract to settlers, to be ruled, the same as Class 15.

CLASS 17. Blanks for pension pay roll and warrant, to be ruled, at same rates as Class 15.

CLASS 18. Blanks for discharges and deaths, to be ruled, at same rates as Class 15.

CLASS 19. Blanks for returns of companies, to be ruled, at one dollar and eighty-eight ($1.88) cents for the first one hundred copies, and eighty-one (81) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 20. Blanks for morning reports, to be ruled, at two dollars and twenty-five ($2.25) cents for the first hundred copies, and one dollar and twelve one-half ($1.12½) cents for each additional hundred copies or fraction thereof.

CLASS 21. Supplying paper, ruling same and binding into dockets and alphabets for the house committees and departments as heretofore done, viz.:

(1) HALF (½) qr. books, *cap size*, at thirty-seven and one-half (37½) cents each.
(2) ONE (1) qr. books, *cap size*, at fifty-six and one-half (56½) cents each.
(3) TWO (2) qr. books, *cap size*, at seventy-five (75) cents each.
(4) THREE (3) qr. books, *cap size*, at one dollar and thirty-five ($1.35) cents each.
(5) HALF (½) qr. books, *letter size*, at thirty-five (35) cents each.
(6) ONE (1) qr. books, *letter size*, at fifty (50) cents each.
(7) TWO (2) qr. books, *letter size*, at sixty-five (65) cents each.

INDEXES or ALPHABETS made in any book of class 21, at fifteen (15) cents each.

Other work, of too miscellaneous a character to be classified, to be done at prices not to exceed in any case those paid for similar work during the last year, or late preceding years; which *charges shall be subject to a review by the committee of the council on accounts.*

The prices of all work done under this contract shall be subject *to a discount of five per cent.*

All work, excepting such as the state printers' contract obligates them to deliver into the hands of the state binders, to be taken from and returned to the state house, by the said Smith & Reid, without expense to the state, and it is hereby agreed that the said Smith & Reid are to perform all the folding, stitching, ruling and binding, authorized by or pertaining to the sixty-fifth (65th) legislature, including all the reports of all the state and legislative officers and commissioners for the years 1891 and 1892, and that the said Smith & Reid shall complete all work on which any commencement by them shall have been made and for which the state is held to pay, excepting the reports of the decisions of the S. J. court and the revised statutes.

This contract shall remain in *full force and effect until another and a new contract shall have been made by a subsequent legislature and the same shall have taken effect;* provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as repugnant to or in any manner depriving the said Smith & Reid of the right to complete all work as stipulated in the preceding clause at the prices hereinbefore named.

And for the faithful performance of all and every, the articles and agreements before mentioned, the said Smith & Reid as principals and the undersigned E. H. W. Smith and O. Williamson on as sureties, hereby bind themselves, their and each of their heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, unto the said state of Maine, in the penal sum of two thousand five hundred ($2,500.00) dollars.

And in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the said Smith & Reid, hereinbefore contained, the undersigded, committee as aforesaid, by virtue and in pursuance of authority in them vested, in behalf of said State, hereby covenant and agree with said Smith & Reid, in consideration of their performance of the service and work hereinbefore specified, for said state, shall receive from said state, as compensation therefor, the amount which may from time to time be due them according to the terms of this contract *within thirty days after presentation of itemized bill and demand therefor.*

This contract shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval by the legislature.

SMITH & REID,
State Binders.

E. H. W. SMITH, }
O. WILLIAMSON, } *Sureties.*

COMMITTEE ON THE PART OF THE LEGISLATURE.

E. C. RYDER,
E. B. MALLET, JR.,
DANIEL A. WADLIN,
Committee on the part of the senate.

LOUIS C. STEARNS,
JOSEPH W. PORTER,
TREBY JOHNSON,
CH. H. OSGOOD,
O. H. HERSEY,
AUSTIN HARRIS,
BEN MOORE,
Committee on the part of the house.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LAW—CHAPTER 5.

PUBLIC PRINTER AND PUBLIC PRINTING.

SECTION 1. There shall be chosen biennally, by joint ballot of the senate and house of representatives, a public printer, who shall hold his office for two years and until some other person is elected in his stead. He shall give bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, for the faithful

discharge of his duties, and shall execute or furnish every kind of printing and blank books for every department of the government.

SEC. 2. For the faithful discharge of his duties he shall receive compensation as follows:

FOR BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.

For plain composition, per one thousand ems, fifty cents; laws and statutes, per one thousand ems, fifty-five cents; irregular column work, per one thousand ems, face measure, seventy-five cents; rule and figure work, per one thousand ems, face measure, one dollar; any other irregular work at the discretion of the auditors.

Presswork, for form of sixteen pages, *five hundred impressions*, or less, dry pressed, two dollars and fifty cents; for each additional hundred impressions, thirty cents. For eight-page forms, law size, five hundred impressions, or less, dry pressed, two dollars and fifty cents; for each additional hundred impressions, thirty cents. For eight-page forms, common octavo size, five hundred impressions, or less, dry pressed, two dollars; for each additional hundred impressions, twenty-five cents.

BLANK AND CIRCULAR WORK AND COVERS.

For plain composition, per one thousand ems, fifty cents; irregular column work, per one thousand ems, *face measure*, seventy-five cents; rule and figure work, per one thousand ems, face measure, one dollar; blank work, with rules adjusted into body-lines, face measure, seventy-five cents; any other irregular work at the discretion of the auditors.

Presswork, for form of two hundred and fifty impressions, or less, one dollar and fifty cents; for each additional hundred impressions, not exceeding two thousand impressions in all, twenty cents; and for each additional hundred impressions in excess of said two thousand impressions, fifteen cents.

Paper of cap size, or less, shall be worked and turned for the purpose of printing both sides.

For any work not herein before specified, the printer shall receive such compensation as shall be judged reasonable by the auditors.

ENVELOPES, LETTER HEADS, BILL-HEADS, AND CARDS.

For five hundred impressions, including composition, two dollars; each additional hundred, twenty cents.

HOUR WORK.

For correcting proof, by reason of alteration in author's copy, *forty cents per hour*.

PAPER AND OTHER STOCK.

For paper and other stock, *an addition of twenty per cent upon the actual cost, to be determined by the auditors.*

BINDING AND RULING.

For binding and ruling, an addition of ten per cent upon the actual cost, to be determined by the auditors.

Work imperatively demanded, and required to be performed at night or out of the usual hours of labor, shall be compensated by an extra allowance at the discretion of the auditors.

All printing and binding shall be executed in a workmanlike manner, to the acceptance of the secretary of state.

SEC. 3. The secretary of state shall direct, in accordance with law, the quantity, quality, and form of the work to be performed by the public printer; and *no work shall be executed by him unless upon the written order of the secretary of state, who shall enter such order upon a record kept for that purpose; and such order shall be the printer's voucher in settlement of his accounts with the auditors.* The reports shall be furnished to the secretary of state in season for him to deliver them to the public printer at the times hereafter specified.

SEC. 4. The secretary of state is authorized to procure the printing of ten hundred copies of the pamphlet laws and journals of the house and senate of each session of the legislature, and fifteen hundred copies of the biennial message of his excellency, the governor; two thousand copies each of the reports of the insurance and bank commissioners, and fifteen hundred copies each of all the other reports made to the legislature, the governor and council, and the secretary of state, annually; and *all extra copies of all said reports shall be paid for by the persons ordering the same, and no claims for such bills shall hereafter be paid by the State.*

SEC. 5. *There shall be appointed annually by the governor and council two auditors, both of whom shall be practical printers;* and said auditors shall receive, for each day necessarily spent by them in examining and allowing the accounts, the same compensation and travel as may be allowed members of the legislature.

SEC. 6. The copy of the report of the commissioners on fisheries, of the report of the state librarian, and of the report of the adjutant general shall be furnished the state printer on or before the first day of March; the copy of the report of the insurance commissioner, of the report of the college of agriculture, and of the state normal school shall be furnished the state printer on or before the first day of April; the copy of the report of the bank commissioners, of the report of the state prison, of the report of the New Hampshire asylum for the insane, of the report of the reform school, and of the report of the state superintendent of public instruction shall be furnished the state printer on or before the first day of May; the copy of the report of the state treasurer and of the railroad commissioners shall be furnished the state printer on or before the first day of June, in each case, annually. *All of the said reports* shall be printed, and the said reports for that and the preceding year shall be *laid before the legislature during the first week of the session*, except those of the state treasurer and railroad commissioners, which shall be laid before the legislature during the first two weeks of the session. The secretary of state shall reserve five hundred copies of the several annual reports, and cause the same to be bound, and, as soon as may be after their publication, shall send one copy to the clerk of each town, for the use of said town, one copy to each society and library entitled to receive a copy of the laws and journals, and deposit the balance in the state library.

SEC. 7. The number of copies of printed bills furnished to the legislature shall be fixed at five hundred unless otherwise specially ordered.

SEC. 8. The public printer shall present his accounts to the auditors for allowance and settlement quarterly, within ten days of the first day of each January, April, July, and October.

SEC. 9. If any advertising other than the laws of each session shall be ordered into any newspaper, the compensation therefor shall be the same as is usually paid by individuals for the same character and amount of matter in the same paper.

MASSACHUSETTS.

[CHAP. 57.]

RESOLVE in relation to the state printing, and contract for the same.

Resolved, That the chairman of the committee on printing on the part of the senate, the chairman of said committee on the part of the house of representatives, the secretary, treasurer and the auditor of the commonwealth, the clerk of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives, are directed to advertise for proposals for the execution of all the printing for the several departments of the government of the commonwealth, for a term of five years from the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and eighty-two, in substantial accordance with the terms of the form of contract herewith submitted and made a part of this resolve; they shall *take into consideration the circumstances and facilities of the several bidders for doing the work as well as the terms offered;* they may reject any bids received, and they shall award the contract to such bidder as in their judgment the interests of the commonwealth may require; and they may execute such contract in the name and behalf of the commonwealth. Bonds satisfactory to the said officers, to an amount not less than ten thousand dollars, shall be given by the party to whom such contract is awarded, for the faithful performance of the contract.

The contract made by virtue of this resolve shall embrace all of the provisions contained in the following form of contract, and such other and further provisions as shall be agreed upon by the parties and approved by the governor and council, not inconsistent with any of the provisions contained in said form of contract.

FORM OF CONTRACT.

This agreement entered into this———— day of————, A. D. 1882, by and between the commonwealth of Massachusetts acting by the *chairman of the committee on printing on the part of the senate and the chairman of said committee on the part of the house of representatives, the secretary, the treasurer, and the auditor of the commonwealth, the clerk of the senate and the clerk of the house of representatives*, of the first part, and————, of————, in the commonwealth, printers, of the second part, witnesseth,

1. The parties of the second part promise to and agree with the party of the first part that they will, in a prompt, faithful and workmanlike manner, do and perform all the printing and other work required by the terms of this contract for the various departments of the government of the commonwealth, from the first day of July, A. D. 1882, until the first day of July, A. D. 1887; that they will in all cases give precedence to the work to be performed and furnished hereunder over any and all other similar work performed or frunished by them; that they will perform said printing, and perform and furnish the work hereunder for the said departments, at the following rates and prices and upon the following terms, which shall be in *full* compensation and satisfaction for all printing and other work performed or furnished as herein provided for, to wit:

COMPOSITION.

For all book and pamphlet work whether of one or more leaves, cents for each and every thousand ems; for tabular and column work, being that for which the workman is entitled to extra pay at the rate of one and a half price, cents for each and every thousand ems; for rule and figure work, being that for which the workman is entitled to extra pay at the rate of double price, cents for each and every thousand ems.

BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRESS WORK.

For medium size, cents for five hundred copies, and at the same rate for fractional parts of five hundred; sizes smaller than medium to rate as medium; for double medium size, double the rates for medium size.

PRINTING SUPER-ROYAL WRITING SHEETS, OR SMALLER SIZES LARGER THAN FOLIO POST.

For one ream printed on one side.
For one ream printed on both sides on one form.
For one ream printed on both sides on two forms.
For each additional ream printed on one side.
For each additional ream printed on both sides.
Additional parts of reams *pro rata* of the additional ream rate.

PRINTING FOLIO POST SHEETS OR SMALLER SIZES LARGER THAN CAP (FOURTEEN BY SEVENTEEN INCHES).

For one ream printed on one side.
For one ream printed on both sides on one form.
For one ream printed on both sides on two forms.
For each additional ream printed on one side.
For each additional ream printed on both sides.
Additional parts of reams *pro rata* of the additional ream rate.

PRINTING CAP SHEETS (FOURTEEN BY SEVENTEEN INCHES) OR SMALLER SIZES LARGER THAN NOTE SHEETS.

For one ream printed on one side.
For one ream printed on both sides on one form.
For one ream printed on both sides on two forms.
For each additional ream printed on one side.
For each additional ream printed on both sides.
Additional parts of reams *pro rata* of the additional ream rate.

PRINTING SHEETS OR PARTS OF SHEETS ONE-FOURTH SIZE OF FOLIO POST (EIGHT AND A HALF BY ELEVEN INCHES), OR SMALLER.

For one hundred sheets or less printed on one side.
For one hundred sheets or less printed on both sides.
For each additional one hundred sheets printed on one side.
For each additional one hundred sheets printed on both sides.

EXTRA WORK.

For extra work, except blank work, for which no extra charge shall be made, caused by changes and alternations from copy, cents per hour shall be charged and paid, and for work required to be performed at night after usual business hours during the session of the legislature, cents per hour shall be charged and paid; for other work for which the workman is entitled to extra pay the increase of rate shall be in accordance with the rules *in De Vinne's Price List, edition of 1871;* which book shall also be the authority to determine what work shall class as price and a half and double price work, and also any questions of a technical character arising under this contract. The prices mentioned in this section for extra work, are to be allowed for each workman so employed, and in addition to the prices stipulated in this contract for composition and presswork.

2. Said parties of the second part further agree that they will fold, stitch and bind, as directed by the several departments of the commonwealth, all pamphlets and other documents which may need it, the same to be done at the *lowest market rates* as done by first class binders; that they will furnish plans, plates and engravings, except for engraved bonds, engraved checks and work of a similar character, when required by any department, also at the lowest market rates; and when either of said classes of work is performed or furnished by parties other than the parties of the second part, the same shall be furnished to the commonwealth at actual cost and at the lowest market prices, and the bills for the same shall in all cases be produced as vouchers for such work; and when such work is so furnished by other parties, there shall be allowed a commission to the parties of the second part not exceeding five per centum upon said actual cost and market rates.

3. And the said parties of the second part further agree—

(*a*) That all work not herein specified shall be done at the current rates of first class printing houses, except where the same can be determined *pro rata* by reference to the terms of this contract;

(*b*) That jobs properly requiring changes on press shall not be charged as separate jobs but by time required for changes, and in no case to exceed their price as separate jobs;

(*c*) *That eighteen quires of writing paper and nineteen quires of printing paper to a ream shall be returned in perfect printed work, and the full number ordered shall be made to hold out,—the surplus outside quires to the ream to belong to the parties of the second part, for the purpose of making the copies hold out as ordered, and waste sheets. Ten per cent of envelopes and five per cent of cards or other stock shall be allowed to the parties of the second part, for waste and for making orders hold out in full supply;*

(*d*) That they will receive the paper or other stock furnished by the commonwealth in such quantities as shall be convenient for supplying the work in progress, and will accept per month in full satisfaction for storage, care of and responsibility for safe keeping of the same, but not for insurance against fire;

(*e*) That all rates for presswork or printing stated in this contract shall include dry pressing and completing in workmanlike manner, and delivering, and no extra charge shall be made for proofs;

(*f*) And that *two hundred and fifty sheets of paper printed on one or both sides shall be computed as only one token*, and if the number ordered at any time shall be less than one token it shalll be computed as a full token.

4. The said commonwealth, by said parties of the first part in its behalf, agrees to give to said parties of the second part all the printing and other work to be performed by the terms of this contract for the several departments of the government of the commonwealth for the term, at the prices, and on the terms and conditions enumerated in this contract; to examine the accounts as presented by the said parties of the second part from time to time, for the work or materials completed or furnished hereunder; and conditionally upon the faithful performance of the terms of this contract by the parties of the second part, to pay said accounts as soon as may be after they are audited and a warrant issued therefor, as required by law, by the governor and council.

5. It is understood and agreed that this contract shall not apply to or include envelopes with printing upon them, letter paper with printed headings, blank books, or any forms or blanks used in the various departments of the commonwealth, in which printed matter occurs, unless the printing covers one-half or more of the entire surface of the sheet; and shall not apply to or include any printing from such engraved plates as by the preceding terms of this contract, the parties of the second part are not required to furnish.—*Approved May 26, 1882.*

For printing sheets 8½x11 or smaller: 100 sheets 1 side, $1.25; 100 sheets 2 sides, $2.00; each additional 100, 1 side, 10c; each additional 100, 2 sides, 20c.

For printing cap: 1 ream 1 side, $2.87; 1 ream 2 sides, 1 form, $3.75; 1 ream 2 forms, 2 sides, $5.75; each additional ream, 1 side, 70c; each additional ream, 2 sides, $1.20.

Folio: 1 ream 1 side, $4.00; 1 ream 2 sides, $5.00; 1 ream, 2 forms, 2 sides, $8.00; each additional ream 1 side, 75c; each additional ream, 2 sides, $1.25.

Super Royal: 1 ream 1 side, $5.00; 1 ream 2 sides, $6.00; 2 forms, 2 sides, $10.00; each additional ream 1 side, 75c; each additional ream 2 sides, $1.25.

PENNSYLVANIA.

COPY OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Proposals for furnishing stationery, furniture, fuel and other supplies. In compliance with the constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I hereby invite sealed proposals, at prices below maximum rates fixed in schedules, to furnish stationery, furniture, fuel and other supplies for the several departments of the state government, and for making repairs in the several departments, and for the distribution of the public documents, for the year ending the first Monday of June, A. D. 1892.

Separate proposals will be received and separate contracts awarded as announced in said schedules. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond with approved sureties, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, and addressed and delivered to me *before* twelve o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 30th day of June, A. D. 1891, at which time the proposals will be opened and contracts awarded, in the reception room of the executive department, at Harrisburg.

Blank bonds and schedules containing all necessary information can be obtained on application at this Department.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MARYLAND.

EXTRACTS FROM CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS.

[Article LXXVIII.—Public Printer.]

SECTION 1. On or before the first day of September prior to the meeting of each and every session o the general assembly of this state, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court of appeals to advertise

for ten successive days in three daily newspapers published in the city of Baltimore, having as near as he can ascertain the largest circulation, and in two weekly newspapers published in the city of Annapolis, that he will receive bids for the entire printing for the general assembly at their next ensuing session, which respective bids shall each include four thousand copies of the governor's message in English; five hundred copies of the governor's message in German; three thousand copies of the reports of the comptroller of the treasury; one thousand copies of the reports of the state treasurer; one thousand copies of the reports of the adjutant general; two thousand copies of the school reports; one thousand copies of the reports of the insurance commissioner; one thousand copies of the reports of the commissioner of the land office; two thousand copies of the reports of the state board of health; two thousand copies of the reports of the chief of the bureau of statistics and information, one thousand of which shall be distributed by the printer to the labor organizations of the state; one thousand copies of the reports of the state fish commissioners; and all the aforesaid shall be printed and bound in paper; and the printer shall send to the librarian five hundred of each of the reports that are usually bound, to be bound by the librarian; fifteen hundred copies of the daily journal of the senate; fifteen hundred copies of the daily journal of the house of delegates, five hundred of each shall be revised and corrected and printed in proper form for binding and sent to the librarian to be bound; two hundred copies of each of the senate bills; two hundred copies of each of the house bills; two thousand yeas and nays, for the house of delegates; two thousand yeas and nays, for the use of the senate; two hundred copies of the rules and orders, for the use of the senate, including parliamentary law and usage and practice of the senate, as now appended to the present rules of the senate; the above rules and orders to be printed and bound in paper; two hundred copies of the rules and orders, for the use of the house of delegates; four hundred copies of list of members of both houses; two hundred lists of senate committees, for the use of the senate; two hundred lists of house committees for use of the house of delegates; fifteen hundred copies of the acts and resolutions which may be passed by the senate and house of delegates at the said ensuing session; all the reports hereinbefore enumerated, and the rules and orders hereinbefore referred to, shall be printed on fine white paper; and the copies of the acts and resolutions shall also be printed on fine white paper, with marginal notes, and bound in good law sheep; which respective bids shall also include all other matters not hereinbefore specified, at the prices hereinafter enumerated, which may be ordered to be printed by the general assembly, or either house thereof, at said ensuing session, and which respective bids shall stipulate for doing the said work so bid for in a good and workmanlike manner; and all printing not enumerated shall be in usual octavo or bill folio pages as the general assembly, or either house thereof, may expressly order, and shall be paid for, whether plain or tabulated, at the price of one dollar and fifty cents per page, octavo, per thousand, long primer type, and two dollars and fifty cents per page bill folio, for the first thousand copies printed of either, and at the rate of thirty three per cent less for each additional thousand copies; but no printing not hereinbefore enumerated shall be paid for unless upon an order stating the cost of the same, and passed by a yea and nay vote of either the senate or house; and each of the bids so made shall be transmitted to said clerk on or before the time specified therefor in said advertisement, together with a bond to the state of Maryland, in the penalty of thirty thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, conditioned for the due, prompt and faithful compliance with the contract to be entered into, if such bid shall be accepted; and said clerk shall, on that day, at or near twelve o'clock M. of said day, and not before, open said bids in the presence of such bidders and other persons as may chose to attend, and award the contract for such entire printing as aforesaid to the lowest responsible bidder who shall have filed with his bid a bond satisfactory to said clerk, and said clerk shall be the judge of the sufficiency of said bond, and no bid shall be considered by said clerk unless accompanied by such bond.

SEC. 2. Said clerk shall immediately, upon determining the lowest responsible bidder, award said contract to said bidder, and notify him thereof; and he shall, within ten days thereafter, enter into contract with said bidder for the printing so enumerated; and if from any cause said bidder shall fail to enter into said contract, the said clerk shall award the contract to the next lowest responsible bidder who shall have filed his bond as directed in section 1.

SEC. 3. If any person shall bid for said printing and fail to enter into contract with the said clerk of the court of appeals, it shall be the duty of the attorney general of the state to enter suit in the name of the state of Maryland, against the bond of said bidder for the amount of the difference between said bid and the next lowest responsible bidder, in the circuit court for the county or superior court of Baltimore city, where said bidder resides, and said court shall enter judgment against said bond and issue execution thereon; and all moneys so received shall be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, and paid into the treasury of the state.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the said clerk of the court of appeals to report to the general assembly on the first day of the session, the said contract, and his action in regard thereto, including *a report of all bids received* by him from all parties whomsoever; the money so to be paid under said contract shall be due and payable as follows: One-third at the end of sixty days from the commencement of said session; one-third at the end thereof; and the balance so soon thereafter as the said contractor hath fully and entirely completed the said contract; and the comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrants upon the treasurer for such payments at such times, but no such warrants shall be drawn unless at the times thereof the said clerk shall have certified in writing to said comptroller, that up to the time of granting the said certificates the said printing has been done and contract performed as called for by it up to said time.

SEC. 5. The governor's message, the report of the comptroller of the treasury, the state treasurer's report, the report of the adjutant general, the state school report, the report of the insurance commissioner, the report of the state board of health, and the report of state fish commissioner, shall be printed on good white paper, twenty-four by thirty-eight inches, fifty pounds to the ream; the size of the pages to be regular octavo, and the type used shall be long primer for the body of all the various reports, and brevier for the tabular statements.

SEC. 6. So much of said printing as shall be necessary for the general assembly during its session, shall be delivered to the presiding officers of both houses, and the residue shall be delivered to the state librarian, to be by him distributed as provided by law.

SEC. 7. The said clerk of the court of appeals shall have and receive the sum of three hundred dollars as compensation for the duty imposed upon him by this article.

IOWA.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

Des Moines, April 10, 1891.

Notice is hereby given, that in compliance with section 121 of the code, sealed proposals for furnishing the state of Iowa with stationery, etc., as per the following schedule, will be received at the office of the secretary of state, Des Moines, Iowa, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 2d day of June, 1891, and the same will be opened on the 3d day of June, and the contract awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, the executive council reserving the right to let the contract in parts to different bidders, if deemed advisa-

ble. Said stationery to be delivered at the office of the secretary of state without claims for freight, boxes, or other extra charges in addition to the amount bid, on or before the 1st day of September, 1891.

All bids must be accompanied by samples of articles, and goods furnished on contracts must in all cases be equal to samples submitted.

Bids for furnishing paper must give price per pound, except in the case of linen writing and bond, of which the price will be per thousand sheets.

Legal and commercial note paper must be in quarter ream packages.

All bids must be net.

LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Iowa:

SECTION 1. The state printer and the state binder shall be elected at each regular session of the general assembly, and shall hold their offices for two years from the time they enter upon the duties of such offices, which time shall be on the first day of May in the year following that in which they are elected; but from and after the year 1893 the term of each of the officers named shall begin on the first day of January in the odd numbered year.

SEC. 2. They shall keep their respective offices at the seatof government sufficiently equipped to enable them promptly to print and bind the laws, journals, reports, and to do all other printing and binding required for the state officers, or by or for the general assembly, or either branchthereof: *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed as including letter heads, envelopes, or postal cards, nor as interfering with the authority of the executive council to apportion so much of the public printing and binding as it may deem advisable to have done at the institution for the deaf and dumb.

SEC. 3. All such work shall be done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and promptly delivered to the proper officer, so that the public business shall not be delayed or suffer from any failure to have the work done in a reasonable and proper time.

SEC. 4. The state printer shall promptly deliver to the state binder the printed sheets of laws, journals, and other publications as the work progresses, as well as all other work requiring stitching or binding and the state binder shall, upon completion of the work as required, deliver the same to the secretary of state, taking his receipt therefor; and it is the duty of the secretary of state to see that the proper number of copies is so delivered. All printing which does not require binding shall be promptly delivered by the state printer to the secretary of state, or the officer ordering the work.

SEC. 5. No work shall be ordered of the state printer except upon a regular form of blank furnished by the secretary of state, and kept in his office. Whenever printing is ordered by either house of the general assembly the secretary or clerk thereof shall immediately notify the secretary of state of such order and when such printing is done the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state for distribution, subject to the instructions of the house ordering the printing.

SEC. 6. The secretary of state, upon the completion of any printing or binding for the state, or the presentation of any bill for such printing or binding, shall make examination of the work done, and ascertain whether it has been done in accordance with the provisions of this chapter. If he find there has been a compliance herewith, he shall certify the same, stating the amount to which the officer presenting the bill is entitled. In case such work has not been properly done, or any item in said bill has not, in his judgment, been earned, he shall refuse to certify as to such item, or shall state what reduced amount, if any, the officer is entitled to, as compensation for such defective work.

SEC. 10. The governor shall cause the foregoing reports, and all others required by law to be made, to be printed. He shall however cause to *be omitted* from the printed copy all *matters he may deem not of sufficient* importance to warrant publication thereof at the state expense. Such parts of the reports as emanate from boards or officers directly required by law to report, may be leaded with six-to-pica leads. All extracts copied therein as well as reports and papers submitted therewith shall be set solid. No tables of any character shall be leaded, and all tables shall be set is (in) as compact form as practicable. Itemized accounts of receipts and disbursements together with inventories, accompanying the reports, shall be omitted from the printed report, unless the governor deem the same of sufficient importance to warrant their publication. Provided that this section shall apply to the reports of the state agricultural and state horticultural societies, and the stock breeders' association, and all officers and bodies required by law to make annual reports. Provided further, that no banquet speeches or advertising shall be included in the printed proceedings of any report.

(c) Fifteen hundred copies of each report shall be stitched and bound in half sheep, containing a copy of each report, to be arranged as follows: The message, the inaugural address, the reports of the auditor, the treasurer, the secretary, pertaining to lands and other reports of officers and commissions not herein otherwise provided for, in the first volume; in the second volume, the report of the superintendent of public instruction to be followed by those of the university, the normal school, the agricultural college, the soldiers' orphan's home, the soldier's home, the institution for the deaf and dumb, the college for the blind, the institution for the feeble minded, the hospitals for the insane, the state visiting committee to the hospitals and the state historical society; in the third volume the message of the governor conserning (concerning) pardons, the secretaries reports of convictions, and the reports of the industrial schools and the penetentiaries; in the fourth volume the reports of the commissioner of labor statistics and the mine inspectors; in the fifth volume the reports of the board of health, the veterinary surgeon, the commissioners of pharmacy, the oil inspector, the dental examiners and the weather service; in the sixth volume the reports of the railway commissioners and those of the executive council concerning the valuation of railroads. Other reports shall be placed with those of a kindred character, and all reports of joint legislative visiting committees to public institutions, etc., must follow those of such institutions respectively. *Provided*, That any two volumes may be bound together at the discretion of the secretary of state. Some distinctive mark shall be put on the even numbered pages of each document to indicate its place in the bound document, with the year of the report on each odd numbered page after the manner of the Iowa documents of 1882, and in each volume shall be placed a table of contents of all the volumes.

SEC. 21. The laws, journals, and all other printing in book form shall be set in long primer, brevier, or nonpareil type; the titles to the laws and resolutions, all indexes and all messages, reports and resolutions copied in the journals to be in brevier, rule and figure work in either brevier or nonpareil, as may be directed by the officer ordering the work; all other matter to be in long primer. The pages shall measure not less than seventeen hundred and fifty ems. Whenever a subject is begun, whether it be the name of member or otherwise, the subject matter shall follow in the same line, unless such line is filled by such word. The report of each motion or resolution shall be embraced in one paragraph, and where the yeas and nays are given each division list shall be in one paragraph, with the names set in alphabetical order and the result in the last line.

SEC. 22. The secretary of state shall provide a "state" paper receipt book, and whenever he shall deliver to the state printer paper for any kind of printing, a receipt therefor shall be entered in said book, which receipt shall describe the kind and quality of paper so delivered.

SEC. 23. The state printer shall be paid the following prices for all work done for the state in an acceptable manner, as hereinbefore provided, and no more.

(*a*). For composition on laws, journals, reports, circulars and all other printed matter, except blanks, fifty cents per thousand ems, and seventy cents per thousand for figure work when figures are arranged in columns and three or more justifications are required, and ninety cents per thousand ems for rule and figure work. *Provided*, Plain indexes such as those of the statutes of this State shall be reckoned as ordinary composition.

(*b*). For book presswork the compensation shall be $2.50 for the first 1,000 impressions of 16 pages, and $1.50 per thousand for each additional 1,000 impressions from the same form. If in finishing a job of presswork it shall be necessary to print an 8 page form the compensation shall be the same as for a 16 page form, and if there shall not be 1,000 impressions in any one book form the compensation shall be the same as for 1,000. No extra charge shall be allowed for dry pressing of sheets, which shall be done in all cases when so directed by the secretary of state.

(*c*). For printing blanks on one side of a sheet of folio post or larger paper $2.50 for the first 100 impressions, and 75 cents per 100 for each additional 100 impressions up to 500; each additional hundred above 500, 40 cents per 100. On paper smaller than folio post $2.00 for first 100 impressions and 50 cents per hundred for each additional 100 impressions up to 500, each additional 100, 30 cents. Where both sides of a blank can be printed at once only one impression shall be paid for. *Provided*, That when the blank contains over 1.000 ems of composition, pica or smaller measure, such additional composition shall be paid for as provided in subdivision (a) of this section, and when such matter must be adjusted to ruled lines 30 per cent additional shall be allowed on the composition therefor. When two or more blanks or jobs are printed at the same time on this same slant, they shall be counted as a single impression.

SEC. 24. No constructive charges of any kind shall be allowed the state printer. And he shall be allowed only for presswork done and type actually set up and imposed, or for paper actually printed, and he shall fill (file) with the secretary of state a copy of each job of work, on which each item of charge is made at the time of rendering his account. Before the secretary can issue him the receipt contemplated by this act, the actual number of "ems" and the number of impressions of presswork in each job shall be specified with a statement that the law has been strictly complied with, and that no constructive charges are embraced in his account, as rendered, which statement shall be verified by the affidavit of the state printer. Where type set for messages or documents shall be used twice, the state printer shall have pay for the same but once, but he shall be allowed $1.50 for reimposing each 16 page form where it is to be used a second time.

SEC. 25. The state binder shall be paid the following prices for all work done for the state in an acceptable manner as hereinbefore provided.

(*a*) For folding and trimming all documents, not stitched, ten cents per hundred copies.

(*b*) For folding, trimming and stitching documents not covered, fifteen cents per one hundred copies.

(*c*) For folding, stitching and binding in paper covers all messages, reports, documents, not exceeding one sheet, allowing sixteen pages for a sheet, $1.25 per 100 copies of sixteen pages or less, and for each additional sheet of sixteen pages or less 25 cents per 100 copies, the cover to be counted as one sheet.

(*d*) For folding, sewing, and binding in paper covers the journals of the two houses, eighteen cents per copy.

(*e*) For folding, sewing, and binding in muslin or cases with gilt letters, same style as agricultural report for the year 1886, 25 cents per copy for a volume of 400 pages or less, and for additional 100 pages or fraction thereof four cents.

(*f*) For folding, sewing and binding in half sheep, with gilt letters for title, same style as the Iowa documents for 1885, forty cents per copy for each volume of 400 pages or less and four cents for each additional hundred pages or fraction thereof.

(*g*) For folding, stitching and binding the acts and resolutions of each general assembly in board with muslin backs and paper sides, same as laws of 1886, 11 cents per copy.

(*h*) For folding, sewing and binding in law sheep, same style as the report of the supreme court, fifty-five cents per copy, for each volume of 400 pages, or less, and four cents for each additional 100 pages or fraction thereof.

(*i*) For ruling he shall be allowed the sum of 75 cents per hour for time actually employed.

SEC. 26. At any time during the progress of the printing or the binding of laws, or the journals of either house, or any other work amounting to more than 100 pages the secretary of state may issue his certificate for one-half the value of the work thus far done, to be ascertained by said secretary, and upon said certificate being presented to the auditor of state, he shall draw his warrant for the amount therein named

ILLINOIS.

CIRCULAR TO BIDDERS FOR STATE PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Springfield, July 15, 1890.

For the information of persons desiring to bid for the contracts for state printing and state binding, for the term designated by law, the *commissioners of state contracts* have issued this circular. Bidders are invited to give it careful attention.

PRINTING.

The *state printing will be let by classes*, as follows:

First Class—The work in this class comprises the printing, folding, stitching and trimming of the bills and resolutions for the consideration of the general assembly. The work in this class is done during the sessions of the general assembly. Orders for work during the last two sessions have been issued early in the session, and continued to the close. The aggregate number of pages of composition under the last contract was about 4,500. The number of copies in each order at the preceding session was 600. The larger part of the bills printed do not, as a rule, exceed four pages; many contain less, and comparatively few large bills are ordered to be printed.

All orders in this class must be executed promptly, and, unless exceptionally large, the printed bill must be *returned within 24 hours after* the copy has been delivered to the contractor.

Bids for the first class shall state the price per one thousand ems of composition, the price *per one hundred impressions of presswork*, and the price per one hundred pages for folding, stitching and trimming, for which the bidder will do the work of that class. *All composition* shall be *measured as plain work of this class*, and *no extra allowed on account of a variance from plain composition.*

The *law requires* this class to *be done at the state capital.*

The maximum price for composition in the first class is 40 cents for each 1,000 ems. The maximum price for binding the bills, three cents for each 100 pages, *aggregate count.* The number of printed pages in the last contract was 2,610,000; but, *as four pages or less count for nothing in the binding*, the number of

pages to be bound will depend upon the number of bills that will be ordered printed which exceed four pages.

The size of the type, make up of the form, etc., is defined by the following section of the statute relating to state contracts:

"SEC. 17. The type used in doing work of the first class shall be *small pica, composed in a measure six inches wide*, and made up into *pages ten and one-half* inches *long*. Between the lines in work of this class there shall be a space *not exceeding* the *width* of a *pica reglet*: *Provided*, That if any matter in this class ought to be set solid, the *printer expert*, herein provided for, shall have authority to so decide and direct. In computing composition in this class *the type shall be measured as if it had been set* solid, *and necessary fractions of* pages shall be *counted as full pages, but no blank pages shall be charged for*. In estimating presswork in this class, *four pages shall be considered a form*: *Provided*, That any number of pages fewer than four shall be considered a form when the copy of any job done in this class is not sufficient to make four pages, or shall make one or more full forms and fractional part of another full form. During the session of the general assembly, the *printer expert shall appoint* a skilled and competent person to read the proof of work in this class, which bill proof reader shall receive the sum of three dollars per day for actual services, to be paid out of any funds not otherwise appropriated, on the certificate of the printer expert. *The contractor shall furnish said proof reader with suitable office room, and also provide at* the *contractor's expense*, an *acceptable copy holder* to assist said proof reader."

Second class—The printing of the journals of the general assembly, the laws and joint resolutions, the reports of state officers, state boards, state institutions, and all other reports required to be made to the governor or to the general assembly; also all pamphlet work, *including briefs*, circulars, synopsis, and other similar work required to be printed upon book paper, the copy for which will make more than four numbered pages, and which is required to be printed in *long primer or nonpareil* type, in pages of the size prescribed by statute, constitutes the second class.

Orders for work in this class will be issued soon after the letting of the contract, and will continue during the life of the contract. A large amount of work in this class will be required of the contractor from October until April succeeding the letting of the contract, and it must be executed with *such expedition* as *will be satisfactory* to the commissioners.

A large proportion of the composition in the second class is statistical matter, requiring the services of skillful workmen and *unusual* care in its execution.

The *number* of copies ordered in this class *will vary* largely. Of the laws, 8,000 are printed; of the *biennial* reports, *3,500*; of the journals of the general assembly, 1,500; orders for pamphlets have been, heretofore, from 200 to 25,000.

Bids for the second class shall state the price per *one thousand ems of plain* composition, the price *per one thousand ems of rule and figure* work, and the price *per one hundred impressions* of presswork, for which the bidder will do the work of that class. Rule and figure in this class shall consist of *two or more columns* of figures and words, or *figures or words, with rules separating the columns*; but *matter requiring four or more "justifications," may be estimated at the price paid for rule and figure* work. *All* composition *not coming* within the foregoing specific definitions *shall be measured* as *plain* composition and *no extra shall be allowed for such work* above the contract rate.

The work in the second *class must all be done at the state capital*, except the journals of the general assembly, which may be printed anywhere within this state.

For further information of bidders, the following section of the law is quoted:

"SEC. 18. The type used in doing work of the second class shall be *long primer* for the text, *brevier* for extracts, *quoted matter, correspondence* and *resolutions*, and *nonpariel* for *tabular work* and exhibits—the type to be good, *of a uniform face*, and satisfactory to the *printer expert*. It must be made up into medium octavo pages, *twenty-six ems pica in width* and *forty-six ems pica in length*, and *set solid*, except as hereinafter provided. Exhibits, tabular statements, or illustrations which cannot be brought within the limits of the page herein prescribed, shall be printed on a separate sheet as an *inset, each one counting as a form*, and shall be inserted by the contractor for binding the book in which the same shall belong. All documents, communications, or any *pamphlet* work required to be made up into numbered pages, the *copy* for which will make *more than four pages, shall belong to and be printed by the contractor for the second class, and the printer expert may*, in his discretion, *have such work leaded or slugged, as the case may require*; but the volumes of *laws journals* and *reports* of state officers and state boards *shall be set solid*, under the instruction of the printer expert, without the intervention of unnecessary leads or slugs. In the printed journal of each house of the general assembly, *each division list* of the yeas and nays shall be set in *nonpareil type* in *five columns*, in *alphabetical* order. When two or more surnames are alike, they shall be distinguished in the list by the addition of the christian name or initials. In estimating presswork in the second class, *sixteen pages shall be counted a form* if there be enough matter in *consecutive order* to make sixteen pages; but if any *document* make *less than* sixteen pages, or if for good reason it becomes necessary to print any part of any document in a smaller form, *it shall be counted* as a form. The printer expert *shall give general directions for the making up of matter* in all classes, *so as to avoid unnecessary charges* for composition or presswork, and *the contractor shall observe such directions. Composition shall not be allowed for blank pages, but a necessary fractional page may be measured as a full page*."

The *maximum price* for composition in the second class is *80 cents for 1,000* ems of rule and figure work, *40 cents for plain* composition or other grade.

Third Class—The printing, stitching, ruling, lining, indexing and binding of election registers, constitutes the third class of printing.

The number of registers required will be about 12,000, and must be delivered not later than July 1, 1892. T e work in this class may be done anywhere within this state. Sample copy can be seen at the office of the secretary of state.

The maximum price for making each register, complete, is 8 cents.

Fourth Class—All printing, the character of which is not specially defined in the first, second or third classes, and all ruling and padding required to be done by the state, is assigned to and constitutes the fourth class. Proposals for printing in the fourth class *must also embrace proposals for doing the ruling and padding*.

This class embraces all official *blanks, circulars, general job printing*, and other miscellaneous and *small pamphlet work, of less than four pages*, and any which is required to be printed on hard paper and to be leaded, set in smaller type, or in *other respects varied from* the requirements of class two, and such other work as is not classified, *and is measured according to the surface actually printed over*.

Work in the fourth class is ordered continuously throughout the two years. The number of copies ordered varies from 50 to 50,000 but generally the orders call for less than 500 copies. *No charge will be allowed for cutting paper, as paper will be furnished cut to the size of the form or job*.

Bids for the fourth class shall state the price per one thousand ems of composition, *and* the price per *one hundred impressions* of presswork, for which the bidder will do the work of that class. *All composition shall be measured as plain work* in this class, *and no extra allowed on account of rule and figure or figure work*, or other variance from plain composition. Bids for doing the work of this class shall also state the price *per one hundred sheets* for ruling, and the price *per one hundred sheets* for padding.

The following is the section of the law defining the fourth class:

"SEC. 19. Composition in the fourth class shall be estimated as follows, viz.: All work set in pica type, or *all type larger* than pica, wherever used, *shall be measured as pica: Provided*, that a display heading or sub-heading in a job may be measured as the *kind of type which predominates in the job*. When any job is set in type smaller than pica, or when two or more sizes of type are required to be used in the body of the same job, such job shall be estimated by *measuring each kind of type* so used. All jobs shall be measured by the surface *actually printed over*, and not by the size of the sheet used. If matter is to appear in *form of pages only the actual composition shall be measured or allowed. Composition shall not be allowed for blank pages*, but a *necessary fractional page may be measured as a full page*. Wherever blank space is required to be left between lines in a job, *such space shall be measured as though set in the size type which predominates in the job*. No *form* shall be measured at *less than one thousand ems*. When copy for any job is furnished the contractor, the printer expert may, in his discretion, designate the kind of type to be used in setting the same, and the contractor shall follow such instructions. Press work in the fourth class shall be estimated as follows, viz.: *A form shall consist of whatever printing appears on the surface of the paper as furnished for the job*. If the job is printed on *both sides* of the sheet, *two forms shall be allowed*. If any job is to be printed in the form of pages, a form shall *consist of the number* of pages that the *paper furnished for the job will admit of printing*."

The type used in doing the work in the several classes *must be as good as new*.

The maximum price for presswork, allowed by the law, is *fifteen cents* for each *100 impressions* in the first, second and fourth classes. *No job will be counted less than 100 impressions*.

The figures of each bidder, in each class bid for, will *be applied to the amount of work* to be done *in that particular class*, of plain composition, rule and figure work, and presswork, as ascertained as nearly as practicable from previous contracts, and given below, and the *lowest aggregate result will determine the lowest bid*. It being understood that a greater or less amount of work done in each class will be at the same rates as those upon which the contract is awarded.

Computations will be made on the following basis:

Class.	Rule and Figure.	Plain.	Presswork.
First	36,000	13,000,000	1,000,000
Second	25,000,000	36,000,000	4,600,000
Fourth	8,000,000	9,000,000	2,500,000

First class book ink will be required.

Specimens and samples of work can be *seen at the office of the secretary* of state.

Bidders are notified that the following conditions will be made part of the contract in each class:

1. The *state work shall have preference* over work for other persons.

2. A first *proof shall be read* by copy *by the contractor*, corrected, *and a second* proof made and *delivered at the office of the printer expert at the state house*. Corrections shall be made as marked on the proof-sheet by the printer expert, and a *revised proof furnished* the printer expert upon demand therefor, and *the form shall not be put upon the press until the revised proof shall have been furnished to and marked correct by the printer expert. Any work rejected on account of error, for which the contractor is responsible, must be reprinted at his cost*.

3. *The state may increase its order for the number of copies to be printed, in any class, without additional cost for composition, providing the order for the increase is given before the first form is taken from the press*.

Separate bids must be filed for each class of printing, and, at the time of filing, or before, a copy of the bid with a bond for $5,000 with approved security, must be filed with the governor. The condition of the bond shall be that the bidder, if successful, will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into contract as specified by law, and will execute a bond for the faithful performance of such contract.

The *paper* for the printing will *be furnished* to the contractor by the state, *delivered at the state house and the cost of transportation to the place where the printing is done must be paid by him*. The *contractor* must also, *at his own expense, deliver the printed sheets to the public binder, or to the office of the secretary* of state, as he may be directed.

BINDING.

The following from the statute defines explicitly the manner of letting the contract for state binding, and is published for the information of bidders:

"SEC. 37. The *binding for the state* shall be *divided into five classes, to be let in one contract*, as follows:

"First—The *folding, sewing with two twines*, and trimming of the laws, journals and volumes of reports, and the binding thereof in leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, *covered with blue paper*, and any required title stamped *in gold* on the back, shall constitute the first class.

"Second—The folding, sewing with two twines, and trimming of the laws and journals, and the binding thereof in law-sheep backs and corners and *No. 20 tar-board sides, covered* with good American *comb-marble paper*, and any required title stamped *in gold* on the back, shall constitute the second class.

"Third—The folding, sewing with two twines, and trimming of the reports of the executive departments and public institutions, and the binding thereof in *English cloth* and *binders' or cloth board sides*, with title and any required ornament embossed in gold on the backs and *blank fillets* on the sides, shall constitute the third class.

"Fourth—The folding, stitching *with four holes and trimming* of reports to the general assembly, or either house thereof, and other documents, and the binding of said reports in paper covers, with the title page printed thereon, shall constitute the fourth class.

"Fifth—In this class shall be included the printing and binding of all ledgers, journals, cash books, warrant books, invoice books, fee books, or *blank books of whatsoever size or style* required by any of the state departments; also, *all binding* that may be required by the *library commissioners* from time to time; also, *the tipping in of maps, plates, exhibits*, and *similar* work; also, all other binding or work usually performed in a bindery, required by the several departments of state, and not specifically described in the preceding classes, or in sections 14 or 16 of this act. The secretary of state *shall be prepared to exhibit in his office fair samples* of the various articles and styles of binding for which bids are solicited in this clause; and the *commissioners of state contracts shall fix a maximum price* for each article where the same is not fixed by this act, which price shall be the fair cash value of the work to be done. Persons who bid for classes one, two, three and four shall also bid for class five, and *the five classes of binding shall be let in one contract* to the lowest bidder in the aggregate."

"SEC. 38. The highest prices that may be paid for binding, under this act, shall be as follows, viz.:

For the first class, per volume *twenty cents, irrespective of number of pages*.

For the second class, per volume, thirty-five cents, irrespective of number of pages.
For the third class, per volume, twenty cents, irrespective of number of pages.
For the fourth class, *per one hundred pages*, two cents *aggregate count.*"
For the fifth class, *as fixed* by the board of commissioners of state contracts. A list of the several kinds of work included in this class, together with samples of the work, and the maximum prices therefor as fixed by the board as required by law, may be seen and examined at the office ot the secretary of state.
The volumes to be bound in the first class will number, in the aggregate, about 11,000.
The volumes to be bound in the second class will number about 8,000.
The volumes to be bound in the third class will number about 50,000.
The volumes, including pamphlets, to be bound in the fourth class, will aggregate about 190,000, and will average about 75 pages to the volume or copy.
No work will be considered as "binding," or paid for as such, which does not exceed four pages.
Separate bids for binding must be made in each class, and filed with the secretary of state. Copies of the bids and a bond as provided by law must at the same time, or prior thereto, be filed with the governor.
All printing and binding must be done *upon the written order of the secretary of state, which order must accompany the work*, and the printing and binding must be done expeditiously and in a workmanlike manner.
Bids for the printing and binding must be enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed as follows: Bid of ——————, proposing to do the ——————— in class ————. The envelope thus sealed and endorsed must then be enclosed in another envelope and addressed to the secretary of state, Springfield, Illinois.
All bids must be filed not later than 6 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1890, and any bid or bids filed later than the time specified will not be considered.
The right is reserved to the commissioners, by provision of law, to reject any or all bids.

I. N. PEARSON, *Secretary of State*,
CHAS. W. PAVEY, *Auditor P. A.*,
CHARLES BECKER, *State Treasurer*,
GEORGE HUNT, *Attorney-General*,
Commissioners of state contracts.

PROPOSALS TO DO THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

----------, ILLINOIS,
----------, *189*--

To the Commissioners of State Contracts, Springfield, Illinois:

---- propose to do the public printing of the State of Illinois, for a period of two years from the first day of October, 1890, to the 30th day of September, 1892, as set forth in your advertisement inviting proposals for the same, dated July 2, 1890, at the following rates for the several classes mentioned:

Class.	Rule and Figure.	Plain.	Presswork.
First—For composition, per 1,000 ems			
For folding, stitching and trimming bills and resolutions per 100 pages, aggregate count			
For presswork, per 100 impressions			
Second—For composition per 1,000 ems			
For presswork, per 100 impressions			
Third—For printing, stitching, ruling, lining, indexing and binding of election registers, each			
Fourth—For composition, per 1,000 ems			
For ruling, per 100 sheets for each time the sheet necessarily passes through the machine			
For padding, per pad			
For presswork, per 100 impressions			

PROPOSAL TO DO STATE BINDING.

----------*1890.*

To the Commissioner of State Contracts, Springfield, Illinois:

---- respectfully submit the following proposal for binding the laws, journals, reports, and other documents constituting the public binding of the state of Illinois, as specified in your advertisement dated July 2, 1890, from the first day of October, 1890, to the thirtieth day of September, 1892, at the following prices, for each of the classes mentioned:
First class—per volume (irrespective of the number of pages therein),----------
Second class—per volume (irrespective of the number of pages therein),----------
Third class—per volume (irrespective of the number of pages),----------
Fourth class—per one hundred pages, aggregate count,----------
Fifth class—plain blank books, extra Russia bands,----------; plain Russia bands,----------; three-quarters binding----------; half binding----------
Blank books, printing headings and binding, extra Russia bands---------; plain Russia bands---------; three-quarters binding----------; half binding----------
Blank books, full pages, printing and binding, extra Russia bands--------; plain Russia bands ----------; three-quarters binding; half binding----------
For paging blank books, any size or style, each----------
For putting side title on blank books, any size or style of book, each----------
For indexing or alphabeting blank books, any size or style, each----------
For binding books for state library, per volume, library style----------; half roan----------; half morocco----------; full morocco----------; half calf----------; full calf----------
For binding in full law sheep, per volume----------

For binding geological and natural history reports, and similar work, per volume.....
For binding house and senate bills, English cloth, per volume.....
For binding the original journals of the house and senate, half binding, per volume.....
For folio binding, newspaper size, per volume.....
For cutting out pages, per hundred.....
For tipping in pages, plates, maps, etc., per hundred.....
The work to be equal, and conform in all respects to the samples shown in the office of the secretary of state.
An approved bond and a copy of this proposal have been filed with the governor.

Illinois seems to have its printing done at less total cost than any other large state.

OHIO.

This state has a supervisor of public printing who makes an annual report to the governor. Fiscal year ending Nov. 15, 1890, printing cost $28,882.59; cuts, maps, advertising, electrotyping and telephone service, $881.63. Total cost of binding, $86,080.21; whole number of volumes bound during year at *state bindery* was 1,606,500, an increase of 644,713 volumes. In cloth, 150,500, paper, 219,700; full law, 1,040; half law, 38,000; morocco, 1,075; large blank books, 155. An increase of 646,713 volumes with increased cost of only $187.17.

The bindery employed including the superintendent and foreman 40 persons of whom the majority were deaf and dumb. The report says: "I ha i no reason to make changes in this department because all persons connected with the bindery from superintendent down to common laborer, gave good satisfaction."

Sixty thousand copies of report of experimental station are printed and bound monthly.

"The State can only procure paper and other materials by contract lettings to the lowest bidder, and under the requirements of the constitution, the State must have all its printing done by contract." Opposes state publication of school books.

There is a tabulated statement showing number of copies, cost of printing, cost of paper and total cost of all the reports for the different departments, another showing same of blanks for each.

In paper contracts samples are required by law to be furnished by the secretary of state.

The Ohio law, is so full of merit I have inserted it complete without comment, its good features stand out on nearly every line.

OHIO CONTRACT PRICES FOR PRINTING.

Year.	1st class—Bills and calendars.		2d class—Senate and House journals.		3d class—Reports.		4th class—Laws.		5th class—Executive jobs.		6th class—German.		
	Per 1,000 ems.	Per token.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per token.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per token.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per token.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per quire.	Per 1,000 ems.	Per token.	Trans. 1,000 words.
	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.	C.
1888	15	6	25	20	22	18	27½	14½	9	2	27	22	48
1890	15¾	9 2-5	29 4-5	25¼	21	18	29	15	5	4	27	22	48
Difference	¾	1 2-5	4 4-5	5¼	1	0	1½	½	4	2	0	0	0

SUPERVISOR OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

SEC. 311. The governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint a supervisor of public printing, whose term of office is two years, who must be a practical printer, and who, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, must give bond, with sureties approved by the governor, to the state, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties; and the bond, with the oath of office and the approval of the governor indorsed thereon, shall be forthwith deposited with the secretary of state. [61 v. 11, §§ 4, 17.]

SEC. 312. Except as otherwise provided by law, *the secretary of state shall examine the proof-sheets of all printing done for the State, and see that they are correct, and that the work is executed in a suitable manner and pursuant to law;* and he shall prepare side notes for the general laws, and indexes for the laws and documents. All printing for the executive departments shall be ordered *through the supervisor*, and he shall see that the *full number of copies* ordered is *received from the printer* and *delivered to the proper department;* he shall audit all accounts for printing and binding, and keep a record of the cost of printing and binding, the amount of paper used, and the entire expense of each document or item; and a copy of each document shall be duly filed and preserved by him, with the cost indorsed upon it; he shall not have any interest in the contracts for printing. [61 v. 11, § 17; 64 v. 124, § 8; 59 v. 86, § 2; 76 v. 132, § 2.]

SEC. 313. He shall have charge of the printing and book binding establishment at the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, and, subject to the approval of the superintendent of that institution, the employment of the necessary teachers of these arts therein, one of printing and one of binding, each practically skilled in his particular branch, and competent and fitted to teach the inmates in these arts, selecting for this purpose, if practicable, educated mutes or persons having a knowledge of the sign language. The compensation of such teachers shall be fixed by the superintendent and supervisor, not exceeding the maximum authorized by law. [64 v. 124, § 2.]

SEC. 314. He shall provide the materials, implements, machinery, and fixtures necessary for the printing and binding departments, and have charge and control of the same; superintend the arrangement thereof, subject, however, to the concurrence of the trustees as to the space occupied; and he shall have the exclusive direction and management of the practical operation thereof in printing and binding as branches of the public service; but he shall so manage the business as to afford access and all proper facilities to the teachers in the discharge of their duties; and he shall keep detailed accounts of all materials, machinery, tools, and fixtures by him purchased, and the cost thereof, and of all work done and materials consumed therefor; and also cause to be made bills in duplicate of all items of the property so purchased, one of which he shall file and keep, and the other he shall certify as a voucher in behalf of the party from whom such purchase was made. [64 v. 124, §§ 3, 5.]

SEC. 315. He shall be entitled to receive from the secretary of state such quantities of paper provided by the state for public printing and binding as he may, from time to time, require, giving his receipts therefor; and, annually, on or before the first Monday of November, he shall account and settle therefor with the secretary of state; and for any of the paper so received, not so accounted for, he shall be charged the cost thereof and fifty per cent additional. [64 v. 124, § 6.]

SEC. 316. All bills for advertising under the laws of the state, the payment for which is from the state treasury, shall be audited by the supervisor, and approved by the commissioners of printing: A square shall be considered to be a space occupied by three hundred ems of plain, solid matter, and the prices allowed shall be the same per square as charged for other plain advertising in the paper inserting it, or as is fixed by law when a price is fixed; and no allowance shall be made for space occupied by unnecessary blank lines, or other device to increase the amount not required by good taste and the nature of the matter inserted. [59 v. 86, § 3.]

SEC. 317. He shall, annually, make a full report to the governor of the operations of his department, and a detailed exhibit of the receipts and expenditures. [64 v. 124, § 8; 61 v. 11, § 4.]

SEC. 318. The secretary of state, auditor of state, and attorney-general shall be ex-officio commissioners of public printing. [74 v. 70, §1.]

SEC. 319. The printing for the state shall be divided into five classes, *to be let in separate contracts* as follows: The printing of all bills for the two branches of the general assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as are ordered by the two branches, or either of them, to be printed in bill form, shall constitute the first class, and shall be let in one contract; the printing of the journals of the senate and house of representatives, and of such reports, communications, and other documents as enter into and make a part of the journals, shall constitute the second class, and shall be let in one contract; the printing of all reports and all communications and other documents ordered by the general assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the executive departments, to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the volumes of public documents, shall constitute the third class, and shall be let in one contract; the printing of the general and local laws and joint resolutions, shall constitute the fourth class, and shall be let in one contract; the printing of all blanks, circulars, and other work necessary for the use of the executive departments, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form, shall constitute the fifth class, and shall be let in one contract. [57 v. 88, § 2.]

SEC. 320. The commissioners of public printing shall, between the first day of June and the first day of August, biennially, beginning in the second year after the next preceding letting of the public printing, give notice, for the period of at least thirty days, in two or more newspapers printed in the city of Columbus, and two in each of the cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of state for executing the several classes of the public printing, in separate contracts, for the term of two years, from and after the first Monday of November next ensuing; *which proposals shall distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the five classes of printing, or such of them as are covered by the bid; the price per token for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third and fourth classes, and the price per quire for the presswork contained in the fifth class*, at which the bidder will undertake to do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals; and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, satisfactory to the commissioners of public printing, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to this chapter, of such class or classes of the state printing as may be awarded to him; and for the payment as liquidated damages by such bidder to the state of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder which the state may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract; the bond to be null and void if no contract be awarded to him. No bid unaccompanied by such bond shall be entertained by the commissioners of public printing. [57 v. 88, § 3.]

SEC. 321. The commissioners of public printing, or any two of them, shall, within two days after the expiration of the term for receiving proposals, as aforesaid, proceed to open all such proposals by them received, and they shall, on careful examination and computation, award the contract for each class of printing to the lowest responsible bidder therefor; but nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent the same person from becoming contractor for two or more classes of the printing if he be the lowest bidder therefor; and if two or more persons bid the same and the lowest price for any class or classes of the printing, the commissioners shall award the contract to such one or more of them as, in their opinion, will best subserve the interest of the state, *having reference, however, to a division of the work, as far as practicable, among the several lowest bidders, as aforesaid;* and if two or more bidders propose for the same contract, and the proposal of one be lower on composition and that of another lower on presswork, then the commissioners shall make a strict computation, based on the work of the same class of printing of the preceding year, and assign the contract for such class to the lowest aggregate bidder for such class, as appears by such computation; and all printing under this chapter must *be executed within the state*, and all appertaining to the *first* and *fifth classes must be executed in the city of Columbus*. The necessary expense of transportation of paper, proofs, or printed sheets, to and from Columbus, shall be defrayed by the contractor. [63 v. 190, § 4.]

SEC. 322. The bills, resolutions, and other matters specified in the first class of printing, shall be printed in folio foolscap form, with *small pica type*, each page to contain not less than thirty lines of solid matter of the usual length, with a great primer reglet only in each space between the lines; and in counting the composition upon the bills, resolutions, and other matters contained in the first class, the same shall be measured as solid small pica matter; every *necessary fraction of a page shall be counted as a full page*, but *no entire blank page can be counted or charged for*. [57 v. 88, § 5.]

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§ 320. A mandamus will not be granted at the suit of the lowest responsible bidder for public printing, to compel the commissioners of printing to award him the contract, where a contract has already, by mistake, been made with a higher bidder, when the amount of difference between the two bids is not shown, or the application has been unreasonably delayed, or when no good reason appears why a remedy was not sought, by injunction or otherwise, in an action jointly against the contractor and the commissioners. *State* v. *Com'rs of Printing*, 18 O. S. 386. See also, *State* v. *Com'rs of Hamilton Co.*, 20 O. S. 425.

SEC. 323. The journals of the two branches of the general assembly, specified in the second class, shall be printed in super-royal octavo form on neat *long primer type*, with at least *two thousand ems in a page*, without any unnecessary leads, blank or broken lines or pages. [57 v. 88, § 6.]

SEC. 324. The volumes of public documents and reports, communications, and other matters specified in the third class, shall be printed on the same kind of type, and the pages shall be of the same size as required for the journals in the preceding section; and so much of the *annual reports* of the officers of the executive departments, and of the superintendents of the public institutions, as contain the remarks of those officers, may *be single-leaded with leads not exceeding in thickness six-to-pica; the volumes of public documents shall contain nothing that is to be inserted in the laws and journals of the same year;* and the various reports, communications, and other documents inserted therein, shall follow each other in as close, compact order as is consistent with good workmanship, *without the intervention of unnecessary blanks or separate title or half-title pages; and the paging thereof shall be consecutive;* and at the conclusion there shall be an index, referring to the particular page at which each separate document commences; and in all cases where any document is printed in pamphlet form by order of the general assembly, or either branch thereof, by the contractor for the printing of the volumes of public documents, which is also inserted in the volume of public documents, and *in all cases where any such document is printed in pamphlet form by the contractor for the printing of the journals which is also printed in the journals, but one charge shall be made or allowed for the composition thereof.* [57 v. 88, § 7.]

SEC. 325. The laws specified in the fourth class shall be printed in super-royal octavo form, on good *long primer type*, the pages to be of the same size and form as those of the journals and documents specified in the two preceding sections, with marginal notes to the general laws in brevier type, similar to those heretofore inserted. [57 v. 88, § 8.]

SEC. 326. The printing for the executive departments, embraced in the fifth class, shall be executed in a style consistent with good workmanship, and with due reference to economy. In estimating the composition, all work in script type, or of which script is the chief kind used, shall be estimated as pica, *and measured by the surface actually covered, not by the size of the sheet used.* All open work, such as letter heads, blank deeds, and the like, shall be estimated in the same manner; but *no job shall be counted as less than one thousand ems.* All work in other than script type shall be estimated according to the type actually used; and *when different kinds are used in a single job, it may be measured and estimated proportionately for the different kinds used.* In estimating press work, in the fifth class, a quire shall be considered twenty-four impressions of a side, or a page, as the case may be, of twenty-four full sheets of such paper as the proper officer may furnish, with such matter as the printer is directed to put upon it; but no job of presswork shall be estimated at less than one quire. [57 v. 88, § 9.]

SEC. 327. In estimating the composition of all pamphlets, laws, journals and volumes of public documents, *every necessary fraction of a page shall be counted as a full page, but no entire blank page shall be counted or charged for;* and if in any branch of the printing tabular statements occur which it is impracticable to print on the ordinary sized pages the same shall be printed on tabular sheets of the necessary size, and the amount of composition on the same shall be ascertained by measuring the printed surface, and thereby ascertaining the number of ems. All figure work requiring additional justification in each line, and all rule work requiring the fitting in of rules, shall be allowed *one price and a half*, and for all rule and figure work *double* price for composition shall be allowed, the same to be ascertained by strict measurement and count; but *one charge* shall be made for the composition of all documents ordered to be printed by both branches of the general assembly, and *no charge or allowance* shall be made for composition when extra or additional copies are ordered to be printed. In estimating the presswork of pamphlets, laws, journals, and volumes of public documents, the token shall consist of *two hundred and fifty impressions of a form of sixteen pages*, or one hundred and twenty-five sheets of *double super-royal paper printed on both sides*, or two hundred and fifty sheets of the same printed on one side only; but if any document make less than sixteen pages, or if the last form of any document be not a full form of sixteen pages, the same shall be counted as a full form. [57 v. 88, § 10.]

SEC. 328. The secretary of state shall *give prompt notice* to each successful bidder that his proposals have been accepted. If, from death or other cause the successful bidder fails to execute his contract, or fails to execute the work embraced therein, with reasonable promptness and in a suitable manner, or if, for any cause, the contract has been set aside or abandoned, or the execution thereof temporarily suspended, the commissioners of public printing, or a majority of them, may enter into a contract with some other person to execute the work, having reference to the lowest price at which the same can be done with promptness and accuracy; and if the reletting of the work be in consequence of the misconduct or default of the contractor, written notice thereof, before such reletting, shall, if practicable, be given by the commissioners of public printing to such contractor. If the commissioners of public printing have reason to believe that at any letting of contract for printing the bidding therefor is unfair, fraudulent, or exorbitant, they shall, if they deem it for the interest of the state, set aside such bidding, and relet the work, in pursuance of sections *three hundred and twenty and three hundred and twenty-one;* and in the meantime they shall provide for the printing for the use of the state upon such terms and in such manner as they may deem most advantageous for the state; and the provisions of this section are in all respects applicable to the letting and reletting of the binding, and confer upon the commissioners of public printing and secretary of state the same powers in respect to the public binding as are conferred in respect to printing. [63 v. 190, § 11.]

SEC. 329. The commissioners of public printing shall, at the same time and in the same manner as is prescribed in section *three hundred and thirteen*, give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of state for the printing, in the German language, of all documents ordered to be printed in that language by the general assembly, or by either branch thereof, which proposals shall distinctly state the price per thousand ems for composition, the price per token for presswork, and the price per thousand words for the translation, at which the bidder is willing to perform the work, and the commissioners of public printing and the contractor for the German printing shall be governed by the same rules regarding the notices, the bonds, the contract, the execution of the work, and the expense of transporting copy, paper, proofs, and printed sheets, as specified in this chapter relative to the printing in the English language. [57 v. 88, § 12.]

SEC. 330. The commissioners of public printing shall provide for the necessary binding for the state in such manner as they deem best, and upon such terms as will be most advantageous to the state, for periods not exceeding one year; but before they award any contract for such binding the contractor or contractors must execute a bond, with two or more sufficient securities, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work specified in such contract; and the commissioners of public printing and the contractor or contractors for binding shall be governed by the same rules, so far as applicable, regarding the execution of the work, and the transportation of sheets and bound copies and documents, as specified herein relative to contracts for printing. [63 v. 190, § 12.]

SEC. 331. The *journals, executive documents*, and *laws* required to be printed and put up in book form, shall be bound in *half law binding*, and each journal and its appropriate appendix shall be bound in the same volume, unless, in the opinion of the commissioners of public printing, the same will make a volume too large for convenience, in which case each journal shall be bound separately, and the appendixes shall

be bound separately or together, as the commissioners direct. Counting, folding, stitching, and binding, include collating, drying, and pressing, and no charge shall be made for collating, drying, and pressing. [57 v. 88, §§ 14, 15.]

SEC. 332. The contractor for the printing of bills, resolutions, and other matter to be printed in bill form, shall promptly, and without delay, execute all orders of the general assembly, or either branch thereof, for the printing of all bills, resolutions and other matter; and all contractors under the provisions of this chapter shall, promptly, and without unnecessary delay, execute all orders to them issued by the general assembly, or either branch thereof, or the executive officers of the state; and the laws and volumes of public documents shall be delivered to the contractor for the folding, stitching, and binding, on the order of the secretary of state, within *thirty days* after the adjournment of the general assembly; and the journals of the two branches shall likewise be delivered within *ninety days* after the adjournment of the general assembly; and the contractor for folding, stitching, and binding shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, execute the folding, stitching, and binding, and deliver to the secretary of state the volumes bound, under the penalty of the forfeiture of his bond; but the commissioners of public printing, may, on good cause shown by any such contractor, extend the time, not exceeding *twenty* days, for executing his contract. [57 v. 88, § 16.]

SEC. 333. Each contractor for any class of the public printing shall file and preserve one copy of each document, or *other* matter, by him printed for the state, which he shall deliver to the supervisor of public printing, with his account for the same; in which account shall be specifically stated the various jobs performed, the number of copies of each job, the number of ems composition in each, the extra charge, if any, for rule, or figure, or rule and figure work, the number of tokens or quires of presswork in each, designating whether ordered by the senate, the house, or jointly by both, or by other officers, or agents of the state, together with the kind and quantity of paper used for each job. [57 v. 88, § 18.]

SEC. 334. Each contractor for the folding, stitching, covering, and binding, shall file and preserve one copy of every document, or other matter, by him folded, stitched, or bound, which he shall deliver, together with his account for the same, to the supervisor of public printing, which account shall specifically state each item, and the number of copies of each bill, phamplet, resolution, or document, folded, stitched, or covered, and the number of copies of laws, journals, and documents bound. [57 v. 88, § 19.]

SEC. 335. All accounts filed under the two preceding sections shall be carefully *examined* by the *supervisor of public printing* and *compared with the vouchers therefor*, and the *orders* for the same. If any errors be found in such account, by the supervisor, he shall *immediately correct them*, and *return it* to the *contractor who rendered* it; and when the account is finally corrected and adjusted, he shall certify the same to the commissioners of public printing, and on the indorsement of the same by them it shall be allowed and paid. [57 v. 88, § 20.]

SEC. 336. Each contractor for any branch of the state printing shall deliver over to the supervisor of public printing, or on his order to the proper contractor for binding, in good order, all copies of work ordered to be printed by the executive departments. The contractor for binding shall deliver all copies of documents bound by him to the proper department, or to the supervisor of public printing. [57 v. 88, § 21.]

SEC. 337. The paper for the state printing, aforesaid, shall be provided by the state; and the secretary of state shall, upon the requisition of the supervisor of public printing, from time to time, as the same may be needed, deliver over to each contractor suitable paper for the printing which he is required by his contract to do; he shall take and preserve, from each contractor, a receipt for all paper so delivered; *and at the annual settlement on or before the first* Monday in November, each contractor shall deliver to the secretary of state *all paper which has not been used in the state printing*; and if any such paper has been wasted or converted to any other use, the contractor to whom the same has been delivered shall be charged with the value thereof, together with the penalty of fifty per cent., and the amount shall be deducted from his account. [57 v. 88, § 22; 76 v. 182, § 27.]

SEC. 338. The secretary of state shall furnish a true and accurate copy of the laws, as they are demanded by the printer thereof; and the clerks of the respective branches of the general assembly shall each furnish to the printer, who is bound by his contract to print the same, copies of the journals, bills, reports, and other papers and documents, without unnecessary delay; and no contractor *shall be accountable for any delay occasioned by the want of such copy*. [57 v. 88, § 23.]

SEC. 339. In printing the journals of the senate and house of representatives, the clerk of the senate and the clerk of the house, of the respective sessions of the general assembly, shall prepare indexes to the printed and recorded journals of the senate and house, and attend to reading the proof-sheets of the same. [57 v. 88, § 24.]

SEC. 340. Any printing or binding required to be done for the state, not embraced in the foregoing provisions, shall be subject to the provisions of this chapter; and the commissioners of public printing may advertise for proposals therefor, and let the same, as aforesaid, whether provided for by law or resolution. [59 v. 86, § 1.]

SEC. 341. The commissioners of public printing shall so arrange, in letting contracts for public printing, folding, stitching and binding, that the agricultural reports of the state shall be complete and delivered to the secretary of state by the first of September in each year, and to be forwarded by him to each county for distribution.

SEC. 132. Annually, on or before the first day of August, the secretary of state shall ascertain and fix the amount and grades of all paper necessary for the printing of both branches of the general assembly and the state officers, and other public printing, for the period of *one* year from the first day of November. [70 v. 121, § 1.]

SEC. 133. When the amount and grades of paper be ascertained and fixed, as aforesaid, the secretary of state shall give notice, weekly, for four consecutive weeks, in three daily newspapers printed in, and of general circulation in, the state, immediately preceding the first Monday of September, setting forth that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary until twelve o'clock, noon, on the first Monday of September following, for furnishing such paper, and *the secretary* (on application being made) *shall furnish samples of the grades* of paper to be bid for. [70 v. 121, § 2.]

SEC. 134. The proposals *shall contain the price bid on each* sample, as furnished by the secretary of state, and on the first Monday of September the same shall be opened by the secretary, and the contract by him awarded *to the lowest bidder or bidders;* but if, in the opinion of *the secretary, it will be better to divide the contract and let a portion to one or more bidders, and the remaining portion to another bidder or bidders, he may do so.* [70 v. 121, § 3.]

SEC. 135. Each proposal shall be accompanied by a bond to the state, executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, satisfactory to the secretary of state, in the sum of forty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to law, of such contract or contracts, as may be adjudged to him, and for the payment as liquidated damages, by such bidder, to the state, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder which the state may be obliged to pay for such paper by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract; the bond to be void if no contract be awarded to him; and no bid unaccompanied by such bond shall be entertained by the secretary of state. [70 v. 121, § 4.]

SEC. 136. The bond or bonds on which the contract or contracts are awarded shall be filed and retained in the office of the secretary of state, and for any failure to comply with any of the conditions in the contract contained, the contractor may be prosecuted in the name of the state, on his bond, in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the amount of damages, when collected, shall be paid into the state treasury; and each person to whom a contract is awarded, and who neglects or refuses to comply with the conditions of his contract, shall forfeit and pay for every such neglect or refusal any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the state; and if such contractor fails to furnish the paper according to the terms of the contract awarded to him, the secretary of state shall advertise and re-let the contract for furnishing same, and may purchase the paper necessary for the use of the state until the contract is let. [70 v. 121, § 5.]

SEC. 137. Annually, on or before the first day of November, the secretary of state shall purchase, and cause to be delivered at his office, so much and such kinds of stationery and other articles as may be necessary for the use of the general assembly and state officers; and no person other than the secretary of state shall purchase any article for the use of the general assembly, or either branch thereof, unless directed so to do by joint resolution; the amount that may be necessary for the purchase of such stationery and other articles shall be drawn upon the order of the secretary of state. [70 v. 121, § 6.]

SEC. 138. The secretary of state, when he delivers to the sergeant-at-arms of either branch of the general assembly, or other officer entitled by law to receive the same, any stationery, books, blank-books, or other articles, shall take a receipt therefor, stating the amount and value thereof, and shall, in his annual report, give a statement of each class of stationery, blank-books, and other articles so delivered, the amount and value thereof, and to whom delivered; and the statement shall also contain an inventory of the amount of stationery, blank-books, and other articles on hand in his office on the 15th day of November, when his annual report is made out, and the amount and value of each class of stationery, blank-books, and other articles received by him in the preceding year, together with a list of the names of the persons from whom they where received. [70 v. 121, § 7.]

MISSOURI.

Stationery costs $5,999.22 per year.

LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC PRINTING.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

SECTION 1. That section 7367, of the revised statutes of 1889, be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following new section is enacted in lieu thereof:

SEC. 7367. The paper for the state printing aforesaid, and stationery for the use of the executive departments, shall be in the custody and under the control of the secretary of state, who is hereby required to keep an accurate account of his receipts and issue thereof, and he shall keep the books and records of the commissioners of the public printing, spreading therein the minutes of their various meetings, and full copies of all bills of paper or stationery purchased by the state. For this purpose he shall weigh and count articles as they come in, entering them in a stock-book kept for that purpose. He shall, from time to time, as the same may be needed, deliver over to each contractor suitable paper for the printing which said contractor is required by his contract to do, and he shall, before the issue of such paper, if necessary, cut it to such a size as may be fairly covered by different forms of type, so as to reduce the amount of presswork to a reasonable basis. He shall take and preserve from each contractor a receipt for all paper so delivered, and at the annual settlement, on or before the first day in July, each contractor shall deliver to the secretary of state all paper which has not been used in the state printing; and if any such paper shall have been wasted or converted to any other use, the contractor to whom the same shall have been delivered shall be charged with the value thereof, together with a penalty of fifty per cent, and the amount shall be deducted from his account: *Provided*, That it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of state to issue paper to the state contractor or contractors only upon requisitions for the exact amount needed for each separate job of work, as nearly as may be ascertained, and to take back into the general stock of the state such paper as may be left over after each job is completed. And as full compensation of his services as custodian and supervisor of the printing, paper and stationery of the state, the said secretary of state shall receive the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per annum.

Approved April 1, 1891.

SEC. 7345. COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC PRINTING, WHO TO BE.—The secretary of state, state auditor and register of lands shall be *ex officio* commissioners of the public printing, during their terms of office, respectively. (R. S. 1879, § 6592.)

SEC. 7346.—CLASSIFICATION OF STATE PRINTING.—The printing for the state shall be divided into three classes, to be let in separate contracts as follows: The printing of all bills in bill form for the two houses of the general assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form, the printing of all reports and all communications and other documents ordered by the general assembly, or either branch thereof, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form, shall constitute the first class, and shall be let in one contract. The printing of the journals of the senate and house of representatives, and of such reports, communications and other documents as enter into and make a part of the journals or the appendixes thereto, all reports and all communications and other documents ordered by the general assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the executive departments, to be printed in pamphlet form, together with the volumes of public documents, the printing of the general and local laws and joint resolutions, shall constitute the second class, and shall be let in one contract. The printing of all blanks, circulars and other work necessary for the use of the executive departments, other than such as shall be printed in pamphlet form, shall constitute the third class, and be let in one contract: *Provided*, That the general assembly, or either house thereof, may, by resolution, change the form of any printing that may be ordered by such house, and the class to which such form of printing shall belong shall determine the price to be paid therefor. (R. S. 1879, § 6593 amended, Laws 1883, p. 126.)

SEC. 7347. The commissioners of public printing shall, on or before the first day of July, 1896, and every six years thereafter, enter into a contract with some responsible person or persons for the printing of the several classes of matter required by the state, for the term of six years from and after the date of such contract. Said contracts shall be made separately for each class of the printing, and any one person may contract for executing all the different classes, or they may be awarded to different persons; said contracts shall distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the three classes of printing, the price per token for all press-work embraced in the second class, and the price per quire for the presswork contained in the first and third classes thereof: *Provided*, that said commissioners of printing shall make no contract at a higher rate than the following, to wit: for the first class work, twenty-five cents per thousand ems for composition, and five cents per quire for presswork of twenty-four impressions of a side or page; for second class work, forty-five cents per one

thousand ems for composition and forty cents per token for presswork; for third class work, twenty-five cents per thousand ems for composition and five cents per quire for presswork. The person or persons to whom said contracts are awarded shall enter into a bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of each of said contracts, pursuant to the terms thereof, and for the payment as liquidated damages by him to the state of any excess of cost over the amount specified in said contracts, which the state may be obliged to pay by reason of the failure of said person or persons to complete the contract. (R. S. 1879, § 6594. amended, Laws 1885, p. 219.)

SEC. 7348. All printing under this chapter must be executed within the state, and all appertaining to the first class must be executed at the place where the legislature shall hold its biennial sessions. The necessary expenses of the transportation of paper, proof or printed sheets, to and from Jefferson City shall be defrayed by the contractor. (R. S. 1879, § 6595, amended, Laws 1885, p. 219.)

SEC. 7349. KIND OF TYPE USED FOR FIRST CLASS PRINTING.—The bills, resolutions and other matter specified in the first class of printing shall be printed in small pica type, on like good paper, each page to contain not less than thirty lines of solid matter, of the usual length, with a great primer reglet only in each space between the lines; and in computing the composition upon the bills, resolutions and other matters contained in the first class, the same shall be measured as solid small pica matter, but no blank page shall be counted or charged for. (R. S. 1879, § 6596.)

SEC. 7350. REGULATIONS FOR SECOND CLASS.—The laws, journals and all other matters specified in the second class shall be executed with small pica type, in pages to contain two thousand ems, without any unnecessary leads, blanks, broken lines or pages. (R. S. 1879, § 6596.)

SEC. 7351. BUT ONE CHARGE FOR DOCUMENTS IN APPENDIX, ETC.—In all cases where any document is printed in pamphlet form, by order of the general assembly or either house thereof, by the contractor for the printing of the journals, which shall also be printed in the journals or appendix thereto, but one charge shall be made or allowed for the composition thereof. (R. S. 1879, § 6598.)

SEC. 7352. BREVIER TO BE USED, WHEN.—The rule and figure work, head notes and indexes, printed in the laws, journals and all other printing in book form, shall be in brevier type. (R. S. 1879, § 6599.)

SEC. 7353. REGULATIONS FOR PRINTING FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.—The printing for the executive departments, embraced in the third class, shall be executed in a style consistent with good workmanship, and with due reference to economy. In estimating the composition, all work shall be estimated as pica, and measured by the surface actually covered, and not by the size of the sheet used. All open work, such as letter heads, blank deeds and the like, shall be estimated in the same manner, but no job shall be counted as less than one thousand ems. All work in other than pica shall be estimated according to the type actually used: *Provided*, That when different kinds are used in a single job, it may be measured and estimated proportionately for the different kinds used. In estimating presswork in the third class, a quire shall be considered 24 impressions of a side or a page, as the case may be, of twenty-four full sheets of such paper as the proper officer may furnish, with such matter as the printer shall be directed to put upon it: *Provided*, That no job of presswork shall be estima ed at less than one quire. (R. S. 1879, § 6600.)

SEC. 7354. CHARGES FOR COMPOSITION OF LAWS, ETC.—In estimating the composition of all pamphlets, laws and journals, every necessary fraction of a page, and every necessary blank page, shall be counted or charged for as a full page; and if, in any branch of the printing, tabular statements occur, which it is impracticable to print on the ordinary sized pages, the same shall be printed on tabular sheets of the necessary size, and the amount of composition on the same shall be ascertained by measuring the printed surface, and thereby ascertaining the number of ems. All figure work requiring additional justification in each line shall be allowed one price and a half, and all rule work requiring the fitting in of rules shall be allowed double price. But one charge shall be made for the composition of all documents ordered to be printed by both branches of the general assembly. In estimating the presswork of the pamphlets, laws, journals and public documents, the token shall consist of two hundred and fifty impressions of a form of sixteen pages. (R. S. 1879, § 6601.)

SEC. 7355. STATE BINDING LET OUT, HOW.—The commissioners of printing shall provide for the necessary binding for the state in such manner as they may deem best, and upon such terms as shall be most advantageous to the state, for periods at no time exceeding one year. Before they shall award any contract for such binding, the contractor or contractors shall execute a bond with two or more sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the work specified in such contract, and the commissioners of printing and the contractor or contractors for binding shall be governed by the same rules, as far as applicable, regarding the execution of the work and the transportation of sheets and bound copies and documents, as specified in this chapter relating to contracts for printing. (R. S. 1879, § 6606.)

SEC. 7357. BINDING TO BE DONE, HOW.—The said binding of laws and joint resolutions of each session, the journals of each house, all reports or public documents ordered by the general assembly, governor or other state officer, all book work ordered by the general assembly, or other competent authority, the covering of all volumes and pamphlets ordered by the general assembly, shall be performed in a substantial manner and in the same style of execution as the said binding and covering has heretofore been done. (R. S. 1879, § 6604.)

SEC. 7358. NO EXTRA CHARGE ALLOWED FOR COLLATING, ETC.—The counting, folding, stitching and binding shall include the collating, drying and pressing, and no charge shall be made for collating, drying and pressing. (R. S. 1879, § 6605.)

SEC. 7362. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS.—The commissioners of printing shall examine the proof-sheets of all work executed under the provisions of this chapter, and see that they are correctly printed, and that all such work is executed in a suitable manner and in accordance with the requirements of this chapter. Said commissioners shall keep an accurate *account of all paper delivered* to the public printer or printers, and see that it is used properly and without unnecessary waste. All work to be executed for the executive departments shall be ordered through the commissioners of printing, and it shall be their duty to see that the full number of copies of each job ordered is received from the printer and delivered to the proper department. They shall audit all accounts for printing and binding executed under the provisions of this chapter, and they shall keep a record of the cost of printing and binding, the amount of paper used, and the entire expense of each document or item, and a copy of each document shall be duly filed and preserved by them, with the cost indorsed upon it. (R. S. 1879, § 6609.)

SEC. 7363. CONTRACTORS' ACCOUNTS TO SPECIFY WHAT.—Each contractor for any class of the public printing shall file and preserve one copy of each document or other matter by him printed for the state, which he shall deliver to the commissioners of printing, with his account for the same, in which account shall be specifically stated the various jobs performed, the number of copies of each job, the number of ems composition in each, the extra charge, if any, for rule or figure or rule and figure work, the number of tokens or quires of presswork in each, designating whether ordered by the senate, the house, or jointly by both, or by other officers or agents of the state, together with the kind and quantity of paper used for each job. (R. S. 1879, § 6610.)

SEC. 7364. FOR BINDING, WHAT.—Each contractor for the folding, stitching, covering and binding shall file and preserve one copy of every document or other matter by him folded, stitched or bound, which he shall deliver, together with his account for the same, to the commissioners of printing, which

account shall specifically state each item, as provided for in section 7357, and the number of copies of each bill, pamphlet, resolution or document folded, stitched or covered, and the number of copies of laws, journals and documents bound. (R. S. 1879, § 6611.)

SEC. 7365. SUCH ACCOUNTS TO BE AUDITED BY COMMISSIONERS.—All accounts filed under the two preceding sections shall be carefully examined by the commissioners of printing, and compared with the voucher therefor and the order for the same. If any error be found in such account by said commissioners they shall correct the same and return it to the contractor who rendered it, and when the account is corrected and adjusted and indorsed by said commissioners, or any two of them, the state auditor shall draw a warrant upon the treasury for the amount thereof, payable out of any moneys appropriated for that purpose. (R. S. 1879, § 6612.)

SEC. 7366. PRINTING FOR EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT TURNED OVER ON ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS.—Each contractor for any branch of the state printing shall deliver over to the commissioners, or on their order, to the proper bidder, in good order, all copies of work ordered to be printed by the executive departments. The bidder shall deliver all copies of documents bound by him under the provisions of this chapter to the proper department, or to the commissioners of printing, as specified in this chapter. (R. S. 1879, § 6613.)

SEC. 7367. PAPER FOR PRINTING TO BE FURNISHED BY WHOM.—The paper for the state printing aforesaid shall be provided by the state, and the secretary of state shall, from time to time, as the same may be needed, deliver over to each contractor suitable paper for the printing which he is required by his contract to do. He shall take and preserve from each contractor a receipt for all paper so delivered, and at the annual settlement on or before the first Monday in May, each contractor shall deliver to the secretary of state all paper which has not been used in the state printing, and if any such paper shall have been wasted or converted to any other use, the contractor to whom the same shall have been delivered shall be charged with the value thereof, together with a penalty of fifty per cent, and the amount shall be deducted from his account. (R. S. 1879, § 6614.)

SEC. 7370. REGULATION FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICES.—All notices now required to be published in the state paper by any law of this state, or which may be so required hereafter to be published, shall, after the provisions of this law take effect, be published as follows: The commissioners of printing shall, at the same time and in the same manner as in this chapter before provided, issue proposals and receive sealed bids, as hereinbefore provided, for the printing and publishing once in each week, in a public newspaper to be printed in the city of St. Louis, of all notices now by law required to be published in the state paper, at so much for each and every folio, consisting of one hundred words, contained in any such notice, and the commissioners of printing shall give and award the printing and publishing of all notices mentioned in this section to such person or persons as shall make the lowest bid for the same by the folio as aforesaid, and who shall execute good and sufficient security in a bond to the state of Missouri, to the satisfaction of said commissioners, for the faithful performance of such printing and publishing, and the publication of such notices by the person or persons in the newspaper to be published by him or them, shall have the same effect when given in evidence as has heretofore been given by law to notices published in the newspaper printed by the state printer, and the said person or persons to whom the printing of the notices provided for in this section shall be awarded shall charge and receive from the person or persons ordering the publication thereof, the prices stipulated in their contract with the state officer aforesaid, and no more. (R. S. 1879, § 6617.)

SEC. 7371. STATIONERY FOR GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ETC.—The commissioners of printing shall, at the same time and in the same manner as is provided in section 7347, give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of state for the paper for the state printing, for stationery for both branches of the general assembly, adjutant general's office, and for each and all of the executive departments, for the term of one year from the first day of July next ensuing. In said proposals shall be distinctly and specifically stated the price per ream for the paper for the state printing, the price per ream for legal cap, foolscap and the price per ream for all other paper, and the price per article, dozen, gross or quantity for all other articles of stationery required for the general assembly or either house thereof, and for the executive departments. Each proposal shall be accompanied by a bond executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties satisfactory to the commissioners of printing, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance pursuant to this chapter of his or their contract, and for the payment as liquidated damages by such bidder or bidders to the state, of any excesses or costs over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the state may be obliged to pay for such paper and stationery by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract. No bid unaccompanied by such bond shall be entertained by the commissioners of printing. If the commissioners of printing shall have reasons to believe that at any letting of contracts for paper or stationery the bidding therefor is unfair, fraudulent or exorbitant, they shall, if they deem it for the interest of the state, set aside said bidding and relet the contract, in pursuance of section 7347. In the meantime they shall provide for the paper for the state printing and for the stationery for the general assembly and the executive department. (R. S. 1879, § 6618.)

GEORGIA.

Secretary of state, comptroller general and treasurer are commissioners of public printing.

The following is a copy of prices at which the public printing is now done in this state:

ON THE LAWS.

For composition, 26 cents per 1,000 ems.

For paper, of No. 1 white, sized and super-calendered book, size 24x40 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream, 6 4-10 cents per pound.

For proof reading, make-up and putting to press, for each form of 16 pages, $2.75.

For presswork on book press with No. 1 book ink, costing not less than 75 cents per pound, 25 cents per token of 250 impressions for forms of 16 pages.

ON THE JOURNALS.

For composition, small pica type, per 1,000 ems, 27 cents.

For paper, No. 1, sized and super-calendered book size, 24x36, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream, per pound, 6 4-10 cents.

For proof reading, make-up and putting to press each form of 16 pages, $1.99.

For presswork per token of 250 impressions on book, 75 cents book ink, 16 page forms, 33 cents.

For folding 16 page forms, per thousand sheets 33 cents.

For stitching pamphlets:

1 section 2 holes per 100	2½c
2 " 3 holes, per 100	4½c
4 to 6 sections 3 holes, per 100	5½c
7 to 10 " 3 holes, per 100	6c
For stitching journals, from 30 to 60 sections, per 100	40 to 65c

For gathering pamphlets, for 2 sections, per 100	1½c
For 4 sections, per 100	4c
For 7 to 8 sections, per 100	7 to 10c
For gathering journals and laws, from 30 to 60 sections, per 100	40 to 65c
For pressing the laws and journals, from 30 to 60 sections of 16 pages, per 100	55 to 85c
For stabbing journals, reports and pamphlets, from 4 to 8 sections, per 100	3 to 6c
For stabbing from 20 to 50 sections, 5 holes, per 100	20 to 55c
For trimming pamphlets, from 1 to 4 sections, per 100	4c
From 7 to 10 sections, per 100	6c
For trimming journals, from 30 to 50 sections, per 100 copies	20 to 55c
For covering pamphlets, from 1 to 5 sections, per 100	4 to 8c
From 7 to 9 sections, per 100	9c
For sewing laws, from 20 to 30 sections, per book	3½ to 5c
For making cases for laws, No. 30 Davy's tar board, sheep-back and corners; sides best tea cover, 35 pounds 20x25 flat paper, per case	9c
For rounding and casing the laws, per copy	2½c
For ruling tax digests per ream	80c
For composition per 1,000 ems	26c
For make-up and putting to press each form	30c
For presswork, per token of 250 impressions	30c
For binding and labeling digests, per 100 copies	$3 50
For ruling wild land digests, per ream	65c
For composition, per 1,000 ems	26c
For make-up and putting to press each form	30c
For presswork, per token of 250 impressions	30c
For binding and labeling wild land digests, per 100 copies	$3 50
For blank books, extra Russia ends and bands, cap books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	50c
Demy books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	90c
Medium books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	95c
For double cap books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	95c
For imperial books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	95c
Fur super-royal books, 20 sheets to the quire, per quire	$1 00
For printed headings on all books from one line to six lines	90c to $140

CALIFORNIA.

California owns state printing office. Public printing, binding, paper, material, etc., for state institutions cost for fical year 1889, $126,247.89; for fical year 1890, $103,199.60. Report says: "Each successive year shows a great increase in the amount of state printing, consequent to some extent upon the additional public institutions inaugurated, upon the growth of the state, which enlarges the sphere or usefulness of all the departments and, I am sorry to say, upon the recklessness of some of the officials in ordering work performed at this office. I have endeavored to check this latter cause of expense, but have not succeeded as well as I could wish. The legislature should enact a law covering the matter."

ACTS RELATIVE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

The people of the state of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The office of superintendent of state printing is hereby created, and after the first day of December, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-five, all printing (except advertising), executed at the expense of the state, shall be done under his superintendence, in an office hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 2. The superintendent of state printing shall be appointed and commissioned by the governor of the state on or before the first Monday of September, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and shall hold office until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 3. No other person than a competent practical printer shall be appointed superintendent of state printing under the provisions of this act.

SEC. 4. The superintendent of state printing before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall give a good and sufficient bond to the people of the state of California, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the governor, for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

SEC. 5. The duties of the superintendent of state printing shall be as follows: He shall have the entire charge and superintendence of the state printing. He shall take charge of, and be responsible on his bond for all manuscripts and other matter which may be placed in his hands to be printed, engraved or lithographed, and shall cause the same to be promptly executed. He shall receive from the senate or assembly all matter, ordered by either house, to be printed and bound, or either printed or bound, and shall keep a record of the same, and of the order in which it may be received, and, when the work shall have been executed, he shall deliver the finished sheets or volumes to the office of the senate or assembly, or of any department authorized to receive them, whose receipts therefor shall be a sufficient voucher to the said superintendent of state printing for their delivery. He shall receive and promptly execute all orders for printing required to be done for the various state officers. He shall employ such compositors, pressmen, and assistants as the exigency of the work from time to time requires, and may at any time discharge such employés: *Provided*, That at no time shall he pay said compositors, pressmen, or assistants a higher rate of wages than is paid by employing printers in Sacramento. He shall at no time employ more compositors or assistants than the absolute necessities of the state printing may demand, and he shall not permit any other than state work to be done in the state printing office. The superintendent of state printing shall, on or before the first day of September of each year, make a report, in writing, to the governor, embracing a record of the complete transactions of his office.

SEC. 6. He shall not, during his continuance in office, have any interest, direct or indirect, in the publication of any newspaper or periodical, or in any printing of any kind, or in any binding, engraving or lithographing, or in any contract for furnishing paper or other printing stock or material connected with the state printing; and any violation of these provisions shall subject him, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, to imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than two years nor more than five years, and a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more than three thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. If the said superintendent of state printing shall corruptly collude with any person or persons furnishing paper or materials, or bidding therefor, or with any other person or persons, or have any secret understanding with him or them, by himself or through others, to defraud the State, or by which the state shall be defrauded or made to sustain a loss, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this

act, he shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction, forfeit his office, and be subject to imprisonment in the state prison for a term of not less than two years, and to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars nor more three thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. The governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, acting jointly as a board for such special purpose, are hereby authorized, empowered, and directed to provide for the superintendent of state printing, within convenient distance of the state capitol, and in the city of Sacramento, a suitable building wherein he may establish the state printing office; such building and the ground whereon it stands shall be the property of the state of California: *Provided*, The total cost of the building and the ground shall not exceed the sum of twelve thousand dollars.

SEC. 9. In July of each year the superintendent of state printing shall submit to the state board of examiners samples of the various kinds, sizes, and qualities of paper thal will probably be required in his office during the year commencing on the then next first Monday in October, an estimate of the probable quantity of each kind, size, and quality that will be so required. Upon being satisfied that the kinds, sizes, quantities, and qualities of paper so suggested will be required, they shall direct the superintendent of state printing to advertise for thirty days, in two daily newspapers published in the city of San Francisco, and one daily newspaper published in the city of Sacramento, for proposals to furnish such paper, or so much thereof as may be required during the year commencing as aforesaid, which bids shall be opened in his office at twelve o'clock m. on the day appointed, in the presence of the said superintendent and at least two of the state board of examiners; and the state board of examiners and the said superintendent of state printing shall constitute a board to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder. No bid shall be considered unless accompanied by a bond, with two or more sureties, in the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to the people of the state of California, conditioned that if the bidder receives the award of the contract he will, within thirty days, enter into bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the governor of the state, that he will faithfully perform the conditions of his contract: *Provided, however*, That such paper as may be required in the state printing office before the above mentioned contract goes into effect shall be furnished by the secretary of state. If all the bids opened shall be deemed too high by said board they may decline them, and advertise again. If the second set of bids are considered too high the said board may again decline them, and authorise the secretary of state to purchase said paper in open market. The prices paid by the secretary of state shall in no case be higher than the lowest price at which such paper was offered to be furnished by the bids so rejected.

SEC. 10. All ruling, folding, and folding and stitching, and binding required to be executed for the state, shall be done under the supervision of said superintendent. He shall advertise for thirty days in two daily newspapers published in the city of San Francisco, and one daily newspaper published in the city of Sacramento, specifying the character of the binding, folding, and stitching to be bid upon, for proposals to do all such folding, folding and stitching, ruling, and binding, all of which work shall be done in the city of Sacramento; and on the day appointed he shall, in the presence of the board of examiners, open the bids that may be received, and said superintendent of state printing and said board of examiners shall award said contract to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders thereof.

SEC. 11. The sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the state treasury, to be expended by the said superintendent, under the direction of the governor, secretary of state, and attorney-general, acting jointly, in the purchase of such printing materials and machinery as may be necessary for the execution, in the proper manner, of all the state printing.

SEC. 12. The sum of twelve thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any unappropriated money in the state treasury, to be expended by the governor, secretary of state, and attorney general, in the purchase of a lot and erection of a building to be used for the state printing office.

SEC. 13. The superintendent of state printing shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, payable monthly out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 14. The office of state printer is hereby abolished, and all acts or parts of acts conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 15. This act shall take effect on the first Monday of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five. But nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to interfere with the office of the state printer during the term for which the present incumbent is elected.

An act to provide for the fitting up and use of the governor's mansion as a state printing office and state armory.

[Approved March 30, 1874.]

The people of the State of California, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of state capital commissioners shall set apart such portions of the building known as the "governor's mansion" as may be deemed necessary for use as a "state printing office" and a "state armory," and are hereby authorized and empowered to make such changes and alterations in said building as may by them be deemed necessary for use for such purposes.

SEC. 2. The sum of eight thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of fitting up said building as a state armory. Said changes and alterations shall be made prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and all the armaments and munitions of every kind now or that may hereafter be in possession of the state armorer shall, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, be removed thereto.

SEC. 3. Said board of state capital commissioners are hereby authorized and empowered to use such portions of the sum of twelve thousand dollars, appropriated by section twelve of an act, entitled "An act to establish a state printing office, and to create the office of superintendent of state printing," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, as shall be found necessary for the fitting up of the portions of said building set apart for a "state printing office."

SEC. 4. The board of state capitol commissioners are hereby prohibited from expending any sum in excess of the appropriations herein specified, and any debts or liabilities contracted in excess of the sums herein named, for the purposes specified, shall be deemed null and void.

SEC. 5. The superintendent of state printing shall receive a salary of twenty-four hundred dollars per annum, payable monthly, out of any money in the general fund not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

EXTRACT FROM AN "ACT FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE STATE PRINTING OFFICE."

[Approved December 22, 1875.]

SEC. 8. The superintendent must report to the board of examiners, at each meeting of the board, the name of each employé in his office and the amount due him for labor; and if the board audit the same the controller must draw a warrant in favor of such employé for the amount due, and the audited account and the report of the superintendent shall be the voucher to the controller for all the warrants drawn therefor.

MINNESOTA.

For fiscal year ending July 24, 1889, total value of printing used was $68,791.21 and paper for same, $10,-187.17. For fiscal year 1890, total stationery, $1,236.91; printing, $14,237.91; paper used in printing, $6,292.27. Printing contract is let in five different classes annually to different contractors at rates established by law and contractors' discount. Stationery contract is let as a whole but almost as much is bought outside of contract. Claimed that new contract will reduce cost per year nearly $15,000 for legislative year. An excellent recommendation that the printing should be in the hands of an expert is copied entire.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

It is made the duty of this office to take charge of the public printing for the state. The law, which provides that all the public printing shall be let by contract, designates the state auditor, state treasurer and secretary of state to be the commissioners of printing, whose duties are defined by the law to advertise for bids, and to let the printing to the lowest bidder. The determination of the manner in which the printing shall be done, the examination in detail of all the expense bills for the same, the purchase of paper, and all the multifarious details of the superintendence of a large printing house are thrown upon this department. In the annual report of the secretary of state, for July 31, 1888, the attention of the legislature was called to the necessity of having the state printing orders placed *in the hands of an expert, before being given out to the contractors;* and during the session of the last legislature a bill was prepared and introduced, making such changes in the printing law as seemed to be to the interest of the state in economy and the proper control of the state printing. There was, however, no action on the same, beyond its reference to the proper committees. I respectfully call your attention to this matter, as one well worthy the attention of the legislature.

The printing commissioners, having failed to get a law authorizing the appointment of an *expert superintendent of printing*, and recognizing the absolute necessity for some additional supervision than could be given by the clerical force in the office of the secretary of state, unanimously agreed to enlarge the powers of the expert, so as to embrace the duties, which had been agreed upon by the joint legislative committees and the printing commissioners, which were summed up as follows: "Under the direction of the commissioners of printing, to have charge of all the printing and binding required to be done for the several departments of government; *to secure the proper orders for the same*, and to have the same properly executed according to law; to *keep a record of all* work *ordered* from the *several* contractors under the law, *and of all printing and binding ordered from any other parties;* to take charge of *all the paper purchased by the state*, and to keep account of the same; to *deliver to contractors all paper necessary* for the *various classes* of printing ordered; to examine and supervise *the work* of printing and binding *in progress;* and to see that it is executed with *due economy* to the state; to examine all accounts of printing and binding that may be presented, and to adjust the same in accordance with law and such rulings as may be determined by the commissioners." Since the 18th of October, 1889, the printing for the state has been under the charge of an expert, and the work has been done with a large saving to the state, in the aggregate.

KANSAS.

The report of Hon. Wm. Higgins, secretary of state of Kansas, is so full of good matter that I would like to quote liberally, but space forbids. Especially would I call attention to his criticism about useless and redundant matter. I could not repeat in better language the condition in the State of Michigan, especially the matter in heavy type quoted as it applies at present to bills received at the Board of State Auditors, and the same will apply to stationery bills.

In this report I find the expenditures for public printing detailed for each department, as in Michigan, only better, as it not only gives the cost of labor on each item but cost of material and total in parallel columns, and the printing is not separated and confused as with us, by intermittent statements of general allowance, etc.

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, total cost of labor, $123,539.74; for 1890, $56,075.56. Total cost of material, 1889, $31,338.15; for 1890, $16,594.40. For 2 years, cost of labor, $179,615.30; for 2 years, cost of material, $47,927.55.

The contract for paper and binder's material was let to a Chicago firm.

THE STATE PRINTING.

I wish to call your attention to the importance of amending or changing the law in regard to the state printing, so as to economize in the amount and cost of the printing. The prices authorized by law may not be excessive or out of reason, but the extravagant methods of placing unnecessary matter and duplicate statements in reports should be checked, and all reports and other matter for printing be *submitted to some authorized officer* before being placed in the hands of the state printer. This officer should have ample authority to *cull out all useless and redundant matter from the records*, and disapprove all unnecessary printing. Under the present system, the senate and house journals contain too much matter, and the cost of the legislative and all other printing can be reduced forty per cent below what the state is now paying. No state in the union obtains better work than Kansas, but it is of vital importance to the state and the people that some means be devised to *reduce the cost of public printing, by controlling and operating it upon business principles, instead of the extravagant system that has prevailed heretofore.*

The law says: "All public printing and binding shall be done under the general superintendence of the secretary of state. . . . Said secretary shall carefully examine all such work so delivered to him, and every bill presented for such work, and shall see that the work charged for has been done according to law." In my opinion, it was the intention of the law that all public printing should be submitted to the secretary of state before it went to the state printer, but the law has been construed otherwise by past administrations, and all printing matter has been sent direct to the state printer, *regardless of its necessity or cost to the state; hence, the first knowledge this office has that such work has been ordered and done, is when the state printer presents his bill with a sample of the work for approval and measurement, as the law directs. I have protested against this unbusinesslike method, but the old established order of doing the public printing has prevailed, and the want of a proper law to enforce my protests has compelled me to unwillingly acquiesce.* I earnestly hope that the next legislature will enact a law that will properly control the public printing, and reduce its cost to the state.

LEGISLATIVE SUPPLIES AND STATIONERY.

It may be proper for me to call your attention to the fact that there is no appropriation available with which to purchase supplies and stationery for the coming legislature, and it will be necessary after its organization to make some provision, by joint resolution or otherwise, to purchase these necessaries for legislative business. It will be impossible for this office to secure these supplies in advance of the meeting of the legislature. While this custom has been adopted heretofore, I do not wish to assume such

authority. The state is now indebted to the Kellam Stationery Company nearly $1,000 for supplies purchased in the winter of 1889. It has been the custom to pay such bills out of the stationery fund appropriated for the several departments of state, but when the present administration took charge it was held that there was no authority of law to pay such debts. Under the new order of business I am pleased to say that the appropriation made for stationery for the year 1889 was sufficient to meet the necessary demands of the various state departments, and a small surplus is left to be covered into the treasury, instead of having a debt of from $9,000 to $12,000 at the end of the fiscal year. This happy result I attribute entirely to the requisition system adopted when I first assumed charge of this office.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Printing, binding and stationery is bid on as a discount on a maximum rate established by law, on each item. The law contains many excellent things and is therefore printed entire and parts italicized.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

AN ACT providing for the public printing and binding, and for supplying stationery and printing paper for state use.

1. The auditor, treasurer and state superintendent of free schools shall be ex officio commissioners of public printing.

2. The commissioners of public printing shall, immediately upon the passage of this act, and every two years thereafter, during the first week in November, give notice in four newspapers printed within this state, for four weeks, that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the auditor until the thirtieth day after the publication of said notice, for the execution of the state printing and binding, and for supplying the state with stationery and printing paper, as hereinafter specified, for the term of two years from the second Wednesday of January next thereafter: *Provided*, that the first contracts made under this act shall expire on the second Wednesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; the work and paper to be delivered at the seat of government of the State: *Provided further*, That the printing ordered for the current use of the legislature shall be delivered to the house for which it may be ordered at the opening of its session on the day succeeding that upon which the order for said printing shall be made, unless otherwise ordered; and the proposal for executing said printing for the current use of the legislature shall include the folding and stitching of the same. Said proposals shall distinctly and specifically state the price at which the bidder will do the work per thousand ems for composition of all book and pamphlet printing for the state; including, also, the printing of all blanks, circulars and other work of like character; the price per page for all bills and other documents exclusive of reports of departments and institutions needed for the current use of the legislature; the price per token for all book and pamphlet presswork and the price per quire for the presswork of all blanks, circulars and other work of like character; the rate per quire for making blank books of record; the rate per hundred signatures for folding and stitching the laws, journals and other public documents; the rate per hundred signatures for binding the laws, journals and other books to be bound in hard covers; the rate per hundred signatures for binding with muslin backs and paper covers; the rate per hundred paper covers for pamphlets, including the composition, paper and pasting; the rate per hundred copies for arranging in suitable packages the laws, journals and court reports, and delivering them at the office of the secretary of state, for distribution by him. The proposals shall also state the price at which the bidder will do the work per quire for ruling the various grades of blanks for the use of the state, when but a single form is struck, and the price per quire for each additional form. Said proposals shall also state the price per pound for each class respectively, at which the bidder will furnish flat, record papers and all other stationery, and price per thousand at which he will furnish the envelopes needed for the use of the state, the book paper to be sized and calendered, and to be of such size, weight and quality as the said commissioners of printing shall approve; the flat paper, record paper and envelopes to be of such character and quality as the said commissioners of printing, prior to the letting, may prescribe. Each proposal shall be accompanied by a bond executed according to law by the bidder with at least two good and sufficient sureties residing in this state, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars for all state printing, the penal sum of two thousand dollars for all state binding, and the penal sum of five thousand dollars for furnishing paper, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contracts; and no bid unaccompanied by such bond shall be entertained by the commissioners of public printing.

3. The following rates for printing, folding, stitching and binding, and for paper and envelopes, shall be and are hereby fixed, as a maximum of prices therefor, and no bids at higher rates shall be received, entertained or accepted: For plain composition, sixty-five cents per thousand ems; for rule or figure work, one dollar per thousand ems; for rule and figure work, one dollar and thirty cents per thousand ems; for presswork, sixty-five cents per token, estimating two hundred and forty impressions as a token, and eight pages for each form, octavo size, *provided two hundred and forty impressions* shall constitute *a token*, except when the work ordered shall not amount to that many impressions, then any *less quantity shall be counted as a token*; for presswork, per quire, of all blanks, circulars and other work of like character, when printed on one side of a sheet of folio post or any larger sized paper, for the first quire, one dollar and seventy-five cents; for the balance of the first ream, fifty cents per quire and twenty-five cents per quire for every quire in excess of one ream. When printed on note, letter, cap, or any larger paper, less than folio post, for the first quire one dollar and thirty cents; for the balance of the first ream thirty cents per quire, and twenty cents per quire for every quire in excess of one ream: *Provided*, that *twenty-four impressions* or any *fractional excess* thereof shall constitute a quire; and when the work ordered shall not amount to that many impressions, *then any less number* shall be considered as a quire. For printing bills and other documents of not more than six pages, for the current use of the legislature, two dollars and twenty-five cents per page for two hundred and fifty copies, and for any additional copies that may be ordered nothing additional shall be charged except for presswork, and all bills and other documents exceeding six pages shall be estimated and paid for as book and pamphlet work. *For ruling folio* post, or any larger sized paper, single form, *twenty cents* per quire; each additional form fifteen cents per quire. For ruling note, letter, cap, or any other paper less than folio post, single form, ten cents per quire, each additional form, seven cents per quire.

4. For drying, pressing and folding by the printer no compensation shall be allowed to the contractor. For folding and stitching the laws, journals and other public documents, fifteen cents per hundred signatures; for binding full calf at the rate of one dollar per hundred signatures; sheep, eighty cents; for half binding, seventy-five cents; for muslin backs and paper covers, fifteen cents; for pamphlet binding in plain covers, two cents; for preparing the laws, journals and court reports for distribution, two dollars per hundred copies. For book paper, twenty-two cents per pound; for flat paper, thirty-two cents per pound; for record paper forty-five cents per pound; for envelopes, 6's or less, three dollars and fifty cents per thousand; 9's or less, six dollars per thousand; 14's or less, seven dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and one dollar and fifty cents per thousand for printing all envelopes ordered to be printed. For making

blank books of record, full bound, Russia ends, fronts and bands, cap size, one dollar and seventy-five cents per quire; demy, two dollars and twenty-five cents per quire; medium, two dollars and seventy-five cents per quire; royal, three dollars and twenty-five cents per quire; superroyal, four dollars per quire; imperial, five dollars and twenty-five cents per quire: *Provided*, That the paper used in books of record shall be of quality to be approved as aforesaid by the commissioners of printing, and of the following weights: cap, twenty pounds per ream; demy, thirty-two pounds; medium, forty pounds; royal, forty-two pounds; superroyal, fifty-two pounds; imperial sixty-six pounds; and that where such books are ordered the rates for making record books shall cover the whole cost including the price of paper.

5. The commissioners of public printing or any two of them, shall within two days after the expiration of the term for receiving proposals as aforesaid, proceed to open in public all such proposals by them received, and they shall award the contract for printing, binding, printing paper and stationery, to the lowest responsible bidder therefor. If two or more persons bid the same and the lowest price, the commissioners shall award the contract to such one of them as, in their opinion, will best subserve the interest of the state; and the successful bidder shall, if he desire, have twenty days after notice of acceptance of his bid in which to commence the printing or binding under said contract.

6. The bills for the two houses of the legislature, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form, shall be printed with long primer type, each page to measure in width not less than thirty-one ems, and in length not less than fifty-four ems of the text type with a long primer reglet in each space between the lines. In estimating this class of work no entire blank page shall be counted or charged for.

7. The journals of the two houses of the legislature, all reports, communications or other documents, except bills ordered by the legislature, or either branch thereof, executive documents, the laws and joint resolutions, and the reports of the decisions of the supreme court of appeals, shall be printed solid and without any reglet between the lines, except the captions or headings of the supreme court reports and laws, and shall be in size, style of printing and binding, in all respects equal to and uniform with the work of the same class heretofore executed for the state.

8. In estimating the composition for the printing of blanks, blank-books, circulars and other like work the face of the type only, excluding the space occupied by leads or other fillings, shall be measured.

9. In estimating the composition of all laws, journals, public documents and pamphlets, every fraction of a page shall be counted as a full page, but no entire blank page shall be counted or charged for. But one charge shall be made for the composition of all documents ordered to be printed by both branches of the legislature, and no charge or allowance shall be made for composition when extra or additional copies are ordered to be printed; but this rule shall only apply in the first instance to orders made, for the same document, on the same or succeeding day, by both branches of the legislature; and in the second instance to orders for additional copies which are made before the original order is filled. In estimating press-work, if any document makes less than eight pages, or if the last form is not a full form of eight pages, the same shall be counted as a full form, except where two or more documents ordered can be printed on the same form.

10. When a contract has been made by the commissioners of public printing, it shall be submitted to the governor, and with it shall be submitted also, for his examination, the bond which accompanied the proposal accepted, the accepted proposal itself and all competing proposals received by the commissioners. If the governor approve the contract thus submitted, he shall within two days after receiving the same, indorse the fact thereon, and transmit it to the auditor to be filed by him in the auditor's office. If the governor does not approve such contract, he shall within two days after receiving the same, notify the commissioners of the fact, and they shall proceed to re-let the contract, advertising for new proposals for such length of time as they may deem proper. The contract awarded under the re-letting herein provided for, shall take effect immediately or at such time as the commissioners shall direct (not to exceed twenty days after such award), upon the bond of the contractor or contractors being approved as sufficient by the attorney general. In case of his disapproval of the contract or bond, as aforesaid, the commissioners may make a temporary contract for said printing, binding, stationery and printing paper, at rates not exceeding those prescribed by law. Upon the contract being approved by the governor at the time of the original letting, or the bond being approved as sufficient by the attorney general, in case of a re-letting of the contract as herein provided, the auditor shall immediately notify the successful bidder that his contract or bond (as the case may be) has been approved. If from death or any other cause there is a failure on the part of the contractor or contractors to proceed with the execution of the contract, within twenty days after notice of the acceptance of his bid, the commissioners shall proceed to re-let the contract to the lowest responsible bidder, subject to the approval of the attorney general as to the sufficiency of the bond, in the manner hereinbefore provided. Any contract awarded for the contract period ending on the second Wednesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and disapproved before the passage of this act, may be re-let by the commissioners, as herein prescribed in cases of other disapprovals, and upon the approval of the bond by the attorney general.

11. *The secretary of state shall be the superintendent of public printing. He shall examine, estimate and determine the value of all work done by the contractor; and upon his estimate, accompanied by his offical certificate of their correctness, the bills for paper, printing and binding shall be paid, but no bill shall be paid unaccompanied by the certificate of the said officer that the work therein charged for has been done and delivered. No certificate of the said superintendent of public printing shall in any case be appended to accounts for work partially completed, nor shall any money be paid on any account for unfinished work or unfilled orders for paper.* In case of any disagreement between the contractor and superintendent as to the measurement or value of any work, the commissioners of printing shall immediately hear and determine the case. The decision shall be final, and the certificate of the superintendent shall be rendered in accordance therewith. The said superintendent shall see that the printing and binding be properly and promptly executed, and report any negligence on the part of the contractor to the commissioners of printing, who, for good cause, may transfer the work to others, holding the contractor and his sureties liable for any damage or additional cost that may be incurred by the state.

12. Contracts for paper, printing, binding and stationery may be annulled by the commissioners of public printing for failure or manifest inability of the contractors to comply therewith, especially in any one of the following instances: When the contractor for printing shall fail to supply the legislature with at least fifty separate pages of printed matter per day, should the current orders of the two houses require that amount; when he shall fail to print the acts and deliver them to the person authorized to receive them, within forty days after the adjournment of the legislature; or where the binder shall fail to bind them within thirty days after they are delivered to him: *Provided*, that no failure of the clerk to furnish the index or side notes shall, of itself, justify an abrogation of the contract; when the printer shall fail to print the journal of the two houses within two months after the adjournment of the legislature, or where the binder shall fail to bind them within four months after such adjournment: *Provided*, that no failure of the clerk to furnish his indexes promptly shall operate to the prejudice of either contractor, nor shall any failure on the part of the printer operate to the prejudice of the binder; when the printer shall fail to print and the binder to bind the reports of departments and institutions by the fifteenth day of January: *Provided*, that the copy of the treasurer's report be placed in the printer's hands by the fifteenth

of October; the copy of the reports of institutions by the first of November, and the copy of the other reports by the twentieth of November preceding the fifteenth day of January, as aforesaid: *And provided further*, that the binder shall not be held responsible for the delay of the printer; when the contractor for paper shall deliver to the state any class of paper that may fall below the requirements of this act, or of the commissioners of public printing. The annulling of the contract under any of the conditions above set forth shall render a contractor and his sureties liable to the state for any damages that may be incurred thereby.

13. The superintendent of the state printing shall file with the auditor at the time of rendering his estimate therefor a copy of each item of book, pamphlet or job work executed by the contractor. The actual number of ems or tokens in all work required to be so measured and estimated, shall be certified by the said superintendent as just and correct before the auditor shall audit the same. And at least once in every six months, at such times as shall be designated by the said commissioners, the said superintendent shall make to said commissioners a report, in writing, of all books, documents, paper, envelopes, and all other articles and materials delivered to him by the contractor, together with the amount (and to whom) issued, used, worked up, lost, destroyed or in any manner disposed of by him; and also a detailed statement of the amount of all such articles and materials remaining on hand at the date of said report, which report and statement shall be sustained by the affidavit of said superintendent, and said reports shall be filed in the auditor's office.

14. The clerk of the house of delegates shall superintend the printing of the laws and all matter directed by law to be printed therewith; also the journal of the house and all printing ordered by the house, or by joint order or resolution of the two houses; and the clerk of the senate shall superintend the printing of the journal of the senate and all printing ordered by the senate. If any such printing or any other printing or binding required by the state be not properly and promptly executed, or if any paper or stationery contracted for be not properly and promptly delivered, the failure thereof shall be forthwith reported by the superintendent to the commissioners of public printing, and with the approval of said commissioners others may be employed to do the work or any part thereof, or furnish the paper or stationery or any part thereof, and should such printing, binding, paper or stationery exceed in cost the contract price, then the contractors for the public printing, binding, printing paper or stationery, shall be liable to the state upon their bonds for such excess of cost.

15. Except as provided in the previous section, *all officers* of the state authorized to procure paper or stationery, or to have any printing or binding done at the expense of the state, are required to have the same done by the contractor or contractors for the public printing, binding and stationery, *upon requisition made through the superintendent of public printing*, who is hereby *authorized to order the same from the said contractor* or contractors, and *if he fail to do so the commissioners* of public printing shall order the same; and no money shall be paid out of the treasury for paper, stationery, printing, or binding done in contravention of this section.

16. The contractor or contractors for public printing and binding shall print and bind two hundred and fifty copies of the journal of the house of delegates, and the same number of the journal of the senate, in octavo form, and they shall be substantially and in a workmanlike manner half bound and delivered to the secretary of state; and the said secretary shall cause the same to be delivered as follows: One of each to each member of the legislature, one to every clerk of the county court in the state, and the remainder as the governor may direct.

17. The printer shall print in octavo form and the binder shall bind two thousand five hundred copies of the acts and joint resolutions of each session of the legislature, with the index and other matter directed by law to be published therewith; which shall be substantially and in a workmanlike manner half bound, if the number of pages in each copy exceed one hundred and fifty, but otherwise done up neatly in pamphet form with paper covers, and in either case delivered to the secretary of state.

18. The contractor for the public printing shall print in octavo form five hundred copies of every bill or other document which may be directed to be printed, by the rules of either branch of the legislature, or by special order, two hundred and fifty of which shall be reserved by the contractor to be bound with the journal of the house ordering the same. The remaining bills and documents so printed shall be delivered as follows: Sixty copies of each bill or document to the clerk of the senate for the use of that branch, and one hundred and ninety copies to the clerk of the house for the use of that branch. The contractor for printing shall receipt to the superintendent of public printing for all paper received of him, to the clerk of the house or senate for copies of all acts, journals, indexes, or side notes delivered to him for printing; and the binder shall give the contractor for printing a receipt for all acts, journals, or other documents deliverered to him for binding, the date of the delivery in either case to be explicitly stated in the receipt.

19. The bills for the work to be done as aforesaid, for the senate and house of delegates shall, when such work is done, be so certified by the clerks of those houses respectively to the superintendent of printing. The work hereafter done for the executive department, including reports thereof, shall, when done, be so certified to the superintendent of printing by the officer authorized by law to order the same. *The printing and stationery necessary for the public institutions of the State shall be procured by the executive officers of said institutions by requisition upon the superintendent of public printing approved by the governor.*

21. All *bills* for public printing, except the school department, shall be *paid out* of the *appropriation* for public printing.

22. The commissioners are required to receive separate bids for the printing, binding, and printing paper, including stationery. The contract shall be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for the same, respectively, unless there is a responsible bid for the whole which is less than the aggregate amount of the lowest separate bids, in which case the contract shall be awarded to such lowest bidder for the whole. The superintendent of public printing shall at all times *keep on hand thirty days' supply* of stationery and printing paper.

23. *All printing* paper and *stationery* must be delivered to the superintendent of printing, who *shall have charge of the same*, and *issue it as needed.*

24. This act shall be in force from and after its passage.

25. All contractors for executing the public printing or binding, or furnishing the stationery for the use of the state, shall present their bills or accounts, for payment thereof, to the officer whose duty it is to certify the same. Every item for which a charge is made, shall be distinctly and separately stated in said bill or account. If the charge be for composition, the name or character of the document, the number of pages, the number of ems in each page, the aggregate number of ems, the price per thousand ems, and the aggregate price for the whole composition of each document, shall be distinctly stated in separate columns. If the charge be for presswork on bills, journals, books or pamphlets, the number of impressions, the number of tokens, the price per token, and aggregate price charged, each shall be distinctly stated in separate columns; and if the charge be for presswork, for extra copies of bills, journals, or other documents of less than six pages, printed for the current use of the legislature, the number of impressions, and the number of tokens required to print such extra copies, shall also be stated; and in

all cases when the number of pages of the document printed be less than sixteen pages, the contractor shall present with his account a printed copy thereof, *folded, but neither cut nor stitched.* If the charge be for presswork or blanks, circulars or other work of like character, the date or character thereof, the number of quires, the price per quire, and the aggregate charge therefor, shall be distinctly stated in separate columns. In all cases the bill or account of the contractor shall be accompanied by a copy of the work executed, and verified by the affidavit of the contractor. Every officer ordering printing to be done, shall forthwith report the same to the superintendent of public printing, stating the day upon which the "copy" was delivered to the printer.

26. Any contractor mentioned in the foregoing section, who shall falsely swear to the correctness of any bill or account aforesaid, *shall be guilty of perjury and punished accordingly*, and shall moreover be liable upon his bond for any money he may have unlawfully drawn from the treasury. *Any officer who shall willfully or fraudulently falsely certify any such bill or account for payment, or willfully make any other false certificate in relation thereto, shall be guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly, and shall moreover be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense. Any officer failing to perform any duty required by this act, or the act hereby amended, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than twenty, nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense.* Any officer or other person authorized to order or procure printing, binding or stationery for the use of, or at the expense of the state, who shall order or procure the same contrary to the laws of the state, passed since the twenty-second day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and any officer who shall certify the same for payment, or shall pay the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars for each offense. [Chapter 16, Code 1887.]

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING.

Description and character of the work bid for.	Maximum rate allowed by law.		Rate bid.	
	$	Cts.	$	Cts.
Composition.				
Plain ..... per 1000 ems		65		
Rule or figure work, or work requiring double justification, one measurement only permitted ..... per 1000 ems	1	00		
Rule and figure work, only one measurement permitted ..... per 1000 ems	1	30		
Correcting house and senate journal and making up same to be printed in book form ..... per page				
In estimating the composition of all laws, journals, public documents and pamphlets, every fraction of a page shall be counted as a full page, but no entire blank page shall be counted or charged for.				
But one charge shall be made for the composition of all documents ordered to be printed by both branches of the legislature and no charge or allowance shall be made for composition when extra or additional copies are ordered to be printed; but this rule shall only apply, in the first instance, to orders made for the same document on the same or succeding day, by both branches of the legislature, and in the second instance, to orders for additional copies which are made before the original order is filled.				
Presswork.				
Book and pamphlet work ..... per token		65		
NOTE.—(240) two hundred and forty impressions shall constitute a token, except when the work ordered shall not amount to that many impressions, than any less quantity shall be counted as a token; and eight pages, octavo size, shall constitute a form.				
NOTE.—(24) twenty-four impressions, or any fractional excess thereof, shall constitute a quire, and when the work ordered shall not amount to that many impression, then any less number shall be considered as a quire.				
NOTE—No additional charge will be allowed for additional copies ordered, except for presswork.				
NOTE—If said bills, etc., exceed six pages they are to be estimated and paid for as book and pamphlet work.				
NOTE—In estimating presswork, if any documents make less than eight pages, or if the last form is not a full form of eight pages, the same shall be counted as a full form except when two or more documents ordered, can be printed on the same form.				

WISCONSIN.

From the biennial report of the secretary of state, commissioners of public printing and superintendent of public property for the fiscal term ending Sept. 30, 1890, a most excellent book, full of statistical information of value to the people of that state or for comparison with others I glean the following:

	1889.
Cost of printing for legislature	$8,827 46
25,000 copies blue book, including cost of cuts and freight on same	25,095 64

FOR SUNDRY PURPOSES.

	1889.	1890.
Printing (not included above)	$36,245 09	$21,358 27
Postage	6,364 00	5,407 39
Paper	4,215 20	14,902 65
Stationery	4,519 48	2,940 88
Gas	4,196 89	6,057 37
Fuel	11,986 52	816 83
Expressage	2,580 53	2,497 76
Veterinary surgeon	3,906 68	3,460 47

	1889.	1890.
Glandered horses slaughtered	1,642 99	1,612 61
Game warden	3,723 02	3,357 95
Fish warden	2,175 00	2,500 00
Publishing laws in state journal	4,150 50	----------
Publishing general laws	38,000 00	200 00
Publishing private and local laws	1,351 20	4 20
Maintaining insane in county hospitals	199,866 26	183,351 95
Publishing and advertising	689 50	577 05

I have copied thus extensively as the statistics of a sister state so close and with interests so nearly allied to ours as to make them of interest and profit, much of great value must of course be omitted here. I notice an itemized table of "Labor about Capitol." Their "general fund" embraces all the revenue of the state applicable to the payment of the ordinary expenses of the state government."

As with the general government so in this state, estimates are prepared and submitted to the legislature of the state and appropriations made for the detailed items accordingly. Notice to paper dealers was published in Chicago Tribune and Inter Ocean indicating that they desire competition from dealers outside the state. Detailed statements of general fund disbursements are given for each department for salaries, permanent appropriations, legislative expenses, charitable and penal institutions, clerk hire, labor about capitol, transient laborers, incidental expenses, printing, postage, paper, stationery, gas, fuel, militia, expressage, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The secretary of state, state treasurer, and attorney general constitute the commissioners of public printing. They report cost of publishing and advertising laws, sales, etc., for two years at $46,583.31.

The cost of printing required by the state in all its departments, including reports, blanks, etc., at $57,603.36 or a grand total including legislative and blue book, $91,555.56.

A detailed statement of the cost of each job, together with a specimen of each is filed with the secretary of state, and kept open for inspection.

The paper during two years cost $21,399.32. Maximum rates of printing are established by law and the contract price is 55 per centum discount. A new contract has just been let at 56½ per centum discount.

Report of commissioners of public printing.

	Maximum rates.	Contract price.
COMPOSITION PER 1,000 EMS.		
Plain	$0.60	$0.27
Figure work	.90	.40.50
Rule and figure work	1.20	.54
PRESSWORK.		
Per token 250 impressions	.60	.27
FOLDING.		
Per 100 sections of 16 pages	.10	.04.50
STITCHING, TRIMMING AND COVERING PAMPHLETS.		
Per 100 copies	1.25	.56.25
BINDING, INCLUDING STOCK PER VOLUME.		
In paste-board, 16mo., or 12mo.	.35	.15.75
In cloth, 16mo., or 12mo.	.45	.20.25
In full sheepskin, 16mo., or 12 mo.	.80	.36
In full calfskin, 16mo., or 12mo.	1.25	.56.25
In Turkey morocco, 16mo., or 12mo.	2.25	1.01.25
Flat cap or cap, half binding, sheep back	3.00	1.35
Flat cap or cap, Russian ends and bands	6.00	2.70
Medium or folio post, half binding, sheep back	5.00	2.25
Medium or folio post, full sheep	9.00	4.05
Medium or folio post, Russian ends and bands	10.50	4.72.50
Medium or folio post, extra Russia ends and bands	12.00	5.40
Medium or folio post, full Russia	18.00	8.10
BINDING BLANK BOOKS, PER QUIRE INCLUDING RULING AND STOCK FOR BINDING.		
Flat cap, half binding, sheep back	.70	.31.15
Flat cap, full sheep	.90	.40.50
Flat cap, Russia ends and bands	1.00	.45
Flat cap, extra Russia ends and bands	1.25	.56.25
Folio post, half binding, sheep back	1.00	.45
Folio post, Russia ends and bands	1.50	.67.50
Medium, half binding, sheep back	1.25	.56.25
Medium, Russia ends and bands	1.75	.78.75
Medium, extra Russia ends and bands	2.00	.90
Medium, full Russia	3.00	1.35
Superroyal, Russia ends and bands	2.00	.90
Superroyal, extra Russia ends and bands	2.25	1.01.25
Superroyal, full Russia	3.50	1.57.50
Paging, extra per volume	1.00	.45
Indexing, extra per quire	.25	.11.25
Each numbering	----------	.50
Canvas cover	----------	1.50
RULING.		
Blanks, per quire	.10	.04.50

Paper bids were received from eight firms, five from out of the state and contract was let to the lowest bidders, Fowler & Harper, Chicago. Detailed statement of paper purchased, consumed and on hand is given.

The superintendent of public property makes a report, giving estimate of value of all personal property owned by the state in detail. He also receives and distributes the books and pamphlets and reports, 48,182 documents of all kinds received and 82,429 distributed for fiscal year ending October 1, 1889. Coal for two years is stored and paid for. He also gives a detailed statement of each item of stationery purchased and total value distributed to each department. Further space cannot be given this state.

WYOMING.

LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC PRINTING.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

SECTION 1. After the thirty-first day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the price to be paid by the state for printing and binding shall not exceed the following rates, to wit:

First—Bills, resolutions and other matter that may be ordered to be printed by the legislature, or either branch thereof, in bill form, shall be printed on S. and S. C. book paper, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, in long primer or small pica type, each page to contain not less than twenty-five lines of matter of thirty seven "ems" pica to the line, and the lines shall be successively numbered, with a double small pica slug or reglet between the lines, the heading not to occupy a greater space than one-eighth of a page of foolscap.

The maximum price to be paid for this class of printing shall be two dollars and twenty-five cents per page, in lots of one hundred and fifty copies or less, which shall include paper, stitching or binding if required. No blank page shall be counted or charged for.

Second—The journals of the senate and house of representatives, the session laws, all reports, communications and other documents that may be ordered to be printed in book form by the legislature, or either branch thereof, shall be printed and paid for as follows, to wit:

They shall be printed on what is known as book paper, weighing not less than forty pounds to the ream, in long primer or small pica type, set solid, without unnecessary blanks, broken pages or paragraphs, and the price to be paid therefor shall not exceed seventy-five cents per thousand "ems" for composition; the work to be measured in all cases as plain work; side notes measured separately in the laws according to the type in which they are set, the head notes to be considered only as a part of the page and not to be measured separately. Presswork, sixty cents per token; token to consist of two hundred and forty impressions of eight pages each; and, in measuring, each fraction of a token exceeding one-half shall be counted as a full token, and each fraction of a token less than one-half shall be counted as one-half a token. For rule and figure and tabular composition on book work, fifty per cent in addition to the above price for composition shall be allowed.

Third—Paper at fair market prices, counting only what is actually used.

Fourth—For binding in pamphlet form, folding, stitching and covers included, three to ten cents per copy, according to size.

Fifth—For folding and stitching or sewing book work, one-half cent per section of sixteen pages.

Sixth—For binding book work in pasteboard, covered with paper, leather backs and corners, lettered on back, in addition to folding and stitching, thirty-five cents per volume.

Seventh—For binding book work in sheep, gilt lettered titles on back, in addition to folding and stitching, seventy-five cents per volume.

Eighth—For printed letter heads on twelve pound paper, five dollars per thousand.

Ninth—For printed envelopes, number six to six and one-half XX, full government, four dollars per thousand.

Tenth—For printed envelopes, number eight to ten, XX, full government, five dollars and fifty cents per thousand.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall be authorized to employ a practical printer to assist in measuring all state printing, whose compensation shall not exceed in any one year the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The public printing and binding shall be done under the general direction of the secretary of state, and all such matters, when completed, shall be delivered to him. Said secretary shall carefully examine all such work so delivered to him, and every bill presented for any such work, and shall see that the work charged for has been done according to law. No bill or claim shall at any time be audited or allowed for, or on account of any uncompleted job or work, nor until the entire job or work charged for shall be finished and delivered, in all respects as required by law.

When any book, pamphlet, blank report, or job of any kind shall be completed and delivered, the party or parties executing the same shall make out and deliver to the secretary of state in duplicate, a bill therefor, stating what the book work or job is, and specifying particularly by items everything charged for in such bill, grouping the items by classes and giving the price and amount charged for each item, and the aggregate amount charged for such job or work, and the number of copies thereof printed and delivered.

SEC. 4. The secretary of state shall, sixty days immediately preceding each biennial session of the state legislature, advertise for four weeks successively, in two daily papers in the state, one of which shall be at the seat of government, two insertions each week, inviting sealed proposals for doing all printing and binding required by the state legislature for the two succeeding years. Such bids shall specify at what prices the bidder will perform the work and furnish the material, and the bidder to whom the contract shall be awarded shall perform all legislative work within the state of Wyoming.

The secretary of state shall, in such advertisement, when necessary, call for bids to provide furniture, stationery, fuel, light and other articles required by the legislative and executive departments of the state and the supreme court for the two years succeeding the first day of January next, after such advertisement.

SEC. 5. The advertisement shall require specifications in such bids as follows, to wit:

The price of composition per thousand "ems."

The price per token of presswork.

The price per quire of all paper used, specifying the size, weight and quality thereof, and the price of stitching and binding the same, and such other specifications as the secretary may deem best or requisite in the premises.

SEC. 6. All bids shall be delivered at the office of the secretary of state, indorsed "proposals for printing," "proposals for fuel," "proposals for stationery," or proposals for other articles, as the case may be, and shall be and remain sealed up until the hour specified in the advertisement for such letting, for opening the same, and no bid shall be received by said secretary after said hour.

The secretary of state shall not consider a bid which is not accompanied by a sufficient guarantee that the person making the same will, if successful, execute the necessary bond for the fulfillment of his contract. Said contract and bond shall be subject to the approval of the governor and state treasurer.

SEC. 7. At the hour specified for opening said bids, the secretary of state, in the presence of the state auditor, and in the absence of the auditor, in the presence of the governor, and all such bidders as may choose to attend, shall open the same and proceed to determine who is the lowest responsible bidder for each class thereof, and after due examination and the determination of the same, said secretary shall immediately notify said lowest bidder of his appointment to execute the work, who thereupon, within five days after receiving the said notice, shall execute a bond to the people of the state in double the sum of the amount of his contract, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties assigned him, which bond shall be approved by the governor and treasurer as aforesaid, and deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

[Chapter 99.—Providing for the classification and government of state printing.]

An act governing state printing and prescribing compensation therefore and the manner of awarding contracts for the same.

Be it enacted by the legislature of the state of South Dakota:

SECTION 1. CLASSIFICATION.—The printing for the state of South Dakota is hereby divided into five classes as follows:

FIRST CLASS. Printing and binding all bills for the two houses of the legislature and such resolutions, petitions and memorials as are required to be printed for daily use of the legislative assembly.

SECOND CLASS. Printing and binding the journals of the two houses of the legislature and such reports, communications and other documents as enter into and make up the journals.

THIRD CLASS. Printing and binding of reports of state offices, of penal and charitable, educational and other public institutions and other documents ordered by the legislature, together with the executive documents and legislative manuel.

FOURTH CLASS. Printing and binding general laws and joint resolutions, revised codes and supreme court reports.

FIFTH CLASS. Printing of circulars and blanks for state officers and all other printed matter not in pamphlet form and not included in the foregoing classes.

SEC. 2. COMPENSATION.—That the compensation shall not exceed the following rates for public printing in the state of South Dakota, to-wit: For composition sixty cents per one thousand ems of solid matter. For presswork twenty-five cents per hundred impressions of eight pages each for book work, and fifteen cents per hundred impressions for job work. For binding in pamphlet form with printed cover fifteen cents per volume of one hundred pages or less; for each additional one hundred pages or less five cents per volume. For binding in full sheep per volume of one hundred pages or less seventy-five cents per volume; for each additional one hundred pages or less fifteen cents per volume. For binding in paper sides with leather backs and corners fifty cents per volume of one hundred pages or less, for each additional one hundred pages or less fifteen cents per volume. For binding work of the first class fifty cents per hundred complete copies. For book paper used in state printing, twelve cents per pound. For flat paper used and required in the various classes, not to exceed the wholesale price to dealers with twenty-five per cent advance thereon.

SEC. 3. COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC PRINTING.—The secretary of state shall be *ex officio* commissioner of public printing and he shall have general supervision of all state printing, measuring the work and adjusting all accounts with contractors in compliance with law and regulations adopted by him.

SEC. 4. DUTIES OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC PRINTING.—It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of public printing to advertise for bids on or before July 1, of each year, in such papers as he may deem necessary, not exceeding four, for the execution of the several classes of state printing and binding, in separate contracts as specified in section 1 of this act, for the term of one year. He shall provide a schedule for the use of contractors, and adopt such rules and regulations as shall appear best for the state. He shall determine the kind of paper to be used, the size and style of type, the style of binding and the manner of adjusting all such accounts. He shall award separate contracts for each class of printing described herein, but such contracts shall not be awarded to contractors outside of the state of South Dakota. Said commissioner may reject any and all bids and re-advertise for proposals, but it is made his duty to accept the lowest responsible bid consistent with good work and subject to the rules and regulations prescribed. He shall also require a bond from each contractor in twice the amount for which the contract is awarded and shall approve all bills found to be correct and in accordance with law, and upon presentation of said accounts so approved to the state auditor, he shall issue his warrant to the person or persons entitled to receive the same.

SEC. 5. COMMISSIONER TO SUBMIT ESTIMATE.—On the assembling of the legislature at any regular session thereof, or as soon thereafter as possible the commissioner of public printing shall submit to that body an estimate of the probable cost of the printing for the ensuing two years.

SEC. 6. COMMISSIONER MUST NOT BE A PARTY TO CONTRACT.—The commissioner of public printing is hereby prohibited from becoming a party to any contract for printing for the state directly or indirectly, and any violation of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor and punishable by a fine of not less than two hundred nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

Approved March 9, 1891.

WASHINGTON.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
Olympia, September 10, 1891.

Mr. W. H. S. Wood, Clerk Board of State Auditors, Lansing, Michigan:

DEAR SIR—Replying to your request for information, I have to say that this state does not own or manage its state printing office. We have a state printer, who is allowed fixed rates of compensation for printing and binding, as per extracts from our law, which I inclose to you herewith. The state printer furnishes his own plant for printing and binding.

At the last biennial session of the legislature $40,000 was appropriated to cover cost of public printing for the state for two years, and this appropriation will probably be exhausted by the expiration of that time. We purchase stationery annually, by contract, upon specific bids, furnishing samples of the

different kinds required. Thus far the successful bidder has been awarded a contract in each case covering all the stationery required. We let another contract for binding materials. Orders for state printing are sent to the public printer upon requisitions through the office of the secretary of state, who is superintendent of public printing, and charged with the duty of auditing all bills for same, preserving samples of work and keeping a register of expenditures in this line. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
ALLEN WEIR,
Secretary of State.

Extract from an act of the legislature of the state of Washington, approved February 19th, 1890, entitled "An act to provide for the state printing and binding, fixing the compensation of the state printer, prescribing his duties, and to provide for the purchase of printing and binding materials, and declaring an emergency:"

SECTION 1. All printing and binding shall be done under the general superintendence of the secretary of state; and all such matters, when completed, except such printing as shall be done in a newspaper and such books as are required by law to be delivered to some other public officer, shall be delivered to the secretary of state. Said secretary shall carefully examine all such work so delivered to him, and every bill presented for such work, and shall see that the work charged for has been done according to law. No bill or claim shall at any time be audited or allowed for or on account of any uncompleted job or work, nor until the entire job or work charged for shall be finished and delivered in all respects as required by law. When any book, pamphlet, blank, report or job of any kind shall be completed and delivered, the state printer shall make out and deliver to the secretary of state, in duplicate, a bill therefor, stating what the book, work or job is, when the copy therefor was received by him, and when the same was finished and delivered, and specifying particularly, by items, everything charged for in such bill, grouping the items by classes, as hereinafter designated, and giving the prices and amount charged for each item, and the aggregate amount charged for such job or work, and the number of copies or quires thereof printed and delivered. One copy of such bill shall be attached to a copy of the book, job or work therein mentioned, and the same shall remain on file and of record in the office of the secretary of state. No bill shall cover more than one book, report, blank or job of any kind. All bills shall be numbered, and the secretary of state shall record all bills in numberical order in a book prepared and ruled for such purpose, and so ruled that he can enter in red ink, opposite the amount charged by the state printer for any item, the amount allowed by the secretary of state as auditor for such item; and the amount so audited and allowed, if less than the amount claimed in said bill, shall, in all cases, be so entered by such secretary. Immediately after the record of any bill, the secretary of state shall enter in such book the date of the filing of the bill, and the amount by him audited and allowed thereon; and he shall designate on duplicate of said bill such item or items as he shall disallow in whole or in part, and shall certify thereon to the auditor of state the amount by him allowed on such bill, and re-deliver said duplicate to the state printer. On presentation of such certified duplicate to the auditor of state, such officer shall issue a warrant therefor on the state treasury, payable out of any funds appropriated for that purpose. The auditor of state, if requested so to do, may include in one warrant the aggregate of any number of bills as audited and certified by the secretary of state, when such bills are payable out of the same fund. Separate bills for all printing or advertising mentioned in section 3 of this act shall be made out in duplicate, designating the printing or advertising charged for, the rate and the number of insertions, and date or dates thereof; and a copy of such publication or advertisement, cut from such newspaper, shall be attached to each copy of the bill therefor. Such duplicate bills shall be verified by the affidavit of the publisher, or foreman of the publisher, of the newspaper in which printing was done or advertisement was published; and one copy of such duplicate bill shall be filed and recorded and audited by the secretary of state in the manner hereinbefore provided for other bills for public printing and binding: *Provided*, That in recording such bills, the copy of the advertisement or publication cut from such newspaper and attached to the bill shall not be transcribed or recorded. The secretary of state shall make similar endorsements and certificates on the duplicates of such bills, as hereinbefore required for other duplicate bills, and the auditor of state shall issue warrants for the amounts due thereon, as in other cases.

SEC. 2. All the public printing shall be done in a neat, substantial and workmanlike manner; and shall be promptly performed and delivered so that the public business shall not be delayed nor the public interests permitted to suffer from any failure to have the work done in proper time.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of establishing and providing for the payment of the state printer for his services, the public printing shall be divided into the following classes, and be paid for as herein stated: *First class*—Bills, resolutions and other matters that may be ordered to be printed by the legislature, or either branch thereof, in bill form, shall constitute the first class, and shall be printed on half sheet flat cap paper, weighing not less than twelve pounds to the ream, in small pica type, each page to contain not less than forty-four lines of solid matter of the usual length, and the lines shall be successively numbered, with a nonpareil slug between the lines; and in measuring the composition upon bills the same shall be measured as solid matter and every necessary fraction of a page shall be measured as a full page, but no blank page shall be counted or paid for. The price to be paid for composition in this class of printing shall be sixty cents per one thousand ems; for presswork, per token, fifty cents. *Second class*—The second class shall consist of the journals of the senate and house of representatives, and shall be printed and paid for as follows, towit: They shall be printed on what is known as book paper, weighing not less than forty pounds to the ream, and they shall be printed in "superroyal octavo" form on long primer type, with a six-to-pica lead between the lines, without unnecessary blanks, broken pages or paragraphs; the blanks between the proceedings of each day and between the different sessions of the same day, not to exceed four pica lines, the pages to be four by seven inches in size, and the printer shall be paid seventy-five cents per one thousand ems for the composition in said journals, and shall be paid for presswork forty-five cents per token, a token to consist of two hundred and fifty impressions of eight pages each; and in measuring, each fraction of a token less than one-half shall be counted as one-half a token, and each fraction of a token exceeding one-half shall be counted as a full token. The general style and arrangement of the legislative journals of 1887, as modified by this act, shall be followed in the printing of the journals hereafter; but in the house and senate messages, so much as relates to any one bill or resolution shall constitute and be made a separate paragraph. In all cases, whether under this or any other class of printing, where the edition or run of any book or work shall exceed three thousand copies, the price for presswork shall be forty-five cents per token of eight pages each, and no more. *Third class*—The printing of all reports, communications, and all other documents that may be ordered to be printed in book form by the legislature, or either branch thereof, except such as enter into and make a part of either journal, together with the volume of public documents, and all reports and other things specified in this class, shall be printed in the same kind of type and on the same kind of paper, and the pages to be of the same size, and printed and leaded as specified in the second class, and shall be paid for the same as in the second class. *Fourth class*—The printing of the session laws shall constitute the fourth class, and shall be printed in royal octavo form, on good, small pica type, the pages to be of the same size and form as the session laws published by the state of Kansas in 1887, with similar marginal notes, and shall be on book

paper weighing not less than fifty pounds to the ream. Presswork shall be paid for at the rate fixed for the second class, composition at the rate of eighty cents per one thousand ems, and marginal notes shall be measured in the type in which notes are set, separate from the body of the page. Reprints of session laws, when authorized by law, shall be done and paid for as of this class of printing. The laws and joint resolutions of each session shall be substantially full bound in sheep in one volume and lettered. *Fifth class*—The printing of the reports of the supreme court shall constitute the fifth class, and the report shall be printed in all respects in style and workmanship like the Kansas supreme court reports, on paper weighing not less than sixty pounds to the ream, and the state printer shall be paid for composition eighty cents per thousand ems, and for each indented note, twenty cents; and presswork as is provided for payment for presswork in the second class. The supreme court reports shall be bound in good law sheep, with double backs, and in a substantial and workmanlike manner. *Sixth class*—The sixth class of printing shall consist in the printing of all blanks and circulars necessary for the use of the respective state officers, and the state printer shall be paid for the same, for presswork per token, fifty cents, for composition, sixty cents per thousand ems: *Provided*, That all job work set in type not larger than pica shall be measured in the type in which the job is set, and all job work set in type larger than pica shall be charged for as time work. *Seventh class*—All printing ordered to be done in a newspaper shall constitute the seventh class, and shall be printed in nonpareil type, and shall be set up solid, and shall be paid for at the rate of fifty cents per square of two hundred and fifty ems for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents per square for each subsequent insertion. For folding, stitching, sewing, trimming, covering, binding and finishing of all books and pamphlets that now are, or by law shall hereafter be, ordered to be folded and stitched, or folded, stitched, covered and trimmed, or folded, stitched, trimmed, bound and finished, the state printer shall be paid as follows: For folding one hundred copies of any pamphlet or book, for every sixteen pages or fractional part thereof, per hundred, twenty cents; for stitching, covering, and trimming, per one hundred copies, for pamphlets containing from sixteen to one hundred pages, seventy-five cents per hundred; for pamphlets containing from one hundred to two hundred pages, ninety-five cents per one hundred; for pamphlets containing from two hundred to five hundred pages, one dollar and fifteen cents per hundred; and for pamphlets containing from five hundred to one thousand pages, one dollar and thirty-five cents per hundred. For sewing and trimming books, per one hundred copies: For books containing one hundred pages or less, two dollars and fifty cents; for books containing from one hundred to two hundred pages, five dollars; for books containing from two hundred to five hundred pages, seven dollars and fifty cents; for books containing from five hundred to one thousand pages, ten dollars. He shall be paid for binding and finishing in half sheep and full muslin, per book of one hundred pages or less, fifteen cents; from one hundred to two hundred pages, twenty cents; from two hundred to five hundred pages, twenty-five cents; from five hundred to one thousand pages, thirty cents; for binding and finishing in full sheep, he shall be paid per book as follows: Two hundred pages or less, twenty-five cents; from two hundred to five hundred pages, thirty cents; from five hundred to one thousand pages, thirty-five cents. And all work executed under this section shall be executed in a good, substantial and workmanlike manner.

SEC. 4. For all rule and figure work of more than one and less than three columns to the page, with or without rules, the state printer shall receive fifty per cent more for composition than the prices allowed under this act for plain work; and for all such work embracing three or more columns to the page, with or without rules, he shall be allowed one hundred per cent more than for plain work; but no table shall be unnecessarily set open or "fatted," nor shall there be any unnecessary pages in imposing tables or schedules.

SEC. 5. The state printer shall, on the first day of April of each year, make estimates for paper and binding materials to be used in the public printing, and shall advertise in two of the most widely circulated papers in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, California, and in this state, for sealed bids for furnishing such paper and binding material at the state printing house; and, at the time and place named in such advertisement, such sealed bids shall be opened by the secretary of state in the presence of the state printer and the auditor of state; and the contract to furnish such paper and binding materials shall be awarded, by the secretary of state, to the the lowest responsible bidder or bidders at such bidding: *Provided*, That before such state printer shall receive such paper and binding materials, he shall be satisfied that such paper and binding materials are in all respects up to the standard required by law; and such paper and binding materials shall be paid for out of the state treasury upon vouchers sworn to by the person furnishing such material, or by persons in their behalf having a knowledge of the facts, and certified by the state printer to be correct, each voucher being filed, as in other cases, with the auditor of state, and warrants drawn by that officer on the state treasury. Upon receipt of such paper and binding material by the state printer, as herein contemplated, he shall certify the fact to the secretary of state, with an invoice of the items in detail corresponding with the contract to furnish such paper and binding materials, and the secretary of state shall thereupon charge the state printer with such material and their contract value. When the state printer presents bills for payment to the secretary of state, under section three of this act, he is hereby authorized to add to such bills ten per centum of the paper and binding materials used in the work for which pay is demanded in said bills, to cover waste and losses; and the secretary of state shall allow the same, if found by him to be correct, and the secretary of state shall thereupon credit the state printer with the quantity of paper and binding materials found in said bill.

MICHIGAN.

In our state the constitution and laws (see appendix A) require that the Board of State Auditors advertise for bids for printing, binding, paper, stationery, and fuel, and that the contracts be let to the lowest bidders, and that bidders shall give a guarantee bond that they will take the contract, if awarded them, and bond themselves to do the work according to contract. Further than this action is left to the discretion of the board.

Our printing and binding is not classified into four or five different classes. We have no legal maximum rates on which bidders can make a discount, thus enabling us to know who is the lowest bidder immediately as in other states. We have no legal form of contract as in Massachusetts. Instead, we have four or five different grades for composition and presswork, also alterations and briefs, but our great thorn in the flesh are the blanks. Specimen blanks are collected from all the departments, and arranged. Under the old contract 819 blanks came under 58 different sample grades at different prices per first hundred, and per hundred after the first hundred. These blanks had become mixed. There were none under sample 7, while there were 45 loose specimens which had become detached from their proper sample. I had these samples fastened in a large book made for the purpose of easy comparison, with blanks of each job sent in with bills.

On account of the mixture, loss and incongruity of these samples, it was deemed best to collect a new set, which I arranged under five divisions: 1st, those printed on one side only; 2d, printed on both sides; 3d, ruled on one side; 4th, ruled on one side with printing on back; 5th, ruled on both sides.

I found afterwards that it was impossible for the different offices to furnish me an estimate of the number of orders and amount required. They referred me to past reports. But as the reports in most cases gave no title to the blank, the bills reading blanks sample so and so, reference to past reports were of little aid. As the blanks were re-arranged under different numbers than before it was of little use to try to compare samples of different contracts, for under one sample number there may be 6 specimens, under the next 50, while many of the blanks have nothing on them to determine from what office they came. This accounts for the long, tedious and unsatisfactory attempt to tabulate and decide who is the cheaper bidder, and for this reason the variation by which the successful bidder claimed he was $12,000.00 cheaper, the clerk estimated it at $6,000.00, and the opposing bidder conceded $1,500.00.

The composition and presswork is the bulk of the work and cost, about 4-5, as will be seen by reference to the reports.

The old samples for blanks contained the following specimens to each number, as I found them:

Sample.	Specimens.	Sample.	Specimens.	Sample.	Specimens.	Sample.	Specimens.
1	1	16	22	31	3	46	7
2	6	17	18	32	5	47	7
3	4	18	22	33	1	48	4
4	2	19	4	34	4	49	6
5	1	20	36	35	14	50	7
6	40	21	37	36	13	51	1
7	0	22	17	37	8	52	2
8	70	23	6	38	4	53	9
9	67	24	1	39	5	54	7
10	7	25	3	40	9	55	15
11	8	26	3	41	8	56	1
12	7	27	1	42	2	57	2
13	82	28	20	43	17	58	1
14	2	29	1	44	7	Loose	45
15	95	30	12	45	10	Total	819

The new arrangement of blanks is as follows:

Item.	No. of Specimens.	Item.	No. of Specimens.	Item.	No. of Specimens.	Item.	No. of Specimens.
8	44	24	15	41	7	60	12
9	11	25	16	42	3	61	2
10	4	26	24	43	11	62	17
11	8	27	43	44	10	63	13
12	2	28	11	45	12	64	7
13	70	29	40	46	26	65	10
14	67	30	16	47	7	66	9
15	20	31	14	48	3	67	19
16	5	32	7	49	6	68	10
17	12	33	3	50	5	69	19
18	10	34	2	53	11	70	3
19	2	35	20	54	43	71	6
20	10	36	10	55	14	72	13
21	6	37	10	56	7	73	1
22	3	38	8	57	13	74	1
23	6	39	5	58	8	77	2
23½	6	40	7	59	3	Total	870

The Board of State Auditors in this State corresponds to the commissioners of contracts, commissioners of printing, etc., in other states. Each office here is independent in ordering and receiving. No central head here can scrutinize copy and cut out redundant matter. Accounts are certified sometimes, I fear, with carelessness. We have no law requiring accounts to be sworn to and making it perjury if false. We have no law making a false or careless certification a misdemeanor as in West Virginia. We have no printing expert to examine accounts or direct work. Our state printer is a successful bidder. He is not elected by the legislature as in New Hampshire, or by the people as in California, Oregon, and Nevada. We do not own a printing plant as does Texas, California and Nevada. We do not have our binding done at saving of cost and benefit to humanity at the Deaf and Dumb School as in Ohio, or possibly in Iowa. We do not teach the unfortunate a good trade at a margin of profit as does Texas with both her printing and binding at the Deaf and Dumb school.

I regret that lack of time, space, and ability prevents more than a cursory comparison with other states. That I must leave to those whose special province it is to legislate and influence legislation. But it is to be hoped that this as an initiatory to better things may justify the expense attending these few extra pages of appendix, and now close, thanking the board for the privilege granted, with a short outline of certification required on various accounts.

The report of 1892 will not need an appendix containing the laws as there will be no legislature in session, neither will it require an appendix containing proposals and bids as there will be none.

As soon as the contracts are all drawn and bonds filed, the stationery samples checked and filed, the new price list compiled, and a duplicate set of blanks arranged for the next contract, I see nothing to disturb the regular work of this office, unless the bounty claims should be returned from the Adjutant General's office. So far that office has been unable to certify to this a single claim coming under the call of Feb. 1, 1864, entitled to bounty. Since January 5 I have given my undivided attention to this office,

day and evenings when necessary, without a single absence. Accounts have been examined as closely as time and physical ability would permit. It is estimated that there were 1,000 business calls at this office during June, and the same in July. This rush is over. We will try for even better work and results, and at all events if any error has crept in at any time it is open for investigation, for the effort has been to have all business clear, clean and without concealment.

W. H. S. WOOD,
Clerk Board of State Auditors.

CERTIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS.

Miscellaneous accounts, as express, postage, telegraph, telephone, stationery, binding, blanks are certified to as correct by state officer, deputy or chief clerk.

Personal traveling expense accounts are certified or sworn to by party making them.

Members of boards of state institutions, chairman of board certifies that the within account was ordered certified as correct by the board.

Transportation of children to state public school, sworn to. Also superintendent of said school certifies receipt of child.

Return of children from state public school, sworn to and return certified by superintendent of state public school.

Conveying children to reform school or industrial home, sworn to. Receipt of child certified by superintendent. County agent of board of correction and charities certifies that service was performed under his direction.

Care of juvenile offenders, sworn to, and if done by direction of superintendent of reform school, or state public school, or industrial home, so certified by said superintendent.

Transfer of insane to asylum for insane criminals, sworn to. Receipt of insane person acknowledged by medical superintendent, certified as rendered under his direction by warden or superintendent of institution from which sent.

Indigent insane in Wayne county asylum, certified as correct by medical superintendent and superintendent of poor, and by board of corrections and charities, that they were well treated.

Prosecuting attorneys in supreme court case, sworn to and certified to by attorney general.

State trespass agent, sworn to and certified to as correct by commissioner of the state land office.

Board of visitors to educational institutions, certified to by chairman of state board of education.

Mechanical engineer, certified to by commissioner of railroads.

State reporter, certified to.

Supreme court reports, alterations in are certified to by state reporter.

Commissioner of banking department, certified to by governor.

Bank examiner, certified to by commissioner of banking.

Committees to arrange farmers' institutes, certified to by state board of agriculture.

Agent of state public school, certified by board of control and sworn to.

Agent reform school, " " " "

Treasurer Michigan mining school, certified by board of control.

State veterinarian, certified to by live stock sanitary commission.

Burial of diseased horses or cows, certified by live stock sanitary commission.

Labor and material at state capitol, certified by the engineer and superintendent.

Examination by judge of probate as to sanity of convicts, certificate of same.

Post mortem on body of dead convicts, certificate of justice of the peace or coroner.

Board and care of female prisoners at the Detroit house of correction, sworn to by superintendent.

Members of most boards get expenses and $3.00 per diem. Regents and the board of agriculture no per diem.

County agents $3.00 a day or $3.00 a case and expenses, but not over $100.00 per year fees, except in Wayne, Kent, Saginaw, Bay and Ingham counties, where it is $200.00.

Conveying to reform school or industrial home, $3.00 per day and expenses. To the state public school, only expenses.

State trespass agent and state veterinarian, $5.00 per day and expenses.

ERRATA.

Page 158. "May 28," 1st line strike out.
Page 488. For "errornerous" read "erroneous." For "seperate" read "separate."
Page 489. Insert "over" before "two and under four columns," in eighth line.
Page 490. For "some channel" read "same channel."

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SUPERINTENDENT.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF STATE CAPITOL,
Lansing, September 14, 1891.

The duties of the engineer and superintendent of state property are too multifarious to give minute details, but they consist in the entire charge and oversight of the state property in Lansing, and the steam plant at the capitol. The sewerage, water and heating apparatus, the electrical appliances, and general repairs of all buildings come under his immediate supervision and control. The weighing of coal and ice, the measurement of lumber, the purchase of paint, oils and plumbers' supplies, the washing of towels and distribution of the same, with soap and other janitor supplies, must all be taken cognizance of by him.

The force of mechanics and laborers, watchmen and janitors, report to him for direction as to their duties.

The keeping of the lawn, the cleaning of gutters, repairs of sidewalks, and grading of state property are also matters claiming his attention.

He must watch the water supply, that it is sufficient to keep the elevator running and the sewers flooded, and must also be sure that the elevator is at all times safe. He has charge of the keys to every room and desk and case, and must know that all are safely locked outside of office hours, and that the night watchmen are looking after the state property with vigilance and security.

The painting, the calcimining, the graining, the cleaning, the carpentering, the blacksmithing, the plumbing all command attention.

When the legislature is in session the senate chamber and legislative hall must be properly ventilated and heated, and at the close of the session the same must be cleaned and put in order for the following session, and when opened for special meetings of any character he must see that they are in proper condition.

He must know every joint and every connection of the water and steam systems, from the sub-basement to the dome, and the location of every electric wire in the building, also the keeping in order of all batteries, and all of the same, used in connection with the electric clocks and bells.

He must see that his supply of carbons and cells is sufficient for the use of the entire building.

The shading of the windows in summer, the cleaning of the walks of snow in the winter are duties he must supervise.

He must have sufficient help of the right character, and yet not a surplus.

He must make his purchases judiciously and with economy, and keep a correct account thereof, and certify all accounts as correct for which he is responsible.

The property belonging to the state known as the "old state offices" was in a very dilapidated condition. It has been re-roofed, calcimined and partly painted and is now in as good condition as is possible to have it and is a source of revenue to the state.

The gutter runs around blocks 78 and 79, and 124 and 125 have been cleaned out, the weeds cut, the trees trimmed and gutters graded.

Block 78 will be prepaired for lawn and shade in the spring.

The engineer or assistant engineer must be at all times at the capitol, within call, in case of any accident to water or steam pipes.

The sale of waste paper, old carpets and old furniture comes under his supervision, but none has been, as yet, sold since I took hold, February 1, 1891.

There is a force of forty mechanics, laborers and janitors employed by the state, for whose work he is in part responsible.

It would appear, therefore, that the best service can only be obtained to cover all this responsibility by giving the control of appointments of his subordinates to him direct, when they would feel, to a certain extent, that his authority was sufficient for the command of fair work.

HUGH GUY,
Engineer and Superintendent.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGES.
General report	1-19
Settlement with State Treasurer	3-4
" " State Oil Inspector	5-6
Joint resolution—Joseph Granger	7
" " —Robert Lake	11
" " —Josiah W. Begole	13
" " —Patrick Mulcrone	15
" " —Frank M. Decker	17
Opinion, Attorney General on prosecuting attorney's accounts	7
" " " returning insane	14
" " " Sebring claim	16
Advertisement for bids on rental	12
" " " " ice	18
Accounts	20-421
(See index to accounts, page 429.)	
Opinions, Attorney General Van Riper	134-135
" " Marston	353
Certificate, Josiah W. Begole	379
Indorsement of Attorney General Taggart	380
Recapitulation	422
Comparative statements	422-427
General allowance	423
Printing	424
Binding	425
Stationery	426
Totals	427
Analysis of account of State vs. State for 1890	428
Cost for 1891 of postage, express, telephone and telegraph	428
Index to accounts	429
Appendix A:	
Compilation of laws referring to the Board of State Auditors	430-455
Act of February 4, 1842, relating to settlements	432
Opinion, Attorney General Ellis	434
Appendix B:	
Circulars issued since January 1, 1891	456-480
Circular No. 4, relating to bounties	456-457-458
" " 5, advertisement for bids	458-460
" " 6, specifications for printing	460-464
General provisions on proposals	463
Guarantee bond	464
Printing bids	465
Proposals for binding	465-466
Binding bids	467
Proposals for book paper	467
Bids for book paper	467
Proposals for stationery	468-471
Bids on stationery	472-478
Awards on stationery	478
Proposals for coal	479
Bids on coal	479
Bounty claim	480
Appendix C:	
Reports of Senate select committee on rent and communications with the Legislature	481-486
Appendix D:	
Report of clerk	486-536
Stationery for Legislature	487
Annual reports	487
Cost of the office	488
Measurement of printing and binding	489
Cost of book paper	489
Postoffice department methods	491
Letters from other states relating to printing and binding	492-504

Laws, etc., of other states relating to printing and binding: PAGES.
Maine 504
New Hampshire 506
Massachusetts 508
Pennsylvania 509
Maryland 509
Iowa 510
Illinois 512
Ohio 516
Missouri 520
Georgia 522
California 523
Minnesota 525
Kansas 525
West Virginia 526
Wisconsin 529
Wyoming 531
South Dakota 532
Washington 532
Michigan 534
Blanks 535
Certification of accounts 536
Errata 536
Appendix E:
Report of engineer and superintendent 537
General index, 538 to table of contents.

*GENERAL INDEX.

A.

PAGES.

Abbott, Albert S. 71
Abeel, Henry 245
Act No. 23 of 1864 457
Adams, J. J. 433
Adams, R. N. 334, 371, 399
Adjutant General 241
Adler, F. G. 382
Advertisements 12, 18, 458, 493, 509
Agriculture, State Board of 165–174
Agricultural College 450
Ainger & Baxter 71
Alabama 495
Aldrich, A. L. 71
Alexander, Fred 28, 29
Allen, Jay 70
Allen, J. C. 498
Allerton, I. 243
Allowances 6, 9, 11, 12, 16
Allward, D. E. 27, 29
Aldorf, C., and Son, 46, 47, 48, 52, 280, 297, 307, 329, 341, 352, 366, 381, 395.
American Bank Note Co. 31
American Express Co., 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 97, 98, 105, 106, 107, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 147, 148, 149, 153, 154, 155, 159, 264, 281, 287, 297, 354, 364, 382, 481.
American Printing House for the Blind 31
American Society of Mechanical Engineers 167
Americanus Water 10
Andrews, Floyd E. 31
Annual Reports 481
Annual Report of Board of State Auditors 1, 2, 3
Aplin, George 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 328, 340
Aplin, H. H. 3, 8, 47
Appendix A 430
B 464
C 481
D 486
E 537
Applegate, T. S. 235, 236, 237
Appointments 5
Armitage, G. W. A. 319, 320, 369
Assistant Engineer 6
Asylum for Insane Criminals 445
Atkinson, Brooks & Haight 124, 125
Atkinson, James J. 84
Attorney General, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 18, 82–95, 480.
Attorney General's Expenses 434
Attorney General, Opinions of, 7, 14, 16, 134, 135 353, 380, 484.
Atwood, Wm. A. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210
Auditor General 14, 46, 64, 264
Auditor General, Expenses of 448
Austin, E. E. 351, 364, 380, 393
Austin, Sanilac county, account disallowed 4
Avery, A. R. 84
Avery, S. H. 330

B.

PAGES.

Babcock, D. A. 28, 29
Babcock, Francis S. 181
Babcock, S. S. 175, 178, 179, 180
Backus, Theo. L., 80, 133, 140, 141, 151, 152, 164, 184, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478.
Bacon, Edward 83
Bailey, C. A. 11
Bailey, W. C. 50
Baker, F. C. 508
Baker, J. N. 351
Baker, L. E. 6, 339, 350, 363, 380, 392, 484
Baker & Skinner 291
Baldwin, E. C. 337
Ball, J. D. 338
Ballard, Geo. M. 18
Ballou, J. M. 175, 176, 178
Banking, Commissioner of 9
Banking department 143–152, 450
Barber, A. W. 508
Bardeen, Paper Co. 467
Barnes, Hon. O. M. 18
Barnes, Lydia A. 250
Barrow, J. D. 496
Bartholomew, H. D. 274
Bates, Thos. T. 71
Bawden, F. J. 283, 377, 387, 397
Bay City Times Co. 49
Beal, W. J. 257
Beamer 18
Beatty, Chas. T. 82
Beatty, J. W. 70
Bechtel, E. S. 249
Beebe, D. P. 316, 317, 370
Beebe, F. A. 362
Begole, Josiah W. 13, 379
Belden, Eugene 367
Belknap, J. W. 235, 236
Bell, A. F. 68
Bell, O. J. 267
Bement, A. O. 18
Benham, J. D. 389
Benjaminse, W. 51
Bennett, Davis S. 6, 339, 340, 350, 363, 380, 392, 434
Benson Bill 479
Bernatz, Jacob 347, 348, 349, 350, 362, 376, 379, 395
Berwick, Wm. 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76
Betts, W. A. 334, 335, 372
Binding 24, 37, 44, 57, 79, 94, 103, 108, 120, 132, 139, 151, 156, 163, 173, 181, 184, 186, 189, 200, 205, 211–217, 226, 233, 237, 239–241, 253, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 409, 459, 466, 467.
Binding for legislature 409, 417, 487
Biggs, Arthur 19
Bingham, Alfred 28
Bingham, D. S. 9, 482
Bingham, Stephen 11, 12, 16
Bird, J. W. 299, 376
Bishop, A. C. 31, 47, 89, 134, 135, 136, 137
Bishop, Frank 247
Bishopp, Spencer D. 82

* This index was compiled by F. E. Andrews, of the Secretary of State's office; this office being too busy to do it, and its necessity being apparent.

PAGES.
Bissell, P. D. 71
Black, J. H. & Co. 355
Blackman, E. A. 50
Blaine, F. P. 339, 360, 374, 375
Blair, Austin 5, 8, 83
Blair, James 210
Blair, Mrs. Katharine 9, 11, 12, 16
Blanchard, C. D. 272, 273, 294, 372, 387
Blodget, G. H. 89
Board of Corrections and Charities 182-184
Board of Education 175-181, 448
Board of Health 185-7, 448
Board of State Auditors 158-164, 264, 430
Bogardus, Mrs. M. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 328, 351
Bours, A. L. 481
Bontecou, J. C. 71, 176
Book paper 467, 489
Bordeau, Bertha 161
Boughner bill 15, 436, 456, 486, 490
Boughner, C. B. 483
Bounties 454, 457
Bounty claim 480
Bounties, payment of 448
Bowen, David 73
Bowles, Daniel 279, 311
Braastad, Frederick, State Treasurer 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 16, 17, 42, 456.
Bradley, Thos. 259
Bradstreet Co. 31, 43
Brant, L. A. 485
Brebner, Chas. 49, 71
Briggs, G. G. 330
Briggs, L. H. 67, 69, 72
Britton & Gray 9, 66, 69, 73
Broad, John 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 339, 350, 484
Brooks, E. E. 349
Brown, Elijah 247
Brown, H. E. 362
Brown Hezekiah 270, 294, 298, 331, 391, 392, 399
Brown, J. F. 340, 354, 381
Brown, Jesse 6, 484
Brown, M. 232
Bryant Bros. 51
Buck, Curtis 4, 267, 320
Buck, M. J. 297
Buck, M. J. & B. M. 329, 341, 354, 363, 396
Buell, Mrs. A. J. & Co. 340
Buggie, John H. 200
Bunke, Samuel S. 14
Burchard, John E. 50
Bureau of Labor 153-157
Burgess, Samuel 70
Burke, L. U. 92
Burkleigh & Flynt 505
Burnham & Co. 328, 354, 363
Butterfield & Keeney 5, 8, 14, 85, 86, 90, 91
Butterfield, J. H. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171
Butterfield, R. W. 190, 191, 192
Butters, Wm. 27, 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 328
Byrne, James 267

C.

Cahill, J. 458
Cain, Michael 7, 340, 351, 380, 393
Calhoun, Mrs. Margaret C. 106
California 498, 523, 524
Callaghan & Co. 4, 8, 106, 135, 136, 137, 138, 158, 367
Callahan, R. B. 27, 28, 29
Calvert Lithographing and Engraving Co., 28, 29, 30, 32, 42, 115, 176.
Cameron, W. G. 70
Campbell, Milo D. 21
Canfield, V. R. 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 297, 306, 479
Cannell & Edmonds 307
Capitol Lumber Co. 264, 275
Carlton, Mr. 364
Carpenter, G. W. 277, 321, 337
Carpets, rugs and similar articles 428
Carrington, E. T. 238
Cary, John A. 15, 395
Case, Daniel L. 235, 236, 237
Cate, M. C. 320, 331, 393, 394, 399
Cavanaugh, C. G. 49
Certification of accounts 536
C. & G. T. R. R. 154, 364
Chamberlain, E. B. 219, 220, 221
Chamberlain, Henry 169, 170, 171
Chamberlain, Wm. 201, 202, 203, 204
Chapin, E. W. 66
Chapin, H. N. 339
Chase, Bros. 71, 115
Cheever, W. H. 181
Chicago Photo Engraving Co. 185
Chicago & West Michigan Railway Co. 130
Childs, Addison 268, 273, 279, 285, 296, 304, 327, 340, 484.
Chrouch, Geo. W. 10
Church, E. P. 177
City of Lansing 8, 274, 297, 328, 329, 353
Clark, Arthur M. 190, 191, 192, 193
Clark, Brittain 349
Clark, E. 364
Clark, F. A. 375, 376
Clark, John 312, 338
Clark, Lorenzo A. 71
Clark, Peter 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484
Clark, Wright E. 70
Clark, W. L. & Co. 51
Clark, W. W. 160, 161
Clarke, W. F. 5, 96, 97
Clear, John 30, 42, 46, 106, 165, 265, 275, 280, 287, 297, 307, 329, 340, 396.
Clinger, Vincent 311
Clippinger, Bros. 483
Clizbie, W. D. 176
Coal 428, 460, 479
Cobb, J. T. 301, 322, 342, 344, 358, 393
Cobb, W. B. 348
Cocker, W. J. 190, 191, 192, 193
Cole, Frank F. 51
Cole, H. A. 52
Columbia Stamp Works 66
Conn & Bruno 481
Commissioner of Insurance 114-121
Commissioner of Labor 153, 157, 452
Commissioner of Railroads 122-133, 264
Communications 484
Comparative statements 223
Comparison of cost of binding 425
Comparison of cost of printing 424
Comparison of cost of stationery 426
Comparison of totals 427
Cone, C. O. 302
Congdon, G. B. 390
Conger, C. B. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128
Conley, B. 11
Conley, James 6, 8, 339, 351, 363, 380, 398
Connecticut 492, 504
Consolidated board 446, 447
Contracts 436, 437, 463, 465
Conveying boys to Reform School 428
Conveying children to State Public School 428
Conveying girls to Industrial Home 428
Conway, James 6, 339, 350, 363, 380, 393, 484
Cook, Marshall L. 71, 332, 396, 398
Cook, Philip 495
Cook, W. W. 340
Cooke, D. E. 361
Cooley, E. F. 264, 265, 287, 288, 353, 365, 382, 395
Coomer, Thos. E. 245
Corbit, George S. 50
Corey, A. L. 304
Cornville, G. L. 371, 372, 390, 391
Corrections and Charities, Board of 182-184, 448
Corwin, E. F. 194
Coryell, A. P. 263, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 351, 364, 380
Cost of Labor 428
County agents 428
Cowling, John 339
Coyle, Daniel 266
Crawford, G. W. 331
Crissey, T. W. 71
Crittenden, A. R. 284, 322, 335
Crocker, George 161
Crocker, Willis 12
Crosby, Moreau S. 212, 213, 214
Cross, J. B. 274, 280, 348
Crotty Bros. 87, 116, 147, 159
Crowl, Jerome 212, 213, 214, 215, 216
Crown Tile Band Co. 48
Crozer, James A. 227, 230, 232, 233
Cummings, Geo. P. 218
Cunningham, T. J. 501

PAGES.
Currie, Geo. S. 28, 29
Curtis Bros. 8
Cutter, Henry 374

D.

Daniels & Ellis 19
Daniels, Josephus 504
Daniels, P. J. 381
Darr, J. E. 292
Davis, Benj. F. 50
Davis, G. D. 484
Davis, J. E. & Co. 355
Dawson, Thos. 316, 372, 373, 376, 377
Day Watch 6
Dean, Henry S. 201, 202, 203, 204
Dearth, E. H. 116
Deatz, Mr. 340
Deck, Henry 484
Decker, Frank M. 17
Decker, James J. 50, 277, 377
Delano, Geo. W. 243
Delaware 494
Demerest, James P. 250
Democrat Printing and Publishing Co. 50
Dennison, C. F. 247
Denyeo, M. F. 374, 385
Dependent children, medical treatment of 439
Dependent children, return transportation 441
Deputy inspectors 6
Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction 5
Desmond, John H. 128, 129, 130, 131
Detroit Electric Works 288
Detroit Free Press Co. 31, 52
Detroit House of Correction, 265, 282, 288, 289 297, 308, 330, 354, 367.
Detroit Journal Co. 30
Detroit Lead Pipe and Sheet Lead Works, 282, 289, 297.
Detroit Novelty Co. 22
Detroit Safe Co. 43
Detroit Tent and Awning Co. 297
Dickson, T. S. 351
Diem & Wing Paper Co. 467, 472, 473
Disallowances 6
Dix, Roscoe D., Commr. Land office, 3, 4, 16, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73.
Dixon, John S. 19, 283, 336
D., L. & N. Ry. Co. 32, 106, 154
Dobblaire, A. M. 28, 29
Dodge, Frank L. 13
Dodge & Wilson 11
Doelle, Louis 291
Donovan, Wm. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210
Donsereaux 18
Dorman, J. F. W. 154
Douglas, Benjamin 126
Downer, H. E. 256
Downie & Gallagher 12
Doyle, Rep. 14
Drake, Geo. A. 71
Draper, C. S. 190, 191
Dryden, S. S. 289, 294, 295, 375
Dudley, James E. 49
Dueltgen, Rudolph 47
Duffield, Henry M. 84
Duhurst, Charles 5
Dullam, Robt. W. 13
Dumalong, Joseph 8
Duncan, John 221
Dunn, J. 392
Dunnigan, Wm. 278, 348
Durker, W. C. 328, 340, 351, 364, 380, 393
Duyer, Chas. 392
Dyer, Geo. A. 187

E.

Earle, Helen L. 20, 21
Early, Thos. 10, 363, 380, 393
Eastern Asylum 261
Eaton, M. D. 50
Eckford, Philip 389
Edgett, T. H. 493
Education, State Board of 175–181
Edwards, W. E. 265
Edwards, W. S. 10
Egan, F. B. 27, 29

PAGES.
Eggert, C. J. 12, 381
Eldredge, R. P. 433, 434
Electric Lights and Appliances 428
Elevator 6
Elliott, Chas. 340, 353, 364, 381, 396
Elliott, O. L. 47
Ellis, A. A., Attorney General, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 86, 87, 88, 89, 91, 92, 435.
Ellis, Wm. 6, 350, 363, 380, 393, 484
Emery, A. M., 31, 159, 379, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478.
Engineer 6
Engineer's Office 264
Engineer's Residence 264
Engineer's Report 536
Engineering News Publishing Co. 126, 129
Errata 536
Esterbrook, J. 96, 97, 178
Evans, E. B. 388
Evans, T. L. 177
Evening News Association 130
Everden, J. M. 358, 373
Evon, John 265, 302
Executive Department 20, 26, 480
Express and freight 428

F.

Failing, Allen B. 105, 106
Fairbotham, John 16
Fancher, I. A. 194, 196
Farley, James 249
Farrand, H. C. 312
Farrand & Shank 421
Farrar, Adjutant General 17
Farrel, John 349
Faxon, W. H. 318, 398, 399
Featherly, Wm. M. 8, 18
Fee, F. B. 375
Females in House of Correction 428, 447
Ferguson, E. S. 385
Ferguson, J. E. 282
Ferry & Butts 274, 286, 296, 306, 340, 364
Fessenden, H. 492
Fifield, F. G. 289, 354, 355
Finch, J. W. 350
Finch, R. E. 318, 393
Finch, W. W. 365
Finn, J. M. 392
Finn & Soults 52
Firemen 6
First National Bank 42
First National Bank, Detroit 43
Fischer, Emmil 6, 327, 389, 351, 363, 380, 393, 484
Fish shutes, erection and maintenance of 441
Fisher, David 278
Fitch, E. N. 83
Fitch, Ferris S. 49, 97, 98, 180
Fitzgerald, James 484
Fitzgerald, Thomas 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 324
Fleming, James 381
Fogg, Frank E. 84, 85
Foley, Andrew 345, 349, 358, 359
Foley, John E. 7, 87
Follonsdee & Brady 49
Forbes, C. H. 6, 328, 340, 351, 364, 393
Forester, U. H. 106
Forestry Commission 257
Forrest, Herbert, A. 183
Forsyth, Edward 51
Fosdick, R. H. 273, 358, 376
Foster Bros. 49, 71
Foster, Charles 8, 9, 11, 12, 16
Foster, Robt. 9, 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 328, 340, 351
Foster, Seymour, P. M. 20, 21, 22, 27, 29, 30, 32, 42, 43, 46, 47, 52, 66, 70, 73, 77, 82, 83, 86, 92, 96, 97, 98, 105, 106, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 125, 126, 130, 134, 135, 136, 137, 143, 145, 147, 149
Foster, Thos. H. 28
Frazer, Allan H. 82
Frederick, L. 270, 371
Frence, Isabella G. 175
French, N. A. 339
French, W. H. 176
Frey, Christian 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 328
Freight and hauling 428
Frost, Eugene 247
Fuel, contract for 435

PAGES.
Full, Harry 82
Fuller, Joseph M. 18, 275, 276, 290, 293, 298, 317, 357, 370, 393, 397.
Fuller, Walter 482
Fuller, W. D. 6, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138
Fulton Iron and Engine Works 289
Furniture 17, 428

G.

Gaffney, F. O. 91
Gage, R. L. 160, 161, 490
Game and Fish Warden 254-257
Garfield, Chas. W. 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, 172
Garner, A. D. 43
Gas 428
Gates, Geo. D. 266, 267
Gearhart, W. M. 494
Gilston, Miss Mary C. 176
General Remarks 490
George, S. L. 28
George, Theo. J. 6, 327, 339, 351, 363, 380, 393, 484
Georgia 495, 522
Germaine, W. D. C. 188
Gibbs, M. W. 302
Gibney, P. T. 391
Giddings, J. W. 180, 396
Gilbert, J. V. 309
Gilbert, Mrs. 340
Gilbert, Peter 483
Gillam, Geo. E. 51, 71
Gillespie, Geo. E. 182, 183
Gippert, Wm. 289, 361, 388
Glidden, A. C. 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172
Godfrey, J. S. & Son 379, 396
Goff, John A. 84
Goodland, Walter 50
Goodspeed, H. B., 238, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 340, 395, 484.
Gordon, Thos. 280, 286
Gould, J. C. 270, 271, 300, 335, 356, 357, 384
Gould, W. J. & Co. 341
Goulet, Louis H. 49
Governor's office 20-26
Gower, C. A. 206, 207, 208, 209, 210
Grabill, E. F. 227, 229
Graham, John 381
Graham, Mr. 364
Grand Rapids Electric Co. 31
Grand Rapids Electrotype Foundry 90
Grand River Boat Club 9, 11, 12, 16
Grange, E. A. A., 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 249, 250, 251
Granger, Joseph 7, 8, 10
Granger, Mrs. Joseph 7, 8
Grant, John 282
Grarest, B. F. 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233
Gray & Baffy 265
Green, F. L. 381
Greene, D. B. 275, 299, 334, 370, 396, 397, 400
Greenfield, J. M. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304
Gregory, J. P. 8
Grey, O. H. 503
Griffin, Nellie 13
Griffiey, C. G. 71
Grosvenor, E. O. 238
Grove, Geo. K., 8, 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 305, 327, 328, 340, 350, 483, 484.
Guarantee 464
Guy, Hugh, 6, 16, 17, 339, 350, 363, 381, 392, 484, 537

H.

Hale, D. B. 309, 334, 345, 367, 384
Hall, Geo. A., & Co. 66
Hamille, H. C. 71
Hamilton, S. M. 284, 339
Hamilton, Thos. 282
Hammond, D. A. 179
Hammond, J. N. 16
Hampton, Chas. S. 15, 49, 50, 255, 256
Hampton, W. E. 52, 188
Hanson, Arthur L. 263, 274, 279, 285, 296, 304, 484
Harris, Austin 505, 506
Harris, E. N. 395
Harris, E. W. 272, 294, 335, 371
Harrity, W. F. 509
Harsha, Walter S. 86
Hart, Chas. 14

PAGES.
Hart, W. W 83, 84, 88, 89
Hartel, Chas. 363
Harter, Major 11
Hartwick, Loren M. 70
Harty, Anna E. 159, 160, 161, 188
Harvey Harris & Co 329
Harvey, James 19, 380, 393
Harvey, Jerome B. 247
Haskill, Frank 307
Hatch Engraving Co. 30, 166, 223
Hatch, J. H. 28
Hatch, Warden 11
Haughawout, C. E. 13, 396
Havens, E. R. 67, 69
Hawley, John G. 22
Haynes, A. E. 176
Haywood, John 390, 391
Hazelrigg, W. G. 22, 32, 49, 77, 130, 137, 384
H. B. Turner Co. 71
Health, State Board of 185, 186
Heath, A. H. 153
Hebard, Chas. 191
Heddon, James 52
Heely, Laura C. 29
Heine, Chas. 281, 297
Helper 6
Hendershot, G. 13
Henderson, James E. 114
Henderson & Ward 71
Heppenheimer, W. C. 493, 494
Hersey, O. H. 505, 506
Hertzler, F. C. 28
Hewitt, Rob. L. 28
Hewitt, W. C. 176, 181
Higby, Stephen D. 16
Higdon, Chas. H. 203, 204
Higgins, Wm. 500, 525
Hill, Thomas, 16, 263, 273, 279, 285, 296, 304, 305, 327, 328, 340, 484.
Hilton, J. S. 267
Hilton & Madison 71
Hine, C. C. 114
Hines, Chas. 351
Hinds, H. 247, 248, 250, 251, 252
Hinman, R. S. 492
Hitchcock, L. J. 285
Hobbs, Henry 12, 380, 393
Holcomb, J. W., 265, 266, 277, 278, 283, 284, 293, 294, 299, 318, 319, 335, 343, 358, 373, 388, 396, 397.
Hollenbeck, Joe 278
Hollister, Harvey J. 195, 196
Holmes, C. H. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 384, 484
Home of Industry 282
Hooker, Judge 7
Hopkins, Chas. C. 83, 134, 135, 458
Hopkins, Geo. P. 88
Hopkins, James W. 28
Hoppin, Miss Ruth 176, 180
Horton, H. E. 362
Horton, W. B. 290, 291, 332, 333, 362
Hosmer, John 325, 326, 327, 368, 369
Hough, L. C. 389
House of Correction 212-217, 445
House of Correction, U. P. 218-221, 445
House of Representatives 10
Hovey, Cyrus A. 18, 89
Hovey, Howard 187
Howard, W. G. 14, 89
Hudson & Symington 265, 289, 309
Hulburt, H. S. 28
Hulett, Newton 249
Hull, L. T. 317, 370
Humphrey, Mr. 14
Humphrey, H. D. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484
Humphrey, E. S. 351, 380, 393
Humphrey, Gen. L. S. 433
Humphrey, Henry 46, 48
Humphrey, J. B. 8
Hunt, Geo. 5, 15
Hunt, Col. J. K. 433
Hunt, M. C. 291
Hurlburt, Frank 274, 286
Hurlson, J. 50, 51
Hurst, J. P. 8
Huston, B. W. 82, 83, 84, 398
Huston, J. S. 350

I.

PAGES.
Ice 428
Idaho 502
Ihling Bros. & Everard 24, 25, 40, 41, 45, 63, 64, 80, 81, 94, 95, 104, 112, 113, 120, 121, 133, 140, 141, 142, 151, 152, 156, 164, 184, 418, 419, 420, 421, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478.
Illinois 501, 512, 513, 514, 515
Illuminating oils, inspection of 438
Index to accounts 429
Indiana 502
Indigent insane 441
Industrial Home for Girls 222, 226, 445
Ingham County Savings Bank 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 329.
Inquests 451
Inquests at Prisons and Asylums 428
Insane convicts, care of 441
Insane criminals 6, 449
Inspector of Illuminating oils 259
Institution for Deaf and Dumb 238, 239
Insurance 8
Insurance Bureau 443
Iowa 500, 510, 511, 512
Irey, C. F. 329
Irwin, Septimus 312

J.

Jackson Patriot, The 51
Jacobs, Henry 394
Jail Inspectors 452
Janitoress 6
Jarvis, C. T. 284, 375
Jarvis, R. T. 362
Jenks, B. W. 177
Jenks, F. E. 291
Jenney, O. L. 272, 276, 295, 298, 332, 383, 384
Jenny, William 434
Jennings, E. 243
Jennings, Mrs. O. A. 378
Johnston, A. J. 498
Johnson, Albert H. 51
Johnson, F. B. 13, 14
Johnson, F. L. 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327
Johnson, Geo. W. 6, 327, 340, 363, 380, 393, 484
Johnson, H. D. 303
Johnson, H. E. 13, 18
Johnson, James 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 340, 351, 484.
Johnson, J. M. 351
Johnson, O. E. 160
Johnson, S. 5, 10
Johnson, Treby 505, 506
Joint resolutions 7. 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 455
Jones, J. M. W., & Co. 126, 127, 129
Jones, J. W. 11
Juvenile offenders 451

K.

Kaiser, Christ 243
Kalamazoo Paper Co. 467
Kalamazoo Telegraph Co. 70
Kansas 498, 525
Kedzie & Co. 70
Kellogg, John H. 185
Kendall, C. N. 177
Kent, J. A. 49
Kennedy, John, 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 305, 327, 340, 351, 484.
Kidd, J. H. 71
Kiefer, Herman 190, 191, 192, 193
Kilgore, James 245
Kilmer, Geo. M. 6, 160, 339, 351, 363, 380, 393, 484
King, J. F. 314, 315, 370
King, J. P. 389
King, Thos. 484
Kinney, James M. 222, 223, 224, 225, 226
Kinney, Sylvester 58
Kinney, W. P. 247
Kneal, Geo. 273
Kneal, G. H. 279, 289
Kneal, J. S. 279
Kruse, Joseph 378, 387
Kudner, Henry C. 50

L.

PAGES.
Labersteaux, F. 338
Labor Bureau 6, 153–157
Labor Commissioner 9, 452
Laborer 6
La Feverve, L. B. 245, 283
Lake, Robt. 11, 12, 13, 380
Lampson, Henry 364, 381
Lampson, J. G. 352
Land office 443
Lane, Wm. P. 46, 82
Lankester, David 387
Lansing Artificial Stone Co. 307
Lansing Boat Club 482
Lansing Electric Light and Power Co., 264, 274, 280, 287, 297, 307, 328, 341, 354, 363, 381, 382, 398.
Lansing Fuel Co. 479
Lansing Gas Light Co., 264, 274, 280, 286, 297, 306, 328, 341, 354, 381, 398.
Lansing Journal 12, 244
Lansing Lumber Co. 264, 287, 307, 341, 365, 382, 396
Lansing Steam Laundry 340
Lansing Water Board 305
Lansing Water Works 4, 280, 296, 328, 346, 381
Larke, Fred, Denny 70
Larned, H. H. 136, 280, 306, 352, 382, 396
Larzelere, Chas. 269, 275, 298, 299, 320, 355, 372, 388
Larzelere, R. B. 47, 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 384
Latham, C. K. 247
Laughlin, Robt. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 188
Lawrence, Geo. E. 19
Lawrence, Henry H. 114, 115, 116
Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co. 134, 136, 137
Lazelle, U. H. 8, 12, 351, 363
Lea, Lave 328, 340, 351, 381, 393
Lea, L. S. 364
Leach, W. L. 317, 318, 344, 390
Le Conryst, E. W. 494
Lee, Fred B. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484
Lee, F. S. 352
Lee, J. P. 82, 84, 86, 115
Lee, Sam R. 51
Legislative Journal 7
Legislature 7
Lehim, Jos. A. 19
Lennon, Peter 331
Leutz, Mrs. Mary E. 360, 361
Leonard & Carter 265
Leonard, F. A. 359
Leonard, J. W. 346, 347
Lesneur, A. A. 500
Letters 497–498, 499, 502, 503
Lewis, Arthur F. 51
Lewis, H. T. 285, 347, 373, 374
Lewis, L. D. 337
Lewis, W. F. 180
Library Bureau 106
Littlefield, Louis B. 90
Live Stock Sanitary Commission 242, 253
Lockhead, O. F. 28
Lohrstorfer, Dr. F. 5
Lang, C. & Co. 289
Longstreet, George 6, 327, 339, 350, 363, 380, 393, 484
Loomis, Elisha 303, 384
Loomis, Randolph 69
Lothrop, E. H. 433
Lowell, John H. 15
Luce, Cyrus G. 20, 21
Lumber 428
Lutz, R. A. 160
Lyon, Mrs. C. M. 346

M.

Mabin, J. T. 301, 310, 311, 344, 359, 360
Machlem, Wilford 51
Madden, A. N. 247
Madden, Nelson A. 6
Maguire, W. H. 13
Maher, John 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484
Mahoney Jeremiah 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 340, 484.
Maier, Chris. 361
Main, T. B. 10
Maine 492, 504, 506
Malfeasance, expenses of trial 434

PAGES.
Malleth, E. B., Jr. 503, 505
Maloney, Michael 363, 364, 380, 381, 393
Maltz, Geo. L., State Treasurer 3, 4, 10, 42
Maltby, Alvin 244
Manly, C. H. 231
Marcellus, T. J. 126
Mars, A. W. 360
Mars, County Agent 14
Mars, Thos. 323, 324, 325, 344
Marsh, E. W. 49
Marsh, Milo E. 154, 155
Marsh, Sarah L. 223, 224, 225, 226
Martin, C. W. 392
Martin, Mrs. Cora D. 177
Martin, Robert 498
Marvel, D. T. 494
Maryland 494, 509, 510
Mason, Edwin L. 218
Mason, E. P. 268, 374
Massachussetts 493, 504, 588, 589
Massari, S. E. 48
Mattey, Nelson & Co. 309, 355
Marerich & Wissinger 29, 32
Maybee, J. R. 350
Mayo, Mary A. 222, 223, 224, 225 226
Maywood, John 71, 312
McBride, James H. 70
McCarty, Geo. 311
McCullum, I. H. 315, 316
McDonald, Geo. 309
McGrath, Justice 5
McGunn, J. 394
McIntosh, J. 310
McIntyre, Jacob 267
McKay, John 243, 244, 246, 247, 248, 249, 251, 252
McKay, Robt. 247
McKircher, John 291
McKinley & Co. 52
McKrill, Chas. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 305, 327, 328, 484.
McKrill, Rosa 351
McKune, W. W. 386
McLaughlin, Jennie 77
McLaughlin, R. J. 47
McManamy, Alex. P. 295, 296, 335, 345, 347, 348, 357, 370, 388.
McMahon, George P. 271, 272, 310
McMahon, G. F. 376, 377
McMillan, Mrs. A. 385
McMurray, T. J. 51
McNab, A. 126, 130
McNamara, Jas. 91
McQuewan, John 92
McRae, John 295
M. C. R. R. Co. 297
Mead, Alfred 321, 359
Mead, J. N. 449, 350
Mead & Co. 341, 381
Meads, Thos. D. 46
Mediation & Arbitration, Court of 451
Meigs, Arthur 366
Merrifield, E. R. 364
Merrill, C. A. 350, 389
Merritt, Mamie 268, 269
Metropolitan Iron & Land Co. 4, 8
Michigan 534, 535, 536
Michigan Asylum 260
Michigan Bell Telephone Co. 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 43, 46, 47, 48, 49, 52, 82, 83, 84, 87, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 117, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 134, 135, 138, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 154, 158, 159, 183, 264, 281, 287, 297, 307, 329, 342, 354, 364, 382, 395.
Michigan Experiment Station 246
Michigan Mining School 240
Michigan Print Co. 330
Michigan Printing Stamp Co. 47
Michigan Reports 5
Michigan Soldiers' Home 227, 234
Michigan Stamp Works 22
Michigan State Agricultural Society 5
Michigan Supply Co. 353, 398
Millard 351
Millard, James 19, 363, 380, 393
Millard, James L. 9, 11, 12, 16
Millard, J. L. 482, 483
Miller, Albert 269, 275, 294, 298, 321, 342, 382, 383
Miller, H. A. 49
Miller, R. C. 284
Mills, C. B. 293, 331, 355, 356, 387
Minchie, H. D. 260
Mineralized Rubber Co. 354
Mining School 451
Minnesota 500, 525
Missouri 500, 520, 521
Mitchell, Henry 359, 379, 383
Mitchell, John 266, 310, 347, 348, 399
Mitchell, Will H. 392
Moffatt, Fred E. 71
Montague, Fred 364, 381, 393
Montague, Fred M. 9, 351
Montgomery, R. A. 10
Monthly Board Meeting 431
Moore, B. 505, 506
Moore, L. O. 257
Moore, W. D. 497
Morgan, D. E. 366
Morgan, D. B. 68
Morgan, Geo. 48, 122, 353, 363, 396
Morgan, H. B. 21
Morgan, Mrs. C. 268
Morris, S. 7, 176
Morris, Wayne E. 71
Mosher, Carrie 284
Mosher, E. D. 366, 382
Mulcrone, Patrick 11, 14, 15, 384
Murray, Geo. 6, 327, 340
Murray, James 377
Murray & Mustard 51
Murphey, Alfred J. 484, 485
Murphy, M. 50
Murphy, N. N. 337

N.

National Railway Publishing Co. 130
National Tubing Co. 330
Neasmith, Jas. M. 182
Nebraska 498
Nelson, W. C. 50, 71
Nevada 502
Newcomb, Endicott & Co. 282, 330
New Hampshire 493, 504, 507
New Jersey 498, 504
Newkirk, C. F. 13, 196, 197, 198, 199
Newland, Herman 247
Newland, J. D. 245
New Mexico 497
Newton, W. A. 13
Nicholls, R. H. 292
Nicholson, Joseph 378, 390
Nicholson, J. W. 270, 371, 400
Nisbett, Wm. P. 49
Noble, T. W. 382
North Carolina 504
Northern Asylum 262
Northrop, A. C. 330
Norton, Charles M. 52
Norton, Mrs. W. M. 374
Noyes, K. W. 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 73, 74

O.

Oatley, John 263, 274, 279, 286, 304, 327, 484
O'Bannon, J. H. 495
O'Connor, Mr. 14
Odell, James R. 268
O'Donnell, James 70
Office Specialty Mfg. Co. 47
Ohio 502, 516, 517, 518, 519
Ohley, W. A. 495
Oklahoma 497
Olds, P. F. & Son 275, 306
O'Neil, John 31
Opinions, Attorney General 7, 14, 16, 17, 134, 135, 434
Orcutt, W. B. 320
Oregon 503
Osband, W. M. 177
Osborn, H. S. 160
Osborn, R. H. 18, 301, 408
Osgood, C. H. 505, 506
Osinga, Miss G. A. 177
Osmun, G. R., Secy. of State 3, 4, 10, 29, 434
Other states 492

P.

PAGES.
Packark, P. N. 91, 92
Packard and Leisun 69
Padley, H. M. 338, 339
Palmer, O. 48, 165, 166, 167, 168
Paltz, F. C. 332
Pardons, State Board of 187
Parker, Hiram 319, 333, 361, 390, 391
Parkis, W. G. 388
Parsons, J. A. 360
Parsons, J. H. 269
Partial analysis of accounts of State vs. State. 428
Patrick, Geo. A. 69, 73
Patterson, Joseph 50
Patterson, H. J. 308
Pauper, Insane 458
Pavey, Chas. W. 515
Payne, G. F. 278, 279, 376
Pearson, I. N. 501, 515
Pease, C. C. 362
Peck, Albert F. 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478
Peninsular Paper Co. 467
Pennell, Edwin 375
Pennsylvania 494, 504, 509
Pepper, W. C. 330
Perkins, W. B. 17
Peter, J. B. 48, 49
Peterson, Sam'l W. 19
Peterson, S. W. 285, 295, 320, 342, 399
Pettit, P. D. 311
Pharmacy, Board of 450
Phelps, Edwin 168, 169, 172
Phillips, Anne E. 285
Phillips, C. C. 70
Phillips, James 251
Phillips, P. R. 269
Phister, A. V. 9, 11, 12, 16, 27, 28, 29
Pierce, J. C. 312, 313, 371, 386
Pierce, I. D. 434
Pinckham, A. J. 502
Pioneer Hall 5
Platt, Z. 433
Platz, F. C. 383
Platz, Fred F. 51
Plummer, Wm. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 434
Polk, R. L. & Co. 22, 32, 42, 52, 77, 92, 98, 106, 117, 130, 137, 149, 154, 183 352, 390.
Poor, H. V. & H. W. 124
Porter, A. M. 297, 342, 354, 365, 381
Porter, J. H. 351
Porter, J. W. 505
Porter, W. H. 126, 177
Postoffice Department 491
Postage and rent of box 428
Postage, Supreme Court 134
Postal Telegraph and Cable Co. 32, 43, 116, 126
Potter, Frank 160
Pound, J. H. 247
Powers, Perry F. 175, 176, 177, 178, 179
Prentiss, A. K. 273
Presidential electors 455
Presley, Geo. C. 28
Preston, Mr. 11, 14
Price, John B. & Co. 28, 29
Pringle, Wm. 16, 360, 391
Printing 22, 32, 44, 52, 78, 93, 98, 107, 117, 131, 138, 150, 155, 162, 172, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 200, 204, 210, 216, 226, 233, 237, 239, 241, 253, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 461, 462.
Printing advertisements 458, 459
Printing for Legislature 487
Pritchard, B. D. 73
Proposals and specifications 460
Prosecuting attorneys 7, 448, 449, 456
Prosecuting attorneys in Supreme Court 428
Prudden, Mr. 14
Pugh, H. D. 5, 7, 10, 11, 351
Putnam, R. W. 181
Putney, L. S. 51

Q.

Quackenbush, M. W. 6, 327, 340, 351, 363, 380, 393
Quartermaster General 259

R.

Railroad Co., for Trespass 443
PAGES.
Railroad Crossings, Board of 188
Railroads, Commissioner of 122-133, 18, 442
Railroad Gazette 130
Railroad Land, Taxation of 438
Railway and Engineering Journal 126
Railway Review 126, 127
Ralston, Wm., 10, 251, 263, 274, 278, 286, 304, 327, 363.
Ramage, R. S. 27, 28
Ramaley, David 501
Rambon, J. E. 376
Ramsay, Charles S. 71
Randall, C. D. 196, 197
Rand, McNally & Co. 43
Ransom, W. C. 123, 125, 126, 188
Rauffer, Jos. 363
Rawlston, Wm. 484
Rawson, G. C. 6, 327, 351, 363, 393, 484
Raymond, H. S. 114, 115, 116
Raynor & Taylor 83
Recapitulation 422
Receipts 4
Recker, Charles 515
Reed, A. W. 361
Reed, J. W. 311
Rees, Allen F. 240
Reeves, Chas. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 305, 327
Reform School, 165, 166, 168, 169, 264, 297, 306, 352, 365, 382, 445.
Regent of University 443
Regents of University, State Board of 190
Rent 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 481, 482, 483
Reonfus, Joseph 380, 393
Report of Board of State Auditors 432
Report of clerk 487, 488, 489, 535
Republican Co. 124
Resolutions, Board of State Auditors, 5, 7, 9, 10, 17, 18.
Resolves 5
Reynolds, Mr. 18
Reynolds, H. G. 10
Reynolds & Davies 31
Reynolds, Tooker & Dolan 12
Rhodes, Edward 364
Rice, Bernhard 397
Rice, J. M. 340, 354, 365
Rich Hampton 10, 213, 214, 215, 216
Rich, John T. 122, 123, 124, 125, 126
Rich, Nelson B. 268, 285, 303
Richmond, B. P. 280, 329, 364, 381
Richmond & Backus Co. 31, 400
Ringsrud, A. O. 498
Roach, John 380, 393
Roach, Joseph 19
Roberts, H. E. 289
Robertson, Celia E. 364
Robertson, Kate 274, 279
Robinson, Chas. J. 49
Robinson, Geo. F. 86
Robinson, Henry A. 154, 155
Rogers, C. P. 359
Romeyn, James W. 13
Roof, Old State Building 15
Rorebeck, Geo. 160, 161
Rorick, J. T. 50, 52
Round, C. L., & Co. 66
Rowley, L. E., Dept. Sec'y of State 14, 92, 395
Rowlson, H. B. 206, 207, 208, 209
Royce, Eli P. 218, 220
Roys, H. M. 71
Russell, C. E. 336, 399
Russell, H. S. 322, 323, 386
Russell, John M. 91, 93
Rutherford, L. G. 231, 232
Ryan, D. J. 502
Ryan, Frank 5
Ryan, John 49
Ryan, M. T. 51
Ryder, E. C. 506

S.

Sabin, W. D. 48, 297
Schall, Paul 378
Saddle Publishing Co. 48, 129
Salaries 6
Salley, Thos. 245

PAGES.
Salspaugh, James B. 341, 351, 363, 380, 393
Salter, M. R. 115
Sams, G. W. 387
Sams, Mrs. E. A. 350
Sanford, Frankie 337, 340, 351, 363, 484
Sanford, Geo. P. 231, 233, 392
Sanford, I. H. 6, 327, 380, 393
Sanford, J. H. 339, 350, 363, 484
Sanford, Mrs. F. 380, 393
Savage, James J. 50
Sawyer, Franklin 433
Schall, P. 390
Schefnecher, Joseph 17
Schermerhorn, James 177
Schmit, Mrs. 340, 353, 364
School for the Blind 235, 237, 439
School for Deaf 238-239, 439
Schulte, Henry L. 28
Scott, Margaret 485
Scott, Wm. & Co. 219
Sebring, Samuel O. 5, 16
Secretary of State 27, 41, 264
Sedina, T. H. 328
Seery, Michael 130
Sells, Elijah 497
Senate Committee 482, 483
Sentinel Publishing Co. 49
Sentz, Mrs. H. W. 284
Settlements 432
Setward, H. E. 277
Sewburst, W. H. 5
Shaffer, Geo. T., Commissioner State Land Office 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 160, 456.
Shaft, Mrs. 364, 381, 395
Shank, R. B. & Co. 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 308, 351, 352, 481.
Shank, Rush, J. 230, 231, 232, 233
Shaw, Edwin O. 71
Shaw, John 302
Shaw, Thos., Sr. 276, 301, 310, 355, 372, 377, 378, 392
Shearer, Rush 275
Shemeld, John 389
Shepherd, Frank 218, 219, 220, 221
Sheriff, T. M. 153
Sherman, L. A. 70
Sherwood, L. M. 144, 145, 146
Sherwood, T. C. 10, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150.
Shimer, Baker 268
Shumm, Will H. 52
Shoemaker, I. P. 338
Shrok, E. H. 486
Shuttleworth, Wm. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484.
Silk, A. E. 11, 483
Simons, B. F. 280, 297
Simmons, Constant 266
Simmons, G. W. 290, 311
Simmons, James H. 6, 327, 340, 351, 361, 380, 393, 484
Sleeper, Henry, S. 73
Slocum, Fred 70
Slocum, G. H. 51
Smith, Adoniran, J. 4
Smith, C. E. 176
Smith, Charles F. 263, 274, 279, 286, 296, 304, 327, 484
Smith, C. L. 243
Smith, Clement 93
Smith, Dwight S. 201, 202, 203
Smith, Geo. 66
Smith, Geo. H. 250
Smith, Geo. W. 90
Smith, Grace 32, 161
Smith, I. C. 230
Smith, Robt., & Co., 5, 8, 22, 23, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 78, 79, 80, 93, 94, 117, 118, 119, 120, 131, 132, 133, 138, 139, 140, 150, 151, 155, 156, 162, 163, 172, 173, 174, 181, 183, 184, 186, 187, 189, 200, 204, 205, 210, 211, 216, 217, 226, 233, 234, 237, 239, 241, 253, 257, 258, 259, 260, 262, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 465, 467, 506.
Smith, Willard A. 71
Smith, Wm. Alden 254, 255
Snow, James 267, 289, 290, 302, 322, 337, 377
Snow, J. Marcus 283, 394, 395
Snow, Mrs. R. A. 304
Soldiers' Home 227-234, 450
Soper, Abram G. 86, 87
Soper, Daniel E. 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 456, 460, 484, 485.
Sours, Burt 249
South Carolina 495
South Dakota 498, 532
Spaulding, George 222, 223, 224
Spencer, Horace C. 165, 166
Sprague, E. L. 52
Sprague, L. W. 229, 230, 231, 232, 233
Stahl, J. 281, 305, 306, 365, 366, 398
Stair, Orin 46
Standard Publishing Co. 50, 86, 87, 92
State Agricultural Society 10
State Banking-Department 143, 152
State Boards, accounts of 438
State Board of Health 5
State Democrat 12
State Fish Commission 258
State Horticultural Society 189
State House of Correction 16, 212-217
State House of Correction, U. P. 218-221
State Institutions, Board of Control of 439
State Land Office 65, 81, 264
State of Michigan 268
State Oil Inspector 5, 6
State Printer 5, 7, 17
State Prison 201-205, 445
State Public School 194-200, 439
State Public School, State Agent 441
State Reform School 206-211
State Republican 12
State Treasurer 3, 42, 45, 264
State Treasurer, Settlement with 3
State Weather and Signal Service 10
Stationery, 24, 40, 45, 63, 80, 94, 104, 112, 120, 133, 140, 151, 156, 164, 184, 417-421, 459, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478.
Stearns, E. S. 493
Stearns, L. C. 505, 506
Stearns, M. E. 51
Stebbins, Henry S. 30
Stedman, J. O. 292
Stein, C. H. 502
Stephenson, A. D. 277
Stevens, Mark W. 13
Stevens, William 298
Stewart, Mrs. Caroline 341
Stewart, Charles C. 47
Steward, H. E. 290, 331, 360, 398, 399
Stigner, Alvin B. 71
Stockett, W. E., & Co. 489
Stodden, A. W. 292
Stone, E. R. 245
Stone, Geo. P. 114
Stone, Geo. W. 8, 14, 48, 49
Stormont, Geo. 27, 29, 328, 340
Stormont, Mrs. 364
Storrs, L. C. 182, 183
Stout, C. F. 376
Stout, George S. 50
Stowell, James 75
Stowell, Samuel 74, 75, 76, 77, 78
Straub, G. 296
Streeter, Wm. B. 194, 195, 196, 197, 198
Striker, Daniel 434
Strong, E. A. 176
Stroup, Hiram 249
Strouse, L. K. Co. 129
Stuart, Wm. J. 82, 85
Sunderlin, A. A. 367
Sunderlin, E. A. 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150
Superintendent of Public Instruction 98-104, 264
Supreme Court 5, 7, 134-142, 264, 455
Supreme Court Decision 457
Supreme Court Reports 8, 135
Supreme Court Reports, publication of 444
Supreme Court Reports, republication of 444
Swart, Menzo 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72
Sweet, C. P. 70
Swisher, R. D., Manufacturing Co. 30, 42, 48, 76, 98, 116, 129.

T.

PAGES.
Taggart, Moses 5, 8, 9, 14, 68, 83, 84, 90
Taggart, Wolcott & Gansen 116
Tallerday, Mrs. A. J. 292, 374
Taylor, Edward ..... 13, 271, 277, 282, 301, 336, 337, 343, 356, 385.
Taylor, D. B. 282
Taylor, M. C. 6, 339, 351, 384
Telegraph 428
Telegraph & Telephone Board 453
Telegraph & Telephone Construction Co. ..... 280, 287, 308, 329, 363.
Telephone Co. 8, 9, 11, 12, 16
Telephone & Telegraph Construction Co. 264
Ten Eyck, Mrs. E. E. 28
Texas 496, 504
Thoman, Mr. 14
Thomas, B. M. 497
Thompson, C. M. 292
Thompson, D. W. 284
Thompson, Edward 130
Thompson, Edward, Co. 123, 125, 126, 129
Thompson, Frank L. 263, 484
Thompson, Mrs. 9
Thompson, W. H. 433
Thorp, Darius D. ..... 5, 8, 10, 24, 108, 109, 110, 111, 133, 138, 139, 162, 172, 173, 185, 186, 400, 408, 409, 412, 416, 465, 467.
Three Rivers Paper Co. 417, 418, 419, 420, 467
Tindall, I. E. 495
Tinklepaugh, J. N. 50, 158
Titus, R. J. 348
Todd, M. D. 19
Tompkins, O. C. 292
Tooker, V. W. 6, 340, 351, 363, 380, 393
Townsend, J. A. 386
Transferring Insane Convicts 428
Traverse City Transcript 188
Trayer, E. E. 268
Tribune Printing Co. 114
Trowbridge, L. S. 229
Trowbridge, S. V. R. 12
Troy, E. W. 27
True, Geo. A. 247
Trussell, H. M. 71
Tusk, F. E. 327
Tusk, J. E. 327
Tucker, James G. 92
Tucker, Willard D. 51
Tunison, Mrs. Geo. L. 311
Turner, C. B. 70
Turner, Geo. H. 266, 290, 321, 322, 375, 378, 379, 387
Turner, Joseph 238
Turner, Willard J. 91
Twaits, James W. 105, 106, 107
Tyler, Hattie L. 386
Typewriter 487

U.

United States Express Co., 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 46, 48, 49, 96, 97, 105, 106, 107, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 123, 124, 126, 127, 129, 134, 135, 136, 153, 154, 155, 158, 160, 281, 329, 393.
Ure, Agnes 283
Ure, Robt. 283, 298, 600, 310, 346, 360, 389
Utah 497

V.

Vabey, John J. 29
Valentine, John 263, 340, 351, 363
Van Alstine, G. A. 296
Van Bergan, P. A. 218, 220
Vanderhoof, H. J. 340
Van Ness, J. H. 295, 317, 334, 367, 369
Vanpell, Edward 266
Van Pelt, John L. 28
Van Riper, J. J. 134, 135
Van Winkle, Wm. P. 88, 90
Viall, J. C. 49
Virginia 494, 504
Visitors, Board of 453
Vogle, Carl 6, 339, 351, 363, 380, 393, 484
Vogle, Mrs. C. 353

W.

Waal, C. A. 267
Wadlins, D. A. 505, 506
Waite, B. F. 6, 339, 351, 363, 380, 393, 484
Walker, H. J. 432
Walker, H. W. 114, 115
Wallace, Geo. R. 181
Walter, E. L. 176
Walton, Jacob 319, 371
Wanty, Henry G. 50
Ward, Robt. W. 51, 52, 70
Wardle, C. B. 12
Ware, Wm. E. 8, 87
Warren, Geo, T. 238
Warren, Leroy 8, 16
Washing 9, 428
Washington 532, 533
Waste Paper 8
Water 428
Waterbury, O. L. 50
Watson, C. B. 160, 161, 328, 351, 364, 393
Watson, Dudley O. 214, 215, 216
Watson, Lizzie 159, 160, 161
Watson, Mrs. R. E. 311, 348, 361, 375
Webber & Buck 263
Webber, Henry C., & Co. 382
Weir, Allen 533
Weiss, Jos. M. 483
Welker, H. B. 273
Weller, Frank D. 379
Wellings, J. H. 309, 310
Wells, Frank 306
Wells, Franklin 165, 166, 167, 170, 171
Wells, Sam'l 229
Wells, Thomas N. 483
Wells, Wm. B. 50
Wells, Wm. P. 13
Wells & Clear 19, 280, 307, 329, 479
West, Alfred J. 50, 71
West Publishing Co. 73, 84, 91, 92, 136, 137
West Virginia 495, 526, 527, 528
Western Bank and Note Engraving Co. 28
Western Union Telegraph Co., 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 52, 66, 68, 69, 70, 73, 82, 83, 84, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97, 98, 114, 115, 116, 117, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 159, 264.
Weston, I. M. 51
Whaley, Robt. J. 238
Wheeler, John H. 70
White, H. Kirk 51
White, L. E. 338
White, O. K. 270, 294, 318, 358, 372
Whitehead, A. H. 364, 382, 396
Whitehorn, A. 361, 362
Whitely, Harry 16
Whiting, S. C. 355
Whitman, Chas. R. 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 190, 193
Whitney, H. A. 266, 278, 282, 313, 314, 383, 394
Wickheiser, W. H. & Son 51
Wickman, A. J. 308, 304
Wilcox, Geo., 19, 22, 32, 52, 263, 274, 279, 285, 350, 363, 380, 392, 484.
Wilkinson, C. A. 71
Wilkinson, John F. 65, 67, 70, 73
Wilkinson, J. M. 218, 220
Willard, Geo. 71
Willcox, James, V. D. 87, 91
Willett, A. M. 265, 281, 292, 330, 342, 366, 395
Willett, Chas. J. 190, 191, 192, 193
Williams, C. T. 28, 29
Williams, E. 269, 304, 307

PAGES.
Williams, J. H. 311
Williams, Miss Josephine A. 176
Williams, Plyn 281, 297, 342, 382, 400
Willoughby, T. B. 70
Wilson, J. C. 13
Wilson, T. M., 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 158, 159, 482, 483, 484, 485.
Winans, Edwin B., Governor 3
Winans, Geo. 22
Winans, Mrs. S. K. 28
Withington, Wm. H. 227, 228
Witherspoon, P. E. 268
Wolf, Samuel 302, 303
Wood, John R. 47
Wood, R. H. 160, 161
Wood, W. H. S., 6, 9, 159, 160, 161, 210, 458, 479, 484, 492, 496, 497, 498, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 536.
PAGES.
Woodard, R. B. 263, 264, 286, 305, 364
Woodruff, E. T. 71
Woodruff, M. T. 51
Woodman, J. J., 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253.
Wood's Railway Guide 125
Wyman, A. D. 276, 337, 359, 385
Wyman, Hal C. 182, 183
Wyoming 503

Y.

Young, S. J. 247

Z.

Zabriskie & Bennett 27, 30, 159
Zeese, A. & Co. 166, 169, 170
Zweng, George 338

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF LABOR

AND

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS

FEBRUARY 1, 1892

BY AUTHORITY

LANSING
ROBERT SMITH & CO., STATE PRINTERS AND BINDERS
1892

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS,
Lansing, February 1, 1892.

HON. EDWIN B. WINANS,

Governor of Michigan:

DEAR SIR—In compliance with the law creating the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, I have the honor to herewith transmit to you the ninth annual report of this State department.

Very respectfully,

HENRY A. ROBINSON,

Commissioner of Labor.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Letter of Transmittal	iii
Introduction	vii
Part I.—Résumé and law creating the Labor Bureau	ix–xvii
Part II.—Women wage-workers	1–188
Part III.—Mortgages, real estate owners, and property values for the city of Detroit	189–238
Part IV.—Taxation, land values, and railroad statistics	239–342
Part V.—Strikes in Michigan, the United States, and foreign countries	343–386
Part VI.—Miscellaneous statistics, wheat yield; holdings, rental, and voting system in England; criminal records	387–404
Part VII.—Compendium of Michigan's eight Labor Bureau reports	405–427
Part VIII.—Compendium of labor laws in the United States	429–438
Conclusion	437–438
Addendum	439–440
Index	441–

PART I.

INTRODUCTION.

The Ninth Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics is an attempt to show the condition of the women wage workers of the State, the amount of mortgages and the number of property owners in the city of Detroit, where the burden of taxation falls as shown by the assessors' rolls and the official figures of the State Board of Auditors, and where the actual wealth of the State varies from the figures supplied by the assessors. There has been added to these features, departments showing the occasion and conclusion of the strikes in Michigan for 1891; the strikes throughout the world so far as could be gathered in that year; the cost, indebtedness, extent and earnings of the railroads of the State and of the United States, from the latest official sources; a short statement of what lines of labor and statistics preceding reports have pursued, and the conclusion arrived at, and a compendium of the general labor laws.

Some years ago Commissioner Carroll D. Wright of the United States Labor Bureau investigated the condition of the women wage workers of the country, but unfortunately no community in Michigan was visited by his agents. This added to the fact that the Michigan Labor Bureau had been requested by one of the women's societies to collect statistics of the conditions under which women workers in Michigan earn their living, and owing to another fact that no previous report had made this a subject for thorough investigation, decided the Commissioner in pursuing this line.

Equally simple were the reasons for looking into the tax and mortgage questions. Both have for years occupied much space in the magazines and newspapers of the country, but the writers often lacked that information that comes only from the most painstaking investigation, and which is almost impossible to obtain except through state or national statistical bureaus. In the gathering and collecting of these statistics the Bureau has made every endeavor to be accurate, and whatever mistakes, if any have occurred, has been due to the fact that the points sought for, being strange to the majority of those whom the Bureau has come in contact

with, their answers have not always been so clear as could have been desired.

The amount of mortgaged property in the city of Detroit was shown in the Bureau report for 1885. The present report continues this line of investigation, enabling the reader to make comparisons over a period of seven years. The data obtained in the office of the register of deeds for Wayne county is carefully prepared, and presents many features of great interest. In addition to this the question of ownership of real estate in Detroit has been investigated, in order to have a comparative statement of matters covered in the Bureau report of 1885. These figures show a concentration of wealth that is seemingly resistlessly sweeping on and on.

The past year has witnessed great uphevals in the labor world, indicating that grave causes of discontent exist among wage workers in shop and factory, as well as among the farmers. The record given, of all the strikes in Michigan throughout the past year, also the general strikes throughout the United States, with a partial record of those in foreign countries, show that the labor element has been here and there stirred to its very foundation.

Requests are continually coming to the Bureau for back numbers of the Reports. As now nearly every issue is exhausted, it has seemed necessary to reproduce a compendium of the preceding eight Annual Reports.

Then, too, the public being awakened to the fact that labor laws are an important and helpful factor toward solving the labor problems, a compendium of all the labor laws in the various states has been compiled for this Report.

The great aim of the Bureau has been to present every feature in its most simple form with a constant effort to condense and bring all data into the closest possible space, and it is the hope of the Commissioner that this Report will be of assistance to all legislators in formulating laws that will do equal and exact justice to all.

TEXT OF REPORT.

Woman's work is a constantly increasing factor in the industrial problem. Employers of labor are continually preparing for the entry of women into new branches of industry and are availing themselves particularly of their dexterity in manufacturing material requiring a fine touch rather than strength. The Bureau's agents have obtained statistics by personal visits from 13,436 women and girls in the State, employed in 137 different industries and 378 occupations.

Aware of the fact that statisticans are striving to develop a uniform system of presenting data by weight of numbers rather than by averages, we have endeavored to follow such plan as far as practicable with women's work. In relation to the wage tables, however, it seems really necessary to reach the wage results by averages, but to hold near to the "weight of number rule" in addition to the averages we have given the number reporting for each average thus making every result independent from all other results, basing every one on the data aggregated in each case for the number reporting in that particular occupation, or when condensed to industries, for that industry. Average tables being necessarily derivative tables, and detailed reports given as a starter from which the tables result being the rule, we have derived our first table from the detailed schedules, drawn from these into the individual tabulated form. All the other tables in each series are, of course, derived from this source and condensed down through to the final State result, which under the plan of blanks used seems to be the only way to secure a truthful statement in the aggregate of wage conditions.

Now taking up each part of the report in order with a short analysis of each. Part II is devoted to

WOMEN'S WORK.—For the first time, except a limited canvass of 503 for the report of 1884, in the history of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics the condition of the working women and girls has been investigated. A number of reasons prompted the commencement of this important factor of the Bureau's work. First, a natural desire to give to the world the true condition of our sisters who toil for a livelihood,

believing that the story of their struggles as told from their own lips was the only correct way of recording the successes and reverses of Michigan's working women. Second, on account of a desire on the part of the girls themselves, for some move to be made whereby facts could be secured that would show their condition, and therefrom suggest some remedy, if a remedy be needed, to lighten the burdens of life. Third, because of very pressing requests from persons interested in the wellfare of working women and also communications from various organizations, industrial, humane and beneficial, asking that this much needed investigation be conducted through the natural and only correct channel for such work, the Bureau of Labor.

A number of the most important manufacturing cities of the State were selected and a corps of canvassers set to work. The blanks which were prepared after much study and thought, contained 129 questions classified as follows: Social 28, industrial 12, hours of labor 14, economic 54, sanitary 21, and seven other questions as to dress, societies, church attendance, with remarks and suggestions by the women workers. As a rule the questions were promptly answered and particularly was this fact noticeable in cases where a trade organization existed, but in a number of places it required much effort to get the questions answered, especially among girls who feared that the object was not as represented and also by that class who believe that the State should not pry into their business. Some difficulty was experienced by employers who were averse to admitting the Bureau's agents, fearing that a labor organization was at the bottom of the work, while others paid such small wages that they disliked to have the fact published. In some factories little or no attention was paid to the comfort of employés, while others have prepared and fitted up convenient dressing rooms, cozy libraries and reading rooms, and convenient and pleasant rooms in which to eat and take their nooning. The figures furnished in the tables tell the story of hours, wages and social conditions, in fact, the individual life of this large body of women workers is given aggregated to show the conditions surrounding them.

In the wage results an average of averages was necessary to use, but all data had been so carefully watched from beginning to end that we felt justified in this, knowing it would bring us nearest to the absolute truth. The wage averages are based on the actual time worked by each person reporting, all lost time from whatever cause not entering into the computation of wage time. The weight of numbers is found under the weekly earnings, which average is a few cents higher than the daily, and nearer the correct result. This will be seen by a glance at table LII. In each case the flush margin in fractions has been held in favor of the maximum

average, *i. e.*, where the fraction of a cent has been 5-10, the next higher cent has been used with the minus sign. In the hours of labor tables the weight of numbers is found at 9 and 10 per day.

So many are interested in the new fields of labor opening up for women that we here give a list of the various industries wherein they are employed:

Artist,
Auction store,
Bazaar,
Button factory,
Bean store,
Box factory,
Boot and shoe factory,
Blank book bindery and stationers,
Bath establishment,
Biscuit factory,
Bindery,
Book and stationery store,
Brass factory,
Brush factory,
Bottling works,
Bakery,
Book bindery,
Candy factory,
Capsule factory,
Chemical factory,
Cigar box factory,
Cigar and tobacco factory,
Chair, bed, mattress and spring factory,
Clothing store,
Corset factory,
Carpet sweeper factory,
Chair caning factory,
Cigar factory,
Crockery store,
Confectionery store,
Corset and shoulder-brace factory,
Candy kitchen,
Chair factory,
Cracker factory,
Cloak and dressmaking,
Coal dealer,
Curtain factory,
Canning factory,
Condensed milk factory,
Casket works,
Dry goods and notion store,
Drug and perfume store,
Dry goods and carpet store,
Domestic,
Dressmaking,
Dry goods store,
Dining room,
Drug store,
Engraving,
Featherbone factory,
Furrier,
Flag and awning factory,
Florist,
Fruit, meat and grocery store,
Felt boot factory,
Flavoring extract factory,
General worker,
General store,
Grocery store,
Glove factory,
Hardware factory,
Housework,
Hat and cap factory,
Hotel,
Hook factory,
Hair dressing,
Home and hospital,
Image Bronzing,
Invalid goods factory,

Ice cream factory,
Junk shop,
Jewelry factory,
Jewelry store,
Knitting and woolen factory,
Knit goods factory,
Knitting factory,
Lead works,
Laundry,
Lithographing,
Lumber office,
Ladies' furnishing store,
Match factory,
Men's furnishing store,
Millinery store,
Millinery,
Milling supply store,
Mattress factory,
Merchant,
Nursing,
Notion store,
Novelty store,
Office work,
Pin factory,
Photography,
Picture frame factory,
Pharmacy,
Produce store,
Paper store (wholesale),
Pants factory,
Planing mill,
Printing,
Paper box factory,
Public employés,
Paper factory,
Regalia and uniform factory,
Real estate office,
Rug dealer,
Ratan chair factory,
Railroading,
Restaurant,
Rug and robe factory,
Shirt, cloak and dress factory,
Stay factory,
Seed growing establishment,
Salt works.
Shirt factory,
Stationery and fancy goods store
Sewing machine office,
Staple and fancy grocery store,
Shoe store,
Second-hand store,
Seed store,
Shoe factory,
Silk factory,
Spice mills,
Stenography,
Typewriting,
Tailoring,
Telephone exchange.
Tent and awning factory,
Tobacco store,
Telegraphing,
Underwear factory,
Varnish factory,
Woodenware factory,
Woolen mills,
Whip factory.

From the above, comparatively speaking, there are seemingly few industries or trades where women are not employed.

In Part III is given a series of tables showing the number and amounts of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of the city of Detroit. The data on which these tables are founded was taken from the books of the Register of Deeds for Wayne county, covering the lapse of years from 1884 to 1890, both inclusive. The resident and non-resident mortgages

are given for each year beginning with 1884 and running through in order of years with a recapitulation after each couplet of tables. Then follows a table showing the number of mortgages held by residents of the city of Detroit upon property in various counties throughout the State, all followed by a recapitulation, showing the aggregate value of mortgages filed for the years named and a final resultant table with notations bearing upon the taxation of mortgages found upon pages 236 and 237.

Beginning with page 220 will be found another series of tables showing the number of real estate owners in the city of Detroit with the amount of each, together with the total valuation. From this table a summary table is derived, showing the total number owning real estate and the total valuation between specified sums, with a grand total found on page 233, after which is given a recapitulation and analysis showing the distribution of real estate in the city of Detroit.

Another special feature of this report is given in Part IV, opening up the question of taxation and land values, giving a comparison of city, farm and other lands, some portions of which are illustrated with circles and maps in connection with a series of tables prepared to bring out the results in plain, direct and easily understood forms. Some of these facts were gathered directly from the supervisors through blanks sent to them to be filled up and returned to the Bureau, from their assessment books; others were gleaned from the supervisors by a personal visit, which data furnishes the material for Table CXV, where to each farm in a township in Shiawassee county the number of acres are given, the value of the bare land and the value of the improvements with its total value, each in separate columns, showing the market value of each farm and the value of the bare land as separated from the improvements.

Then follows a running table showing the assessed value of 62 cities and their population with per capita amounts of real estate and personal property to each individual.

Section III of this part shows the growth of Michigan in sections, its unoccupied territory, growth by separate industries and their comparative growth. Another feature of these facts shows the phenominal growth of real estate values by sections, and, also, gives profits by separate industries, showing its influence upon the concentration of wealth. Here is also given data which by comparison with the years 1880 and 1890 shows a falling off of farm industries. In addition to these the area of the State in square miles and acreage is given, together with the assessed area in square miles and acres. This is followed by three tables, showing the assessed value and population by counties for the Upper Peninsula, the assessed value after the value of the twelve cities and their acreage has

been deducted, with an estimated value of standing timber. The assessed real estate of the twelve cities is given in tabulated form, showing the aggregated sums that have been deducted to reach the conclusions there. This gives the assessed value of the counties, which includes the timber and mineral wealth of the Upper Peninsula.

The source from which this data has been derived is given on page 271.

Following this matter are given circular diagrams illustrating the various relations existing between taxing of realty and other forms of property, as well as the effects of the different systems of taxation on different classes of society. As elsewhere remarked the general or United States government raises most of its revenue from taxation of articles that enter directly and indirectly into the consumption of the masses of people. The burden of supporting the general government therefore falls upon the poor and middle classes. These classes complain that they are falling behind relatively in the race of life, and it is desirable that their attention should be drawn to the study of the effects that the different forms and systems of taxation have upon their fortunes. It was with this view before us that we have undertaken the compilations of this part of our work.

Among the great middle classes (so called) whose grievances have been so ably presented of late as to have arrested the attention of the nation, there are none who have greater need of a calm and unprejudiced study of questions of taxation than the farmers. It is the farmer, generally speaking, who will not listen to the exemption of forms of personal property from taxation. It is he who desires this sort of property whether tangible or intangible to be listed, and he has yet to learn that a wide experience, not one merely of a single community or State, but of many, conclusively shows that personal possessions cannot be listed with success, and that the very rich in this sort of possessions are the most successful in the arts of evasion. The farmer has also yet to learn that there is a very marked distinction between land and land values. Quite a contrast as to value between one of those Detroit acres worth $8,000 capitalized which will net its owner say $560 and a farm of 160 acres the bare land of which is not worth over say, $3,200 and will not net its owner in rental over $128.

Land value has no relation to area, it consists wholly of the value which arises solely from presence of population and the site or location of the land. Its basis is the competition for the use of land for any purpose whatever, it is a societary and not a labor or improvement value. The difference of the value of an acre of land worth one million dollars in New York, one hundred thousand dollars in Detroit and only ten to thirty

dollars in the country marks the difference between population and location in determining of such values.

To make the matter still more clear maps are given, showing the value of acre areas in the city of Detroit, which are contrasted with the farm areas in other parts of the State, giving a sharp distinction as to where taxation falls most heavily.

The mining industry is also taken up under this part, presenting some very valuable figures and comparisons, also the matter of local railroad taxation with valuable opinions by the Hon. Thomas G. Shearman of New York, Mayor Pingree of Detroit, and Don M. Dickinson of Detroit with other valuable railroad statistics.

Part V is a record of the prominent strikes in the State, gleaned from various sources, strikes throughout the United States and a short notation of the strikes in foreign countries.

Much more important data in other directions on wheat yield in foreign countries, land values in England, crime records and other subjects is found in Part VI.

So many of the former issues of the Bureau's reports are exhausted that your Commissioner deemed it best to republish a compendium of all reports, which will be found in Part VII.

The public now having become so deeply interested in labor problems and the desire to know the various laws bearing thereon are considered of so much importance that a compendium of general labor laws has been given in Part VIII.

Instead of following the plan of placing the index in the front of the Report, we simply give the contents there, with an addendum and the index as a finis.

THE ACT

CREATING AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE BUREAU OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS AS AMENDED BY THE SESSION LAWS OF 1891.

AN ACT To amend sections one, three and four of act number one hundred and fifty-six, of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as amended by act number one hundred and eighty-nine of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being an act creating a Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, and defining the powers and duties of the same, and to add a new section thereto to stand as section eight.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That sections one, three and four, of act number one hundred and fifty-six, of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-three, as amended by act number one hundred and eighty-nine of the session laws of eighteen hundred and eighty-five, being "An act creating a Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics, and defining the powers and duties of the same," approved June twelve, eighteen hundred and eighty-five, be and the same are hereby amended so as to read as follows, and to add a new section to said act to stand as section eight to read as follows:

SECTION 1a. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint, within sixty days after this act shall take effect, and every second year thereafter, in the month of February, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and also within thirty days after the occurrence of any vacancy in the office, a suitable person who shall be a citizen of this State, as Commissioner, who shall hold his office until his successor is appointed and qualified, the title of which officer shall be Commissioner of Labor. The office of the Commissioner appointed for a full term under this act after the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, shall commence on the first day of March next after such appointment. Such Commissioner shall keep his office at the Capitol in the city of Lansing, and shall appoint a deputy whose term of office shall continue during the pleasure of such Commissioner. The Commissioner may appoint such assistants, from time to time, as shall be necessary for the transaction of the business of his office. Said Commissioner, with his deputy, and the Secretary of State, who shall be *ex officio* member thereof, shall constitute a bureau of statistics of labor.

SEC. 2. The duties of such bureau shall be to collect in the manner hereinafter provided, assort, systemize, print, and present in annual reports to the Governor, on or before the first day of February, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, and annually thereafter, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in this State, including the penal institutions thereof, particularly concerning the hours of labor, the number of laborers and mechanics employed, the number of apprentices in each trade, with the nativity of such laborers, mechanics and apprentices, wages earned, the saving from the same, the culture, moral and mental, with age and sex, of laborers employed; the number and character of accidents, the sanitary condition of institutions where labor is employed, as well as the influence of the several kinds of labor, and the use of intoxicating liquors upon the health and mental condition of the laborer, the restrictions, if any, which are put upon apprentices when indentured, the proportion of married laborers and mechanics, who live in rented houses with the average annual rental of the same, the average number of members in the families of married laborers and mechanics, the value of property owned by laborers and mechanics, together with the value of property owned by such laborers or mechanics (if foreign born), upon their arrival in this country, and the length of time they have resided here, the subjects of co-operation, strikes, or other labor difficulties, trades unions, and other labor organizations, and their effects upon labor and capital, with such other matter relating to the commercial, industrial and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and permanent

prosperity of the respective industries of the State, as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by such recommendations relating thereto, as the bureau shall deem proper.

SEC. 3. Such bureau, or any member thereof, shall have full power to examine witnesses on oath, compel the attendance of witnesses, the giving of testimony and the production of papers, while acting in any part of this State, and witnesses may be summoned by such bureau, or any member thereof, by its process in the same manner and paid the same fees as are allowed to witnesses attending in the circuit court of any county. Any person duly subpœnaed under the provisions of this section, who shall willfully neglect to attend or testify at the place named in the subpœna served for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, may be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or both such fine or imprisonment in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, No witness shall be compelled to go outside the county in which he resides, to testify.

SEC. 4. The compensation of such Commissioner shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and that of his deputy fifteen hundred dollars per annum, which compensation, together with all necessary expenses, including the employment and paying the expenses of such assistants as are provided for in section one of this act, also the expenses provided for in section three of this act shall be audited and paid in the same manner as the salaries and expenses of other State officers: *Provided*, The amount thereof, exclusive of the compensation allowed to said Commissioner and his said deputy, shall not, in any one year exceed the sum of eight thousand dollars: *And provided further*, That in addition to the above allowance for expenses, said bureau shall be authorized to have printed not to exceed four thousand copies of its annual reports for the use of the bureau, for general distribution. And all printing, binding, blanks, stationery or map work shall be done under any contract which the State now has or shall have for similar work with any party or parties, and the expense thereof shall be audited and paid for in the same manner as other State printing.

SEC. 5. Said bureau may collect the information called for in section two of this act, or such information as shall by the Commissioner be considered essential to perfect the work of the bureau, from the several State, county, city, village and township officers, and from the officers of prisons, penal and reformatory institutions, or by means of special canvassers under the direction of the Commissioner, and it shall be the duty of all such officers to furnish upon the written or printed request of the Commissioner, such information as shall be considered necessary for the bureau, upon blanks furnished by said bureau.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the several supervisors of the townships, and the supervisor or assessor of the wards of cities in this State, at the time of assessing the property thereof, to obtain the facts and information determined upon by said bureau, as provided in section five of this act, in accordance with the terms, conditions, and requirements of said blanks, and to return said blanks properly filled and duly certified to, by such officer, without delay to the Commissioner of Labor at Lansing.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall willfully and intentionally testify falsely, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a period not exceeding five years, and any person who shall refuse to testify before said bureau or before any member thereof, shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding sixty days, or both in the discretion of the court: *Provided*, That no person or corporation shall be required to answer any question that shall be improper subject of inquiry or foreign to the object of this act.

SEC. 8. The Commissioner or his deputy shall have power to enter any factory or workshop when open or in operation, for the purpose of gathering facts and statistics relating to hours of labor, wages, industrial, economic, and sanitary questions or matters and if the owner or occupants, or his or her agent or agents shall refuse to allow the officers of said bureau to so enter, then said owner or occupant or his or her agent, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction shall be punished by a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars to be recovered in an action of debt to be instituted by the order of the Commissioner of Labor in an action wherein the State of Michigan shall be plaintiff.

This act is ordered to take immediate effect.

Approved May 8, A. D. 1891.

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silk Mill, Belding, Mich.—View of Spooling and Soft Silk Winding Room.

PART II.

WAGE TABLES

OF

WOMEN WAGE-WORKERS.

SHOWING THE AVERAGE DAILY, WEEKLY AND YEARLY WAGE INCOME, AND EXPENSES OUT OF WAGES, ALSO THEIR SAVINGS, BY INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS, AND BY CITIES.

LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS.

TABLE I.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Awning Factory.												
Awning maker	6	$0.96—	6	$5 75	6	$206 67—	6	$206 67—	----	----	----	----
Forelady	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----	----	----
Flag maker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----	----	----
Boot and Shoe Factory.												
Helper	----	----	2	3 25	2	152 75	2	152 75	----	----	----	----
Operator	1	1 00	5	7 20	5	337 60	5	283 60	3	$90 00	2	$200 00
Shoe fitter	1	1 00	21	6 75	21	304 88+	21	281 55—	10	79 00	5	195 00
Table girl	----	----	7	3 36—	7	161 57—	7	161 57—	----	----	----	----
Helper[1]	----	----	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----	----	----
Shoe fitter	----	----	77	5 62+	74	260 98—	74	244 18—	27	45 89—	20	171 50
Sock liner	----	----	9	3 78—	9	173 11+	9	173 11+	----	----	----	----
Table girl	----	----	22	2 91—	19	136 68+	19	136 68+	----	----	----	----
Cutting helper[2]	1	1 00	4	6 25	4	284 50	4	284 50	----	----	----	----
General cutter	1	1 00	8	5 31+	8	249 37+	8	242 50	2	27 50	----	----
Sock liner	----	----	18	5 75+	18	261 00—	18	258 22+	2	25 00	1	100 00
Sweeper	----	----	2	6 00	2	300 00	2	300 00	----	----	----	----
Stamper	1	1 00	4	6 00	4	276 00	4	266 00	1	40 00	1	100 00
Shoe fitter	8	1 25	160	7 09—	160	324 24—	160	233 92	50	51 26	45	237 67
Table girl	13	57+	41	3 20	41	153 46+	41	150 54—	1	20 00	1	20 00
Button Factory.												
Button maker	19	43+	19	2 89	19	135 21+	19	135 21+	----	----	----	----
Sorter	1	67—	1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00	----	----	----	----
Bean Store.												
Picker	10	39+	10	2 37—	10	95 00	10	95 00	----	----	----	----
Box Factory.												
Box maker	30	42+	30	2 53—	30	125 24+	30	124 98—	1	8 00	----	----
Box maker[3]	100	51+	116	2 74+	116	144 27—	116	140 34—	13	34 92+	----	----
Blank Book Bindery and Stationers.												
Folder	36	81+	36	4 88—	36	240 83+	36	231 38	10	34 00	4	137 50
Sewer	9	87+	9	5 22+	9	251 78—	9	247 88—	1	35 00	1	200 00
Whip stitcher	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	298 00	3	257 00	3	43 33+	3	183 33+
Bindery (general).												
Folder	10	62—	10	3 70	10	181 45	10	181 45	----	----	----	----
Machine feeder	3	39—	3	2 33+	3	114 33+	3	114 33+	----	----	----	----
Stitcher	1	58+	1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00	----	----	----	----
Folder[4]	9	64+	9	3 89—	9	190 72+	9	184 61+	2	55 00	----	----
Feeder	3	44+	3	2 67—	3	135 50	3	135 50	----	----	----	----
Forelady	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	357 00	1	307 00	1	50 00	1	200 00
General binder	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----	----	----
Machine folder	2	75	2	4 50	2	225 00	2	212 50	1	25 00	1	250 00
Stitcher	3	67—	3	4 00	3	195 67—	3	195 67—	----	----	----	----
Sewer	3	78—	3	4 67—	3	233 33+	3	233 33+	----	----	----	----
Tipper and folder	5	69—	5	4 10	5	201 50	5	197 40	1	20 00	----	----
Tipper	1	92—	1	5 50	1	269 00	1	269 00	----	----	----	----

to [4] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO FACTORY.												
Bunch maker	27	$1 51—	27	$9 00	27	$413 15+	27	$390 99—	8	$77 50	----	----------
Labeler	1	50	1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Packer	25	1 53	25	9 16	25	444 20	25	409 80	10	86 00	9	$153 38+
Roller	74	1 52—	75	8 94	74	444 81+	74	395 79—	38	90 87—	8	185 00
Stripper	37	70—	39	4 14+	39	198 12—	39	196 28+	4	17 75	3	36 67—
Box Packer [1]	4	42—	4	2 50	4	123 00	4	123 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dresser	6	1 03—	6	6 17—	6	303 00	6	303 00	----	----------	----	----------
Labeler	5	60	5	3 60	5	176 40	5	176 40	----	----------	----	----------
Packer	19	89—	20	5 20	20	248 08	20	236 33+	6	39 17	----	----------
Spreader	4	56+	4	3 38—	4	164 50	4	164 50	----	----------	----	----------
Stripper	30	40+	30	2 42—	28	117 92+	28	117 92+	----	----------	----	----------
Stamper	24	56+	24	3 35+	23	161 15+	23	157 57—	3	35 00	----	----------
Bunch maker [2]	34	1 02—	34	6 12—	34	296 32+	34	278 26+	15	40 93+	----	----------
Cigar maker	45	1 44+	46	8 35—	46	411 33—	46	385 35—	10	119 50	1	150 00
Dresser	7	57+	7	3 43—	7	168 57+	7	165 71+	1	20 00	----	----------
Hand worker	4	2 75	4	16 50	4	790 50	4	590 50	4	200 00	----	----------
Labeler	12	67—	19	3 61—	18	168 15+	18	166 76+	1	25 00	2	87 50
Packer	33	83+	32	5 03+	33	234 86—	33	225 77—	11	27 27+	----	----------
Roller	6	69—	6	4 17—	6	202 17—	6	202 17—	----	----------	----	----------
Stripper	34	46+	55	2 80—	51	129 58—	51	126 10—	12	14 79+	----	----------
Bundle binder [3]	6	1 00	6	6 00	6	296 00	6	279 33+	2	50 00	----	----------
Filler out	16	76+	16	4 59+	16	228 02—	16	218 65—	6	25 00	----	----------
Labeler	6	83+	6	5 00	5	226 00	5	215 20	1	58 00	----	----------
Machine worker	8	79+	8	4 75	6	221 33+	6	214 67—	1	40 00	----	----------
Packer	33	79—	34	4 68+	34	219 55	34	217 67+	2	32 50	1	75 00
Pail liner	5	94—	5	5 60	5	282 30	5	262 30	1	100 00	----	----------
Stamper	15	92—	15	5 50	15	258 53+	15	250 20	2	62 50	----	----------
Stripper	24	47	25	2 80+	24	129 74—	24	129 74—	----	----------	----	----------
Spreader	6	97+	6	5 83+	5	269 20	5	239 20	2	75 00	----	----------
Weigher out	5	87—	5	5 20	5	262 00	5	256 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Wrapper	6	89+	6	5 25	6	247 98+	6	247 98+	----	----------	----	----------
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Packer	26	1 02+	26	6 37—	24	101 00+	24	79 22+	12	73 58+	5	90 00
Stripper	24	50—	25	2 97+	23	145 99+	23	145 99+	----	----------	----	----------
Bunch maker [4]	13	75—	13	4 46+	13	195 38+	13	187 31—	2	52 50	----	----------
Cigar maker	29	96—	31	5 45+	30	259 70	30	251 50	2	122 00	1	40 00
Stripper	18	47+	20	2 83—	20	133 77	20	130 95	1	35 00	----	----------
Sorter	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cigar maker [5]	11	1 72+	11	10 34	11	518 25	11	385 82—	4	291 20	----	----------
Packer	1	2 00	1	12 00	1	588 00	1	304 00	1	248 00	----	----------
Stripper	8	47—	8	2 81+	8	118 63—	8	118 63—	----	----------	----	----------
CIGAR BOX FACTORY.												
Box maker	10	42+	10	2 55	10	131 00	10	131 00	----	----------	----	----------
CANDY FACTORY.												
Maker of creams	----	----------	18	4 89—	18	249 78—	18	246 17—	2	27 50	2	87 50
Packer	----	----------	29	5 03+	29	263 23—	29	263 23—	----	----------	----	----------
Wrapper	----	----------	2	6 50	2	335 00	2	335 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dipper of creams [6]	5	59—	5	3 50	5	178 00	5	178 00	----	----------	----	----------
Maker of candy	2	67—	2	4 00	2	200 00	2	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Maker of creams	2	63—	2	3 75	2	181 00	2	181 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dipper of creams [7]	2	67—	2	4 00	2	200 00	2	187 50	1	25 00	----	----------
Maker of candy	2	69—	2	4 25	2	201 00	2	201 00	----	----------	----	----------
Maker of creams	3	64+	3	3 83+	3	194 00	3	185 67—	1	25 00	----	----------
Dipper [8]	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------

[1] to [8] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CANDY FACTORY—*Continued.*												
Forelady	1	$1 00	1	$6 00	1	$300 00	1	$300 00	----	--------	----	----------
Maker of candy	2	79+	2	4 75	2	244 75	2	244 75	----	--------	----	----------
Dipper of creams [1]	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	--------	----	----------
Maker of candy	3	75	3	4 50	3	234 00	3	234 00	----	--------	----	----------
Packer	2	59—	2	3 50	2	175 00	2	175 00	----	--------	----	----------
Dipper of creams [2]	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	--------	----	----------
Maker of candy	1	58+	1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00	----	--------	----	----------
CAPSULE FACTORY.												
Capsule cutter	11	88+	11	5 30+	11	283 40	11	222 04—	3	$41 67—	----	----------
Capsule dipper	10	1 04—	10	6 19+	10	270 75—	10	229 75	6	68 33+	----	----------
Capsule joiner	24	89+	24	5 34+	24	235 12+	24	233 84—	2	15 00	3	$108 33+
Capsule maker	125	97—	125	5 31+	125	252 75+	125	245 36	27	31 04—	25	118 80
Capsule joiner [3]	50	65+	51	3 92—	51	187 61+	51	177 61+	10	51 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 67—	1	10 00	1	480 00	1	405 00	1	75 00	----	----------
CHEMICAL FACTORY.												
Labeler	35	92—	35	5 48—	35	261 34+	35	207 77+	4	31 25	3	83 33+
Packer	59	91+	59	5 46+	59	295 64+	59	265 95—	13	52 31—	----	----------
Stenographer	20	1 94+	20	11 65	20	598 00	20	527 20	16	82 50	7	171 43
Worker in laboratory	131	91—	131	5 47+	131	277 92+	131	265 21	14	33 44+	8	133 23—
Worker in office	56	1 09—	56	6 53+	56	330 07+	56	317 41—	10	71 00	2	100 00
Advertiser [4]	1	58+	1	3 50	1	182 00	1	182 00	----	--------	----	----------
Box maker	16	63—	16	3 75	16	185 63—	16	180 00	2	45 00	----	----------
Bottle filler	5	60	5	3 60	5	177 60	5	171 60	2	30 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	--------	----	----------
Finisher	1	58+	1	3 50	1	182 00	1	182 00	----	--------	----	----------
Office worker	1	2 50	1	15 00	1	780 00	1	430 00	1	$50 00	----	----------
Powderer	10	56—	10	3 35	10	171 20	10	171 20	----	--------	----	----------
Stenographer	1	2 50	1	15 00	1	780 00	1	480 00	1	300 00	----	----------
Table worker	15	51+	15	3 03+	15	152 53—	15	151 53	1	15 00	----	----------
Wrapper (general)	7	57+	7	3 43—	7	168 86—	7	168 86—	----	--------	----	----------
Wrapper (counter)	3	44+	3	2 63—	3	147 50	3	147 50	----	--------	----	----------
CANDY FACTORY.												
Dipper of creams [5]	25	70—	25	4 24	25	213 49	25	213 49	----	--------	----	----------
Packer	25	71+	25	4 28—	25	498 12	25	415 72	3	20 00	3	66 66
CLOTHING STORE.												
Button sewer	4	64+	4	3 87—	4	186 00	4	178 50	1	30 00	----	----------
Button hole maker	4	67—	4	4 00	4	192 00	4	187 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Coat maker	12	82+	12	4 96—	12	250 00	12	236 80+	4	34 00	----	----------
CLOTHIER.												
Machine operator	8	81+	8	4 88—	8	235 75	8	230 25	2	22 00	----	----------
Tailoress	5	99—	5	5 90	5	284 80	5	253 20	2	79 60	----	----------
Vest maker	2	92—	2	5 50	2	272 00	2	272 00	----	--------	----	----------
Pants maker [6]	----	--------	4	4 50	2	226 00	2	226 00	----	--------	----	----------
Stenographer	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00	----	--------	----	----------
Shirt maker	----	--------	2	6 50	2	321 50	2	321 50	----	--------	----	----------
Trimmer	----	--------	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00	----	--------	----	----------
Tailoress	----	--------	5	6 00	5	285 80	5	260 80	1	25 00	----	----------
Examiner [7]	1	71—	1	4 25	1	204 00	1	174 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Finisher	2	83+	2	5 00	2	147 00	2	147 00	----	--------	----	----------
Hand finisher	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	230 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Machine worker	16	71+	16	4 28	16	219 25	16	206 44—	6	35 86+	----	----------
Overall maker	13	81+	13	4 88—	13	247 65+	13	234 19+	4	43 75	----	----------
Sewing on buttons	2	56+	2	3 37+	2	175 50	2	154 00	1	35 00	----	----------
Sewing on tickets	2	46—	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	143 00	----	--------	----	----------

[1] to [7] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CORSET FACTORY.												
Boner	19	$0 67+	19	$4 03—	19	$191 51—	19	$191 51—				
Boxer	12	50	12	3 00	12	148 58+	12	148 58+				
Binder	26	91+	26	5 46+	26	271 38+	26	260 42	10	$28 50	6	$100 00
Corder	21	90+	21	5 48+	21	271 43—	21	265 48—	4	31 25	4	106 25
Embroiderer	14	87—	14	5 21+	14	258 51—	14	258 51—				
Eyelet maker	1	92—	1	5 50	1	275 00	1	275 00				
Joiner	41	89—	41	5 31—	41	265 00	41	262 56+	14	36 43—	11	13 09+
Lace stitcher	16	91—	16	5 44+	16	271 88—	16	257 89	7	33 58—	6	108 33+
Putting on springs	6	65+	7	3 93	7	195 71+	7	192 14+	1	25 00		
Steel stitcher	36	91+	36	5 47+	36	271 18+	36	261 60—	12	28 75	10	82 50
CHAIR, BED, MATTRESS AND SPRING FACTORY.												
Bronzer	6	33+	6	2 00	6	88 00	6	88 00				
Caner	98	58+	98	3 50	98	153 89—	98	153 28	3	20 00		
Rubber	18	41+	18	2 47+	18	108 78—	18	106 00	1	50 00		
Stripper	8	63—	8	3 75	8	165 00	8	165 00				
Saw duster	2	46—	2	2 75	2	121 00	2	121 00				
Wire weaver	4	89+	4	5 38—	4	236 50	4	236 50				
Weaver (general)	1	50	1	3 00	1	132 00	1	132 00				
Varnisher	12	59—	12	3 50	12	154 00	12	154 00				
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS STORE.												
Cash girl			3	1 58+	3	53 17—	3	53 17—				
Clerk (underwear dept)			1	5 00	1	40 00	1	40 00				
Clerk (millinery dept)			1	5 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Clerk (infant dept)			2	5 75	2	268 25	2	268 25				
Clerk (reception)			1	4 00	1	188 00	1	188 00				
Clerk (mailing dept)			1	1 75	1	87 50	1	87 50				
Forelady			1	12 00	1	612 00	1	612 00				
Parcel wrapper			1	2 50	1	122 50	1	122 50				
Saleslady (boy's dept.)			1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00				
Saleslady (general)			1	5 00	1	255 00	1	255 00				
Saleslady (millinery)			1	7 00	1	287 00	1	287 00			1	225 00
Saleslady (special)			1	4 00	1	204 00	1	204 00				
Saleslady (trimming dept)			1	6 00	1	300 00	1	260 00	1	40 00		
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk (general)			1	15 00	1	750 00	1	600 00	1	150 00		
Clerk (underwear dept)			1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Saleslady (cloak dept)			3	11 67—	3	600 00	3	508 33	2	137 50		
Forelady[1]			1	7 00	1	336 00	1	321 00	1	15 00		
Saleslady (general)			1	5 00	1	245 00	1	225 00	1	20 00		
Saleslady (glove dept)			1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
Clerk[2]			12	5 83+	12	253 58+	12	247 33+	3	25 00	1	50 00
Office worker			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Seamstress			1	5 00	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Stenographer			1	6 00	1	272 00	2	247 00	1	25 00		
DRUG AND PERFUME STORE.												
Cigarette maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Filler of orders	1	58+	1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00				
Finisher	13	76—	13	4 56—	13	222 52—	13	210 46+	3	70 00		
Lozenger maker	3	78	3	4 67+	3	230 00	3	230 00				
Perfume finisher	2	79+	2	4 75	2	260 00	2	244 50	1	35 00		
DRUG STORE (wholesale).												
Bottle filler	25	39—	26	2 34—	26	97 62—	26	97 62—				
Bottle washer	24	57—	24	3 46—	24	152 50	24	150 75	2	26 00		
Labeler	15	54—	15	3 20	15	137 87	15	134 00	2	14 00		
Picker	31	44—	31	2 63	31	112 52	31	111 00	2	73 50		
Sorter	20	54+	20	3 25	20	142 60	20	142 60				

[1] to [2] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DYE WORKS.												
Fur sewer	5	$0 70+	5	$4 20	5	$215 20	5	$215 20				
Wool comber	5	72—	5	4 30	5	230 80	5	192 80	2	$42 50		
FLAG AND AWNING FACTORY.												
Awning maker	3	91—	3	5 43—	3	251 66+	3	251 66+				
Flag maker	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	272 00	3	263 67	1	25 00	1	$250 00
Forelady	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	400 00	1	350 00	1	40 00	1	200 00
Awning maker[1]	6	79+	6	4 75	6	201 67—	4	201 67—				
Flag maker	7	83+	7	5 00	7	205 28+	7	205 28+				
Forelady	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	336 00	1	336 00				
FURRIER.												
Cloak maker	15	1 18—	15	7 06+	15	307 33+	15	299 67—	2	57 50	1	200 00
Forelady	1	2 08+	1	12 50	1	625 00	1	625 00				
Lining stitcher	12	1 02	12	6 08	12	323 66+	12	323 66+				
Sewer	25	91+	25	5 48	25	245 80	25	245 80				
Trimmer	7	1 17—	7	7 00	7	311 43—	7	311 43—				
HARDWARE FACTORY.												
Core maker	13	39+	13	2 35—	13	116 00	13	116 00				
Finisher	25	69—	25	4 12	25	207 25	25	207 25				
Sorter	1	33+	1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
HOUSEWORK.												
Housework	49	50	131	2 72+	131	133 85	131	120 69+	38	45 37—	17	280 00
IMAGE BRONZING.												
Image bronzer	15	68—	15	4 07+	15	202 50	15	195 63+	6	17 18—		
JUNK SHOP.												
Sorter	30	60+	30	3 61—	30	155 83+	30	155 83+				
Sorter[2]	24	60+	24	3 60+	24	159 13—	24	159 13—				
Sorter[3]	20	64—	20	3 80	20	171 00	20	169 50	1	30 00		
Sorter[4]	45	59+	45	3 55	45	167 62+	45	163 29+	10	29 50	6	116 67—
JEWELRY FACTORY.												
Box maker	14	56+	14	3 36	14	147 79	14	146 64+	2	8 00		
Cutter	2	$4+	2	3 25	2	160 50	2	160 50				
Plush box maker	12	63+	13	3 85—	13	188 46+	13	171 92—	3	50 00		
KNITTING FACTORY.												
Bobbin winder	5	30	7	1 64+	7	73 50	7	73 50				
Forelady	2	1 67—	2	10 00	2	520 00	2	520 00				
Finisher	7	77+	8	4 56+	8	220 44—	8	218 44—	2	27 50		
Knitter	58	59—	75	3 61+	75	161 37+	75	153 72+	16	38 44	1	30 00
Mender	6	32—	6	1 92—	6	93 17—	6	91 67—	1	9 00		
Tufter	5	78+	7	4 57+	7	213 14+	7	195 86	2	29 00		
Time keeper			1	4 00	1	200 06	1	200 00				
LEAD WORKS.												
Attender of orders	1	83+	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Bill clerk			1	10 00	1	500 00	1	400 00	1	100 00		
Card maker (sample)	5	57—	5	3 40	5	163 80	5	163 80				
Forelady	2	1 08+	2	6 50	2	329 00	2	314 00	1	30 00	1	200 00
Labeler	14	70+	14	4 21+	14	204 98—	14	203 79+	1	15 00		
Marker	2	1 17—	2	7 00	2	350 00	2	250 00	1	200 00		
Order clerk	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Stenographer	1	67—	3	7 33+	3	366 67—	3	325 00	2	62 50		
Card maker (sample)	5	62—	5	3 70	5	182 20	5	178 20	1	20 00	1	100 00
Forelady	2	75	2	4 50	2	220 50	2	220 50				
Labeler	8	64—	8	3 81+	8	184 00	8	184 00				

[1] to [4] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
LAUNDRY.												
Ironer	2	$0 83+	2	$5 00	2	$250 00	2	$197 00	2	$53 00	----	----
Marker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	200 00	1	50 00	----	----
Taker of orders	1	75	1	4 50	1	198 00	1	180 00	1	18 00	----	----
Washer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	282 00	2	282 00	----	----	----	----
Finisher [1]	2	1 08+	2	6 50	2	299 00	2	236 00	2	63 00	----	----
Ironer	3	1 11—	3	6 67—	3	302 00	3	267 00	3	53 00	----	----
Sorter	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00	----	----	----	----
Taker of orders	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	336 00	1	282 00	1	54 00	----	----
Washer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	270 00	2	240 00	1	60 00	----	----
Clerk [2]	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----	----	----
Finisher	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	204 00	1	46 00	----	----
Ironer	2	92—	2	5 50	2	248 00	2	219 00	2	29 00	----	----
Marker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00	----	----	----	----
Starcher	2	92—	2	5 50	2	275 00	2	275 00	----	----	----	----
Washer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	276 00	2	250 00	1	52 00	----	----
Folder [3]	5	55	5	3 30	5	154 40	5	154 40	----	----	----	----
Finisher	25	1 01—	25	6 00+	25	278 08	25	259 28	7	65 71+	2	$900 00
Ironer	15	90	15	5 40	15	252 13+	15	248 13+	1	60 00	1	300 00
Machine worker	25	63—	25	3 78	25	177 36	25	173 46	3	31 67—	----	----
Marker	5	67—	5	4 00	5	185 60	5	185 60	----	----	----	----
Office worker	3	73+	3	4 33+	3	202 00	3	192 00	1	30 00	----	----
Shaker	5	50	5	3 00	5	140 40	5	140 40	----	----	----	----
Tier	5	59—	5	3 50	5	165 40	5	165 40	----	----	----	----
Washer	10	1 00	10	6 00	10	277 20	10	271 20	1	60 00	----	----
Clerk [4]	2	83+	2	5 00	2	250 00	2	250 00	----	----	----	----
Finisher	14	95+	14	5 71+	14	246 84+	14	227 83—	10	27 20	----	----
Ironer	10	93+	10	5 60	10	259 00	10	225 70	7	47 57+	----	----
Marker	4	67—	4	4 00	4	190 00	4	189 00	1	4 00	----	----
Repairer	2	83+	2	5 00	2	240 00	2	228 50	1	21 00	----	----
Roller	10	34+	10	2 05	10	89 02+	10	89 02+	----	----	----	----
Sorter	5	81+	5	4 87—	5	238 50	5	215 00	4	31 66+	----	----
Starcher	9	1 04+	10	5 70	9	273 60	9	253 70	4	49 75	----	----
Washer	14	90	14	5 40	14	341 20	14	209 53+	9	53 89—	----	----
Finisher [5]	2	75	2	4 50	2	194 00	2	191 50	1	21 00	----	----
Ironer	2	83+	2	5 00	2	225 00	2	187 50	2	37 50	----	----
Marker	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----	----	----
Taker of orders	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----	----	----
Washer	3	94+	3	5 67—	3	263 33+	3	220 00	2	65 00	----	----
Ironer [6]	3	89—	3	5 33+	3	244 33+	3	229 00	2	18 50	----	----
Starcher	2	92—	2	5 50	2	269 00	2	192 00	2	77 00	----	----
Washer	3	89—	3	5 33+	3	252 67—	3	252 67—	----	----	----	----
Clerk [7]	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	258 00	1	30 00	----	----
Finisher	2	1 08+	2	6 50	2	300 00	2	232 50	2	67 50	1	300 00
Ironer	4	1 04+	4	6 25	4	290 00	4	258 00	3	42 00	1	200 00
Marker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	252 00	1	36 00	----	----
Starcher	3	1 05+	3	6 32+	3	290 67—	3	242 00	3	48 67—	----	----
Sorter	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	234 00	1	42 00	----	----
Washer	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	284 00	3	267 33+	1	50 00	----	----
Finisher [8]	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	264 00	1	214 00	1	50 00	----	----
Ironer	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	336 00	1	258 00	1	78 00	----	----
Sorter	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	224 00	1	52 00	----	----
Washer	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	213 00	3	213 00	----	----	----	----
Ironer [9]	2	83+	2	5 00	2	245 00	2	210 00	1	70 00	----	----
Marker	1	83+	5	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----	----	----
Starcher	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00	----	----	----	----

[1] to [9] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
LAUNDRY—*Continued.*												
Washer	2	$1 00	2	$6 00	2	$291 00	2	$291 00				
Finisher [1]	8	1 00	8	6 00	8	271 25	8	246 88—	4	$48 75	2	$250 00
Ironer	10	94	10	5 65	10	258 70	10	243 70	3	50 00		
Marker	2	67—	2	4 00	2	180 00	2	180 00				
Office worker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00				
Sorter	2	75	2	4 50	2	207 00	2	207 00				
Starcher	4	1 00	4	6 00	4	248 00	4	248 00				
Washer	8	98—	8	5 88—	8	268 88—	8	254 38—	2	57 50	2	175 00
Finisher [2]	4	1 00	4	6 00	4	273 00	4	248 75	2	48 50		
Ironer	5	90	5	5 40	5	244 60	5	228 80	2	38 00		
Office worker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	230 00	1	230 00				
Sorter	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	200 00	1	16 00		
Starcher	3	94—	3	5 67—	3	252 67—	3	229 67—	1	69 00	1	200 00
Washer	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	272 00	3	253 67—	1	55 00		
Clerk [3]	2	92—	2	5 50	2	276 00	2	276 00				
Finisher	4	1 13—	4	6 75+	4	340 50	4	286 75	4	107 50	1	300 00
Ironer	11	98+	11	5 91—	11	278 00	11	245 66+	11	59 32		
Repairer	1	88+	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Starcher	4	1 10+	4	6 63—	4	322 00	4	297 00	1	100 00	1	500 00
Sorter	3	1 32+	3	7 33+	3	373 66	3	373 66				
Finisher [4]	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	308 00	1	308 00				
Ironer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	270 00	2	240 00	1	60 00		
Office worker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00				
Starcher	2	83+	2	5 00	2	225 00	2	225 00				
Sorter	1	67—	1	4 00	1	184 00	1	184 00				
Washer	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	272 00	3	272 00				
LITHOGRAPHING.												
General worker	20	64+	20	3 87—	20	190 60	20	180 60	2	50 00		
Office worker	4	1 60+	4	9 63—	4	488 38—	4	368 13+	3	193 67—		
Packer	20	65+	20	3 92	20	200 50	20	194 50	4	30 00		
Transferer	20	73—	20	4 38—	20	217 60	20	215 35	2	22 50		
MATCH FACTORY.												
Book-keeper	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	352 00	1	252 00	1	100 00		
Box maker	84	60—	84	3 56+	84	169 40+	84	167 66—	3	45 00		
Coiler	60	47—	60	2 80+	60	136 30+	60	136 30+				
Caser	56	48+	56	2 88+	56	138 89+	56	136 75	5	24 00		
Forelady	2	1 25	2	7 50	2	360 00	2	285 00	2	150 00		
Machine worker	18	68+	18	4 11—	18	198 88—	18	184 00	7	38 29—	1	40 00
Packer	25	60+	25	3 63	25	176 40	25	176 40				
Box maker [5]	2	70	2	4 20	2	201 60	2	201 60				
Caser	5	45	5	2 70	5	123 20	5	123 20				
Slide maker	27	70	26	4 20	26	193 85—	26	190 19+	3	31 67—		
MEN'S FURNISHING FACTORY.												
Helper	1	42—	1	2 50	1	110 00	1	110 00				
Presser	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00				
Sewer	4	50	4	3 00	4	133 50	4	133 50				
Tailoress	53	81—	53	4 81—	53	221 92—	53	221 92—				
Button hole maker [6]	6	92—	6	5 50	6	266 33+	6	232 67—	6	102 50		
Finisher	35	94+	35	5 65—	35	281 43—	35	268 14+	8	58 12+		
Overalls maker	20	82+	20	4 98—	20	247 17+	20	243 63—	1	71 00		
Pants maker	63	91+	63	5 47—	63	269 90	63	248 43+	18	74 61+	3	171 67—
Pants joiner	18	88—	18	5 28—	18	266 56—	18	246 56—	9	45 56—		
Shirt maker	41	89+	41	5 32—	41	269 38—	41	260 60	6	60 00		

[1] to [6] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
NURSING.												
Nurse girl	2	$0 29+	7	$1 93	7	$96 14+	7	$89 00	1	$50 00	----	----------
PHARMACY.												
Attender of samples	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	384 00	1	384 00	----	----------	----	----------
Binder (printing dept)	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Book-keeper	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Bottle filler	29	58—	29	3 48+	29	168 32—	29	167 64—	1	20 00	1	$100 00
Box maker (box dept)	17	77—	17	4 62—	17	232 12—	17	223 47+	3	49 00	----	----------
Capsule filler	----	----------	1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00	----	----------	----	----------
Capsule maker	4	1 25	4	7 50	4	381 25	4	381 25	----	----------	----	----------
Capsule worker	3	61	3	3 67—	3	183 33+	3	183 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Charge of labels	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	3	64—	3	3 83+	3	189 60	3	176 00	1	40 00	----	----------
Coater	3	97+	3	5 83+	3	293 33+	3	264 67—	2	42 00	----	----------
Compressor	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----------	----	----------
Counter	1	58+	1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00	----	----------	----	----------
Finisher	34	83+	34	4 98+	34	248 97+	34	239 01+	7	47 86+	----	----------
Forelady	5	1 23+	6	7 83+	6	396 00	6	362 67—	2	100 00	1	200 00
General worker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	300 00	1	12 00	----	----------
Labeler	7	56—	8	3 20	8	159 65	8	158 75	1	8 00	----	----------
Label trimmer	12	40+	15	2 40	15	115 40	15	115 40	----	----------	----	----------
Machine cutter	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	357 00	1	357 00	----	----------	----	----------
Office clerk	3	86+	4	4 25	4	213 25	4	213 25	----	----------	----	----------
Office worker	3	39—	3	2 33+	2	112 33+	3	112 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Order clerk	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00	----	----------	----	----------
Perfumer	1	43—	1	2 50	1	63 50	1	62 50	----	----------	----	----------
Pill maker	9	99+	9	5 94+	9	291 56—	9	257 46—	3	102 00	----	----------
Powderer	10	64—	10	3 80	10	200 20	10	186 50	5	27 40	----	----------
Presser	6	62+	6	3 75	6	188 00	6	184 50	1	21 00	----	----------
Proof reader (printing department)	1	92—	1	5 00	1	275 00	1	275 00	----	----------	----	----------
Press feeder (printing department)	4	67—	5	3 60	5	183 60	5	183 60	----	----------	----	----------
Table worker	5	57—	10	2 60	10	130 40	10	130 40	----	----------	----	----------
Washer	1	79+	1	4 75	1	247 00	1	247 00	----	----------	----	----------
Wrapper	5	65	8	3 19—	8	161 50	8	161 50	----	----------	----	----------
PICTURE FRAME FACTORY.												
Gilder	10	62—	17	7 82+	17	395 24	17	389 35+	1	100 00	2	150 00
PIN FACTORY.												
Folder	29	53—	29	3 12+	29	149 31	29	147 14—	4	19 25	----	----------
Machine worker	6	84+	6	5 08+	6	259 00	6	232 33+	4	40 00	----	----------
Sticker	16	54+	16	3 25—	16	167 66—	16	159 90+	3	12 33+	----	----------
PAPER STORE (wholesale).												
Sorter	35	57+	35	3 41+	35	163 37+	35	163 37+	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter [1]	45	58+	45	3 46+	45	158 13+	45	155 58—	5	23 00	4	137 50
PHOTOGRAPHY.												
Finisher	----	----------	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----------	----	----------
Retoucher	----	----------	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Reception lady	----	----------	1	5 00	1	255 00	1	255 00	----	----------	----	----------
PRODUCE DEALER (wholesale).												
Bean cleaner	65	43—	65	2 58+	65	102 77—	65	102 77—	----	----------	----	----------
PANTS FACTORY.												
Pants maker	34	83—	34	4 89+	34	241 41+	34	233 00	9	54 00	----	----------

[1] Different firms.

TABLE I.—CONTINUED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
REGALIA AND UNIFORM FACTORY.												
Clerk	1	$0 67—	1	$4 00	1	$200 00	1	$200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cap cutter	1	1 67—	1	10 00	1	500 00	1	500 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cap maker	14	64+	14	3 86—	14	187 57+	14	185 79	1	$25 00	----	----------
Embroiderer	29	67+	29	4 04—	29	205 79+	29	195 62+	29	73 75+	----	----------
Forelady	1	2 50	1	15 00	1	780 00	1	780 00	----	----------	----	----------
Machine worker	30	69—	30	4 13+	30	171 09+	30	171 09+	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tailoress	27	65—	27	3 87+	27	187 22+	27	181 30—	3	53 33+	----	----------
SHIRT, CLOAK AND DRESS FACTORY.												
Dressmaker	1	1 50	10	4 25	8	201 25	8	201 25	----	----------	----	----------
Dress trimmer	----	--------	1	7 50	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dress and cloak maker	----	--------	1	8 00	1	352 00	1	352 00	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	----	--------	1	12 00	1	528 00	1	478 00	1	50 00	----	----------
SHOE FACTORY.												
Folder	13	73—	13	4 34+	13	213 70—	13	207 54	2	40 00	----	----------
Press feeder	4	44—	4	2 63+	4	126 75	4	126 75	----	----------	----	----------
Stitcher	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
STAY FACTORY.												
Creaser	5	53+	5	3 20	5	146 00	5	146 00	----	----------	----	----------
Coverer	12	74+	12	4 46—	12	207 58+	12	203 42—	2	25 00	3	$116 67—
Circular folder	1	33+	1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cutter	10	80	10	4 80	10	229 80	10	228 30	1	15 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	343 00	1	293 00	1	50 00	1	200 00
Putting up sets	6	71—	6	4 25	6	192 34—	6	192 34—	----	----------	----	----------
Presser	11	68+	11	4 09+	11	187 09+	11	183 53+	1	40 00	----	----------
Taking off paper	4	39+	4	2 38—	4	110 25	4	110 25	----	----------	----	----------
SEED GROWING ESTABLISHMENT.												
Assistant filler	5	77+	5	4 60	5	230 00+	5	220 00+	----	----------	----	----------
Box filler	8	74—	8	4 43+	6	247 50	6	229 66+	1	25 00	----	----------
Bag filler	31	76—	31	4 53+	19	223 00	19	215 39+	5	29 00	3	111 66+
Bag maker	18	86+	18	5 17—	10	232 70	10	230 70	4	21 67—	3	317 50
Box maker	15	79—	15	4 73+	5	233 20	5	203 20	3	46 66+	4	63 75
Filler	35	86+	35	5 17+	31	259 39—	31	249 39—	10	28 00	5	145 00
General picker	48	43—	49	2 50	49	117 94—	49	117 94—	----	----------	----	----------
Labeler	10	90—	11	5 32—	8	276 25	8	257 50	2	175 00	3	96 00+
Label paster	8	70+	9	4 28—	3	213 33+	3	213 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Lithograph pinner	9	82+	9	4 94+	8	241 00	8	241 00	----	----------	1	250 00
Order filler	1	1 00	3	5 67—	3	283 33+	3	283 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Packer	11	1 02+	12	6 08+	12	266 67—	12	258 33+	1	100 00	----	----------
Picker	3	97+	3	5 83+	3	291 67—	3	291 67—	----	----------	----	----------
Picker out	13	1 04+	13	6 23+	13	290 77—	13	290 77—	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter	21	63+	21	3 79—	21	163 14+	21	163 14+	----	----------	----	----------
TAILORING.												
Button hole maker	2	1 17—	2	7 00	2	350 00	2	195 00	2	137 50	1	210 00
Button sewer	3	37+	3	2 25	3	119 58+	3	119 58+	----	----------	----	----------
Coat maker	2	67—	2	4 00	2	204 00	2	177 00	1	54 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 17—	2	6 75	2	338 00	2	272 00	1	120 00	----	----------
Pants maker	26	65+	28	3 80	28	186 73+	28	185 66—	1	30 00	----	----------
Presser	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 50	1	185 50	1	40 00	----	----------
Shirt maker	32	74—	32	4 43	32	205 87+	32	198 99—	4	61 50	2	37 50
Shirt presser	1	33+	1	2 00	1	102 00	1	102 00	----	----------	----	----------
Trimmer	7	35—	7	2 07+	7	94 21+	7	94 21+	----	----------	----	----------
Thread trimmer	----	--------	1	1 75	1	91 00	1	91 00	----	----------	----	----------

TABLE I.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Operator	35	$0 69	113	$4 48	113	$222 44	113	$120 52—	6	$33 00		
TOBACCO FACTORY.												
Labeler	10	66—	10	3 95	10	184 50	10	178 40	2	30 50		
Pail liner	9	92—	9	5 50	9	266 32+	9	247 56—	5	33 80		
Spreader	5	68+	5	4 10	5	196 80	5	196 80				
Stamper	17	55+	17	3 85	17	162 12—	17	160 65—	1	25 00		
Bunch maker [1]	38	1 02+	38	6 13+	38	308 45	38	294 76+	14	37 14+		
Cigar maker	42	1 42	43	8 66+	43	439 21—	43	398 54—	11	178 65—	5	$292 40
Stripper	30	64—	30	3 93+	31	261 00+	31	198 68—	3	23 33+		
Wrapper	7	1 19+	7	7 14+	7	351 86—	7	316 14+	2	125 00		
Box filler [2]	12	55+	12	3 38—	12	162 08+	12	156 92—	12	12 40		
Dresser	12	69+	12	4 17—	12	200 42	12	196 25	2	25 00		
Labeler	1	50	1	3 00	1	150 00	1	124 00	1	26 00		
Label paster	25	50+	25	3 02+	25	146 66+	25	136 82+	6	57 67—	1	80 00
Labeler of rolls	28	52—	28	3 09—	28	154 16—	28	148 09—	4	42 50	1	*75 00
Machine packer	5	83+	5	5 00	5	254 00	5	239 00	2	37 50		
Machine worker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	230 00	1	230 00				
Packer	50	89+	50	5 41—	50	256 59	50	242 17	25	30 84		
Plug spreader			15	4 27—	15	208 03+	15	196 34—	10	17 30	1	5 00
Plug stripper			29	3 34+	29	162 10+	29	159 21—	11	7 64—	1	15 00
Roll packer	31	66—	31	3 94+	31	189 97—	31	179 26—	6	55 33+	1	80 00
Roll paster	1	60	1	3 60	1	183 60	1	183 60				
Sorter	39	56—	39	3 31—	39	163 72—	39	161 28+	4	22 50		
Stamper	98	60+	98	3 66—	98	178 76+	98	171 26+	24	30 56+	2	50 00
Smoking tobacco packer	12	63—	12	3 78	12	182 90	12	165 57—	4	52 00	1	75 00
Stripper	146	45+	215	2 66	215	124 51—	215	123 16+	20	24 45		
Tagger			10	3 65	10	179 10	10	177 10	1	20 00		
Wrapper	1	1 00	30	5 90	30	287 53+	30	262 10	25	30 92		
VARNISH FACTORY.												
Can filler	5	91—	5	5 42	5	257 20	5	233 80	3	74 33+		
Labeler	5	83+	5	5 00	5	240 40	5	240 40				
WOODEN WARE FACTORY.												
Finisher	10	99—	10	5 95	10	267 80	10	251 80	6	53 33+		
WOOLEN FACTORY.												
Bobin winder	3	58+	3	3 50	3	150 00	3	150 00				
Knitter	19	60+	19	3 61+	19	154 26—	19	154 26—				
Mender	1	58+	1	3 50	1	154 00	1	154 00				
Overseer	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Putting on tickets	1	33+	1	2 00	1	84 00	1	84 00				
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Dressmaker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
Music teacher			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Reception lady			1	3 00	1	153 00	1	153 00				
Reception lady †			1	4 00	1	160 00	1	160 00				
Typewriter			1	13 72+	1	700 00	1	400 00	1	300 00		

[1] to [2] Different firms. * $50.00 a gift. † Two individuals.

TABLE II.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.												
Cutter	2	$1 00	12	$5 78+	12	$266 94—	12	$263 50	2	$27 50	----	----------
Helper	----	--------	3	3 88—	3	184 37+	3	184 37+	----	----------	----	----------
Operator	1	1 00	5	7 20	5	337 60	5	233 60	3	90 00	2	$200 00
Shoe fitter	9	1 25	258	6 49—	255	296 83+	255	253 22—	87	58 72—	70	217 72—
Sock liner	----	--------	27	4 77—	27	144 70+	27	108 83+	2	25 00	1	100 00
Sweeper	----	--------	2	6 00	2	300 00	2	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stamper	1	1 00	4	6 00	4	276 00	4	266 00	1	40 00	1	100 00
Table girl	18	57+	70	3 15+	67	150 58—	67	149 59+	1	20 00	----	----------
BOX FACTORY.												
Box maker	130	46+	146	2 64—	146	134 75	146	132 66	14	21 46	----	----------
BEAN STORE.												
Picker	10	39+	10	2 37—	10	95 00	10	95 00	----	----------	----	----------
*BUTTON FACTORY—One firm.												
BLANK BOOK BINDERY AND STATIONERS.												
Folder	55	69	55	4 15	55	205 33+	55	199 15—	12	44 50	4	137 50
Machine feeder	3	39—	3	2 33+	3	144 33+	3	144 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Sewer	12	82	12	4 94	12	242 55	12	240 60	1	35 00	1	200 00
Stitcher	4	63—	4	3 75	4	185 33+	4	185 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Whip stitcher	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	298 00	3	257 00	3	43 33+	3	183 33+
*BINDERY (General)—One firm.												
CLOTHING STORE.												
Button sewer	6	60+	6	3 62	6	180 75	6	166 25	2	32 50	----	----------
Button-hole maker	4	67—	4	4 00	4	192 00	4	187 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Coat maker	12	82+	12	4 96	12	250 00	12	236 80	4	34 00	----	----------
Examiner	1	71—	1	4 25	1	204 00	1	174 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Finisher	3	83+	3	5 00	3	203 50	3	188 50	1	30 00	----	----------
Machine operator	8	81+	8	4 88—	8	235 75	8	230 25	2	22 00	----	----------
Machine worker	16	71+	16	4 28	16	219 25	16	206 44—	6	35 86+	----	----------
Overall maker	13	81+	13	4 88—	13	247 65+	13	234 19+	4	43 75	----	----------
Pants maker	----	--------	4	4 50	2	226 00	2	226 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00	----	----------	----	----------
Sewing on tickets	2	46—	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	143 00	----	----------	----	----------
Shirt maker	----	--------	2	6 50	2	321 50	2	321 50	----	----------	----	----------
Tailoress	5	99—	10	5 95	10	285 30	10	102 80	3	52 00	----	----------
Trimmer	----	--------	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00	----	----------	----	----------
Vest maker	2	92—	2	5 50	2	272 00	2	272 00	----	----------	----	----------
*CORSET FACTORY—One firm.												
CIGAR AND TOBACCO FACTORY.												
Bundle binder	6	1 00	6	6 00	6	296 00	6	279 33+	2	50 00	----	----------
Bunch maker	74	1 09+	74	6 52+	74	301 62+	74	268 85	25	56 98—	----	----------
Box packer	4	42—	4	2 50	4	123 00	4	123 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cigar maker	85	1 37+	88	8 05	87	396 42	87	340 96	16	177 90	2	95 00
Dresser	17	67+	17	4 03	17	198 19	17	197 24	1	30 00	----	----------
Filler out	16	76+	16	4 59+	16	228 02—	16	218 65—	6	25 00	----	----------
Hand worker	4	2 75	4	16 50	4	790 50	4	590 50	4	200 00	----	----------
Labeler	24	65	31	3 80	29	180 14—	29	177 09	2	44 50	2	87 50

* See Table I for averages of various occupations.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CIGAR AND TOBACCO FACTORY—*Continued.*												
Machine worker	8	$0 79+	8	$4 75	6	$221 33+	6	$214 57—	1	$40 09	----	----------
Pail liner	5	94—	5	5 60	5	282 30	5	262 30	1	100 00	----	----------
Packer	136	1 17+	138	7 07+	137	305 95—	137	228 80	42	84 42	15	$160 11
Roller	80	1 10	81	6 50	80	323 43+	80	289 08	38	90 87—	8	135 00
Stripper	175	49+	202	2 97—	198	142 55+	198	136 62—	17	22 51+	3	36 67
Spreader	10	76+	10	4 61—	9	216 85	9	201 85	2	75 00	----	----------
Stamper	39	74+	39	4 42	38	209 84	38	203 89—	5	48 75	----	----------
Sorter	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
Weigher out	5	87—	5	5 20	5	262 00	5	256 00	1	36 00	----	----------
Wrapper	6	89+	6	5 25	6	247 98+	6	247 98+	----	----------	----	----------
CIGAR BOX FACTORY.												
Box maker	10	42+	10	2 55	10	131 00	10	131 00	----	----------	----	----------
*CHAIR, BED, MATTRESS AND SPRING FACTORY—One firm.												
CHEMICAL FACTORY.												
Advertiser	1	58+	1	3 50	1	182 00	1	182 00	----	----------	----	----------
Bottle filler	5	60	5	3 60	5	177 60	5	171 60	2	30 00	----	----------
Box maker	16	62—	16	3 75	16	185 63—	16	180 00	2	45 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----------	----	----------
Finisher	1	58+	1	3 50	1	182 00	1	182 00	----	----------	----	----------
Labeler	35	92—	35	5 48—	35	261 34+	35	207 77+	4	31 25	3	82 33+
Packer	59	91+	59	5 46+	59	295 64+	59	265 95—	13	52 31—	----	----------
Powderer	10	56—	10	3 35	10	171 20	10	171 20	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	21	2 22	21	13 33+	21	686 50	21	503 50	17	191 25	7	171 43
Table worker	15	51+	15	3 03+	15	152 53—	15	151 53	1	15 00	----	----------
Worker (general)	57	1 79+	57	10 76+	57	555 03+	57	373 72	11	210 50	2	100 00
Wrapper	10	51—	10	3 03+	10	158 18—	10	158 18—	----	----------	----	----------
CANDY FACTORY.												
Dipper	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dipper of creams	34	62+	34	3 75—	34	189 40	34	187 00—	1	25 00	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Maker of candy	8	70—	8	4 19+	8	213 44—	8	213 44—	----	----------	----	----------
Maker of creams	5	64—	23	4 16—	23	208 26	23	204 28	3	23 25	2	87 50
Packer	27	64+	56	4 27	56	312 12—	56	284 65	3	20 00	3	66 66
Wrapper	----	--------	2	6 50	2	335 00	2	335 00	----	----------	----	----------
CAPSULE FACTORY.												
Capsule cutter	11	88+	11	5 30+	11	233 40	11	222 04	3	41 67—	----	----------
Capsule dipper	10	1 04—	10	6 19+	10	270 65	10	229 75	6	63 33+	----	----------
Capsule joiner	74	77+	81	4 63	75	211 37—	75	205 73—	12	33 00	3	108 33+
Capsule maker	125	97—	125	5 31+	125	252 75+	125	245 36	27	31 04—	25	118 80
Forelady	1	1 67—	1	10 00	1	480 00	1	405 00	1	75 00	----	----------
*DRUG AND PERFUME STORE—One firm.												
DRY GOODS AND NOTION STORE.												
Cash girl	----	--------	3	1 58+	3	53 17—	3	53 17—	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	----	--------	20	6 04+	20	304 17—	20	290 07+	4	87 50	1	50 00
Forelady	----	--------	4	11 88—	6	592 50	6	583 13—	3	15 00	----	----------
Office worker	----	--------	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Parcel wrapper	----	--------	1	2 50	1	122 50	1	122 50	----	----------	----	----------
Saleslady	----	--------	10	6 33+	10	302 63	10	288 42—	4	65 50	----	----------
Seamstress	----	--------	1	5 00	1	130 00	1	130 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	----	--------	1	6 00	1	272 00	1	272 00	----	----------	----	----------
*FURRIER—One firm.												

* See Table I for averages of various occupations.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
FLAG AND AWNING FACTORY.												
Awning maker	15	$0 89—	15	$5 31	15	$220 00	15	$220 00				
Flag maker	11	89—	11	5 33—	11	225 69	11	225 69	1	$25 00	1	$250 00
Forelady	3	1 25	3	7 50	3	325 33	3	312 00	1	40 00	1	200 00
*HARDWARE FACTORY—One firm.												
HOUSEWORK.												
Housework	49	50	131	2 72+	131	138 85—	131	120 69+	38	45 37—	17	280 00
IMAGE BRONZING.												
Image Bronzer	15	68—	15	4 07+	15	202 50	15	195 63+	6	17 18—		
JUNK SHOP.												
Sorter	119	61—	119	3 64	119	162 40—	119	161 94—	11	29 75	6	116 67—
*JEWELRY FACTORY—One firm.												
KNITTING AND WOOLEN FACTORY.												
Bobin winder	8	44+	10	2 57+	10	111 75	10	111 75				
Finisher	7	77+	8	4 56+	8	220 44—	8	218 44—	2	27 50		
Forelady	2	1 67—	2	10 00	2	520 00	2	520 00				
Knitter	77	59+	94	3 61+	94	157 81+	94	153 99+	16	38 44	1	30 00
Mender	7	45—	7	2 71—	7	123 58+	7	122 83+	1	9 00		
Overseer	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Putting on tickets	1	33+	1	2 00	1	84 00	1	84 00				
Time keeper			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Tufter	5	76+	7	4 57+	7	213 14+	7	195 86	2	29 00		
LEAD WORKS.												
Attender of orders	1	83+	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Bill clerk			1	10 00	1	500 00	1	400 00	1	100 00		
Card maker (sample)	10	59+	10	3 55	10	172 00	10	171 00	1	20 00	1	100 00
Forelady	4	91+	4	5 50	4	274 75	4	267 25	1	30 00	1	200 00
Labeler	22	67	22	4 01+	22	194 46+	22	192 89	1	15 00		
Marker	2	1 17—	2	7 00	2	350 00	2	250 00	1	100 00		
Order clerk	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Stenographer	1	67—	3	7 33+	3	336 67—	3	325 00	2	62 50		
LAUNDRY.												
Clerk	6	89+	6	5 32+	6	263 50	6	258 50	1	30 00		
Finisher	64	1 00+	64	6 00	64	274 90+	64	274 13+	34	64 52—	6	387 50
Folder	5	55	5	3 30	5	154 40	5	154 40				
Ironer	70	94+	70	5 69+	70	264 52—	70	232 68—	41	49 74—	1	300 00
Marker	30	79+	30	4 74	30	239 97—	30	215 68+	12	35 97+		
Machine worker	25	63	25	3 78	25	177 36	25	173 46	3	31 67		
Office worker	6	89+	6	5 33+	6	246 00	6	243 50	1	30 00		
Repairer	3	83+	3	5 00	3	240 00	3	234 45	1	21 00		
Sorter	15	90	15	5 40	15	258 89	15	239 21—	7	35 41+		
Starcher	30	98—	29	5 70	30	269 88—	30	250 92—	16	109 67	6	249 91+
Taker of orders	3	89—	3	5 33+	3	250 00	3	226 00	2	117 00	1	18 00
Tier	5	59—	5	3 50	5	165 40	5	165 40				
Washer	58	97—	58	5 87—	58	274 10	76	251 98	18	56 67+	2	175 00
*LITHOGRAPHING—One firm.												
MATCH FACTORY.												
Box maker	86	65	86	3 88	86	185 50	86	184 63	3	45 00		
Bookkeeper	1	1 83+	1	8 00	1	352 00	1	252 00	1	100 00		
Caser	61	46+	61	2 79	61	131 04+	61	129 98—	5	24 00		

*See Table I for average of various occupations.

TABLE II.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
MATCH FACTORY—*Continued.*												
Coiler	60	$0 47—	60	$2 80	60	$136 30+	60	$136 30+	----	----	----	----
Forelady	2	1 25	2	7 50	2	360 00	2	285 00	2	$150 00	----	----
Machine worker	18	68+	18	4 11—	18	198 88—	18	184 00	7	28 29—	1	$40 00
Slide maker	27	70	26	4 20	26	193 85—	26	190 19+	3	31 67—	----	----
MEN'S FURNISHING FACTORY.												
Button hole maker	6	92—	6	5 50	6	266 83+	6	232 67—	6	102 50	----	----
Finisher	35	94+	35	5 65—	35	281 43—	35	268 14+	8	58 12	----	----
Helper	1	42—	1	2 50	1	110 00	1	110 00	----	----	----	----
Overalls maker	20	82+	20	4 93—	20	247 17+	20	243 63—	1	71 00	----	----
Presser	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00	----	----	----	----
Pants joiner	18	88—	18	5 28—	18	266 56—	18	246 56—	9	45 56—	----	----
Pants maker	63	91+	63	5 47—	63	269 90	63	248 42+	18	74 61+	3	171 67
Sewer	4	50	4	2 00	4	133 00	4	133 00	----	----	----	----
Shirt maker	41	89+	41	5 32+	41	269 38	41	260 60	6	60 00	----	----
Tailoress	53	81—	53	4 81—	53	221 92—	53	221 92—	----	----	----	----
NURSING.												
Nurse girl	2	79+	7	1 93	7	96 14+	7	89 00	1	50 00	----	----
*PHOTOGRAPHY—one firm.												
PICTURE FRAME FACTORY.												
Gilder	10	62—	17	7 82+	17	395 24	17	389 35	1	100 00	2	150 00
*PIN FACTORY—One firm.												
PANTS FACTORY.												
Pants maker	34	82—	34	4 89+	34	241 41+	34	230 00	9	54 00	----	----
*PHARMACY—One firm.												
PAPER STORE (wholesale).												
Sorter	80	57+	80	3 43+	80	160 75+	80	159 47	5	23 00	4	137 50
PRODUCE DEALER.												
Bean cleaner	65	43	65	2 58+	65	102 77—	65	102 77—	----	----	----	----
*REGALIA AND UNIFORM FACTORY—One firm.												
*SEED GROWING ESTABLISHMENT—One firm.												
*SHIRT, CLOAK AND DRESS FACTORY—One firm.												
*STAY FACTORY—One firm.												
TOBACCO FACTORY.												
Labeler	11	58—	11	3 47+	11	167 25	11	151 20	3	28 25	----	----
Label paster	25	50+	25	3 02+	25	146 66+	25	136 82+	6	57 67—	1	80 00
Labeler of rolls	28	52—	28	3 09—	28	154 00	28	148 09—	4	42 50	1	75 00
Machine packer	5	83+	5	5 00	5	254 00	5	239 00	2	37 50	----	----
Machine worker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	230 00	1	230 00	----	----	----	----
Packer	62	76—	62	4 59+	62	219 74+	62	203 86+	29	41 42	1	75 00
Plug spreader	----	----	15	4 27—	15	208 03+	15	196 34—	10	17 30	1	5 00
Plug stripper	----	----	29	3 34+	29	162 10+	29	159 21—	11	7 64—	1	15 00
Roll packer	31	66—	31	3 94+	31	189 97—	31	179 26—	6	55 58+	1	80 00
Roll paster	1	60	1	3 60	1	183 60	1	183 60	----	----	----	----
Sorter	39	56	39	3 31—	39	163 72	39	161 28+	4	22 50	----	----
Stamper	98	60+	98	3 66—	98	178 76+	98	171 26+	24	30 56+	2	50 00

* See Table I for average of various occupations.

TABLE II.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
TOBACCO FACTORY—*Continued.*												
Stripper	146	$0 45+	215	$2 66	215	$124 51—	215	$123 16+	20	$24 45	----	----------
Tagger	----	--------	10	3 65	10	179 10	10	177 10	1	120 00	----	----------
Wrapper	1	1 00	30	5 90	30	287 53+	30	252 10	25	30 92	----	----------
*TAILORING—One firm.												
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Operator	35	69	113	4 48—	113	222 44+	113	220 52	6	33 00	----	----------
*VARNISH FACTORY—One firm.												
WOODEN WARE FACTORY.												
Finisher	10	99—	10	5 95	10	267 80	10	251 80	6	53 33+	----	----------
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Dressmaker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
Music teacher	----	--------	1	5 00	1	160 00	1	160 00	----	----------	----	----------
Reception lady	----	--------	2	3 50	2	156 50	2	156 50	----	----------	----	----------
Type writer	----	--------	1	13 72+	1	700 00	1	400 00	1	300 00	----	----------

. . ble or average of various occupations.

TABLE III.—SUMMARY—*Showing average daily, weekly and yearly income; and yearly expenses with savings, by industries as reported.*

DETROIT.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Boot and shoe factory	25	$0 97—	381	$5 43+	375	$247 01+	375	$229 61—	96	$43 54—	74	$129 28
Button factory	20	57+	20	3 45	20	163 61—	20	163 61—	----	----	----	----
Blank book bindery and stationers	85	78+	94	4 63	90	223 05	66	217 98+	19	36 30—	10	194 16
Bean store	10	39+	10	2 37	10	95 00	10	95 00	----	----	----	----
Box factory	130	46+	146	2 64—	146	134 75	146	132 66—	14	21 76	----	----
Cigar and tobacco factory	692	95+	625	5 27+	386	267 70—	386	247 62+	153	70 86	30	74 06—
Cigar box factory	10	42	10	2 55	10	131 00	10	131 00	----	----	----	----
Candy factory	42	71+	123	4 40	123	237 20	123	231 56	7	22 75	5	77 08
Capsule factory	211	1 07+	218	6 31	212	294 38	212	269 88	43	45 44—	66	151 42
Chemical factory	192	85+	242	5 13	242	262 05	262	228 56	64	76 09+	20	96 99+
Corset factory	192	81+	193	4 88—	193	242 02—	193	237 37—	48	80 59—	37	81 84—
Chair, bed, mattress and spring factory	149	55—	149	3 29+	149	144 87+	149	144 47+	4	35 00	----	----
Clothing store	77	72+	85	4 94	83	241 26	83	203 26+	24	33 33+	----	----
Dry goods and notions store	----	----	41	5 54+	41	247 96+	43	245 69+	11	56 00	1	50 00
Drug and perfume store	135	64—	136	3 84—	136	184 36+	136	180 79+	10	43 80	----	----
Furrier	60	1 27+	60	7 63—	60	362 64+	66	361 12—	2	57 00	1	200 00
Flag and awning factory	29	1 01—	29	6 06	29	257 03	27	252 56+	2	32 50	2	225 00
Hardware factory	39	49+	39	2 94	39	139 75	39	139 75	----	----	----	----
Housework	49	50	131	2 72+	131	133 85	131	120 69+	38	45 37—	17	280 00
Image bronzing	15	68	15	4 07+	15	202 50	15	195 63+	6	17 18—	----	----
Junk shop	119	61—	119	3 64	119	163 40	119	161 94—	11	29 75	6	116 67
Jewelry factory	28	58+	29	3 49—	29	163 92	29	159 69—	5	29 00	----	----
Knitting and woolen factory	112	74—	131	4 45—	131	203 41+	131	178 41	21	25 99—	1	30 00
Lead works	37	82—	44	5 93—	44	290 99—	44	263 38+	71	25 00	2	150 00
Laundry	360	79+	359	4 64+	359	225 93—	348	215 04+	136	43 54—	16	226 08
Lithographing	64	91—	64	5 45	64	264 35—	64	239 67—	11	186 70—	----	----
Match factory	27	79+	254	4 75	254	208 07	203	186 53	16	72 99	1	40 00
Mens' furnishing factory	242	81—	242	4 84+	242	233 87—	242	224 09+	43	42 95—	3	171 67
Nursing	2	29+	7	1 93	7	96 14	7	89 00	1	50 00	----	----
Photography	----	----	3	5 00	3	254 33+	3	254 33+	----	----	----	----
Pin factory	51	64—	51	3 82—	51	191 99—	51	179 79	11	23 86	----	----
Picture frame factory	10	62—	17	7 82+	17	395 24	17	389 35	1	100 00	2	150 00
Pharmacy	174	77+	174	4 44—	194	221 63—	194	216 49+	27	42 66+	2	150 00
Produce dealer	65	43	65	2 58+	65	102 77—	65	102 77—	----	----	----	----
Paper store (wholesale)	80	57+	80	3 43+	80	160 75+	80	159 47	5	23 00	4	137 50
Pants factory	34	91+	34	4 89—	34	241 41+	34	233 00	9	54 00	----	----
Regalia and Uniform factory	104	1 04	104	6 24	104	310 21—	104	307 98—	33	50 69—	----	----
Shirt, cloak and dress factory	1	1 50	3	7 94	11	345 21	11	332 81+	1	50 00	----	----
Stay factory	50	67	50	4 02	50	189 01+	50	180 82	25	57 50	4	158 33+
Seed growing establishment	216	79+	242	4 88+	196	237 99—	196	231 72+	26	60 76+	16	174 25
Tailoring	76	67+	78	3 78+	78	187 94+	78	152 84—	9	83 60	3	123 75
Telephone exchange	35	69	113	4 48	113	222 44+	113	220 52	6	33 00	----	----
Tobacco factory	448	65—	560	3 89—	560	189 93+	560	180 49+	145	32 00+	8	54 29—
Varnish factory	15	91+	15	5 48+	15	254 10	15	245 60	6	53 33	----	----
Woodenware factory	10	99	10	5 95	10	267 80	10	251 80	6	53 33	----	----
Miscellaneous	1	1 00	5	9 55	5	326 13—	5	251 13—	1	3 00	----	----

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE IV.—*Summary of wage tables of Detroit, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average, by the day, week and year; also, the average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the 6,108 women wage-workers.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
4,585	$0 75—	5,437	$4 65+	5,324	$219 28—	5,306	$207 86—	1,109	$52 21+	346	$129 47+

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

DETROIT.

The plan of these tables, although differing from the usual form, is one of the necessary results of the elaborate schedules prepared for this work. The number reporting for each average is given to show at a glance the base of the data on which results are founded, which results are shown in the summary tables. Then again, when so coupled, each being a check upon the other, produces the most accurate possible result. It also shows the difficulty of securing complete answers from wage earners, when you examine the great differences in the number reporting for the same occupation. As soon as laboring people are educated up to the great benefit that this statistical work is to them and their interests, their answers will be fully and freely given, which will result in fuller tables and more extensive data.

The greatest possible care has been taken in formulating the foregoing tables so that the results are known to be perfectly correct. A vast amount of labor has been required to condense so many important results in so small a space. Everything that had a doubt of inaccuracy has been carefully stricken out. Errors are often found in the original schedules, where the pruning knife is used freely to produce a perfect statistical result, founded on the most reliable facts. These schedules were filled by trained lady canvassers, who went to the women wage-workers in person, at the factories, work-shops, stores and houses, asking of them the questions, and filling the blanks from individual answers. Sometimes these answers would be given purposely misleading, but the sharp eye of the canvasser usually could detect the errors. With others, mistakes on the facts would occur, but the qualifying questions would bring out the truth, so in every instance all errors are found and discarded or corrected before reaching these final tables.

The results as found in the four tables, from the start to finish, have been ground through the proving process thirteen times, and give conclusions more than commensurate to the labor required.

It should be borne in mind that only women wage-workers have been taken, hence will appear some large firms with only one or two reporting, the other employés being men.

There were 6,108 women canvassed in Detroit, in 102 different firms. Table I shows the average wages paid in each occupation under its proper industry, giving the number reporting for the average earnings by the day, week and year, the object being to show the average wages paid for any and all occupations by different firms.

This table also shows the annual expenses as paid out of the wages, as also what money has been saved, and any other savings; thus giving a clear view of how much the women wage-workers are laying up. As a large proportion report nothing as saved in money or other savings, the conclusion is inevitable that the percentage of those saving is very small, and by reduction to figures, as seen in table IV, only 1,109 out of the 6,108 save $52.21⅓ each. When signs are used, it's in lieu of fractions; for instance, the + sign means a fraction of a cent over, thus, 89+ stands for 89⅓; the — sign a fraction of a cent under, thus, 67— means 66⅔, etc. These are carried out decimally to bring the results to minute fractional correctness.

Table II is a condensation from table I, bulking like occupations together under the various industries, showing the average, under all firms totaled together, for any particular occupation.

Following this with a still greater condensation in table III is shown the total averages by industries only, bulking all the different occupations for any particular industry under its kind, for the 102 various ones reported.

Then follows table IV, as the final condensation for the entire city, where all data is massed, giving a final maximum average for Detroit. The base of this data is so large that for statistical purposes approximations do not enter into the results in any case. In this table the pith of the whole matter is seen in a "nut shell;" showing the average wages paid in Detroit to wage-working women as being 74⅔ cents per day, $4.65⅓ per week, $219.28⅓ per year; whose expenses are $207.85⅔ per year. Note here the distinction in the averages. This shows only an average (of the 6,108 reporting) of a saving of $11.43⅔ per year; over four times less than the average shown by the 1,109 reporting a saving of $52.21⅓ per year. This is apparent in the fact that 4,999 have saved nothing, thus bringing the average of those who do save higher than the general average. In other words, 75 per cent saved nothing, and the 25 per cent only saved out of earnings $52.21⅓ per year. Out of the entire number reporting, only 346 have saved from other sources than out of their wages, their average being $129.47⅓ per year.

The highest wages reported is $3 per day, but this is in piece work; and the highest regular day wages is $1.66⅔, and a very limited number reaching this last figure. The lowest reporting on regular work is 25 cents per day, ranging up to 29⅙, 33⅓ to 50 and 83⅓; and 33⅓ and 50 cents per day is the wages paid the larger proportion, the few running higher bringing the average up to 74⅔ cents per day.

In table IV none of the numbers reported reach the total number canvassed, of 6,108 which is due to the fact that so many report the daily wages and not the weekly, and reversely many reporting the weekly fail to give the daily; and the same is true of the yearly, money and other. Those working in hotels, restaurants and private houses, as a rule get their board in addition to wages reported, but which cannot be classed as wage income, therefore not taken into the calculations.

TABLE V.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings, for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Bazaar.												
Book-keeper	1	$2 00	1	$12 00	1	$600 00	1	$575 00	1	$25 00	----	----------
† Cash girl	----	--------	1	1 75	1	3 50	1	3 50	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	4	78—	4	4 38—	4	160 50	1	154 50	2	12 50	----	----------
Saleslady		--------	2	4 75	2	199 00	2	199 00	----	----------	----	----------
Bath Establishment.												
Inspector	----	--------	2	3 50	2	142 00	2	142 00	----	----------	----	----------
Biscuit Factory.												
General worker	----	--------	2	4 00	2	202 00	2	202 00	----	----------	----	----------
Packer	----	--------	24	2 91+	25	92 82—	25	92 82—	----	----------	----	----------
Bindery.												
Binder	----	--------	1	4 50	1	180 00	1	180 00	----	----------	----	----------
Operator (ruling machine)	----	--------	1	4 00	1	112 00	1	112 00	----	----------	----	----------
Folder [1]	----	--------	1	2 50	1	62 50	1	62 50	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	----	--------	1	7 00	1	357 00	1	332 00	1	25 00	----	----------
General worker	----	--------	3	5 17—	3	219 25	3	199 25	1	60 00	----	----------
Stenographer	----	--------	1	7 00	1	350 00	1	200 00	1	150 00	----	----------
Forelady [2]	----	--------	1	7 00	1	357 00	1	350 00	1	7 00	----	----------
General worker	----	--------	6	3 38—	6	132 00	6	132 00	----	----------	----	----------
Book Bindery.												
Book binder	----	--------	9	3 28	9	162 78—	9	162 78—	----	----------	----	----------
Folder	----	--------	5	4 50	5	225 25	5	225 25	----	----------	----	----------
Feeder (machine)	----	--------	1	3 00	1	108 00	1	108 00	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	----	--------	1	7 00	1	350 00	1	350 00	----	----------	----	----------
Numberer	----	--------	3	3 50	3	175 00	3	165 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Book and Stationery Store.												
Binder worker	----	--------	3	4 67—	3	299 33+	3	299 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Book-keeper	----	--------	1	12 00	1	624 00	1	624 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cashier	----	--------	1	11 00	1	572 00	1	572 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	----	--------	1	4 50	1	207 00	1	207 00	----	----------	----	----------
Folder	----	--------	1	4 00	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Saleslady	----	--------	1	12 00	1	624 00	1	624 00	----	----------	1	$500 00
Box Factory.												
Box labeler	----	--------	1	3 00	1	141 00	1	141 00	----	----------	----	----------
Box maker	----	--------	2	5 00	2	227 50	2	227 50	----	----------	----	----------
Box Factory (paper).												
Box coverer	11	45	11	2 70	11	95 52+	11	94 52+	1	10 00	----	----------
Box maker	6	45—	6	2 68—	6	109 80	6	108 13+	1	10 00	----	----------
Feeder (machine)	1	67—	1	4 00	1	204 00	1	204 00	----	----------	----	----------
Setting up boxes	1	50	1	3 00	1	126 00	1	126 00	----	----------	----	----------
Book-keeper [3]	----	--------	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
Box maker	----	--------	2	2 50	2	112 50	2	111 00	1	3 00	----	----------
‡ Forelady	1	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------

† One, apprentice. ‡ One, no wages given. [1] to [3] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY.												
Bill clerk			1	$5 00	1	$250 00	1	$250 00				
Book-keeper			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Button-hole maker			1	7 00								
Eyelet machine operator			1	7 00								
Forelady			1	12 00								
Operator (machine)			7	7 67+	1	136 00	1	136 00				
Shoe maker			3	6 17—								
Stenographer			1	7 00	1	350 00	1	350 00				
BOARDING HOUSE.												
Chambermaid	5	50	5	3 00					2	$62 50		
Dining room girl	6	50	5	2 92—					3	53 75		
General worker			1	3 75					1	50 00		
Housekeeper	1	67—	1	4 00								
Kitchen girl	1	50	1	3 00							1	$200 00
Pastry cook	1	1 25	1	7 50							1	500 00
Pastry girl	1	50	1	3 00					1	100 00		
Chambermaid [1]			3	3 00	3	146 00	3	146 00				
Dining room girl			9	3 00	8	145 88—	8	145 88—				
Head waitress			1	4 50	1	229 50	1	229 50				
Head pastry cook			1	3 75	1	187 50	1	187 50				
Kitchen worker			2	3 00	2	150 00	2	150 00				
Laundry worker			2	2 75	2	139 00	2	139 00				
‡ Laundry worker	1											
Meat cook			1	12 50	1	575 00	1	575 00				
Meat cook (second)			1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Chambermaid [2]			1	3 00								
Cook			1	6 00								
Dining room girl			2	2 75								
BRASS FACTORY.												
Packer			4	4 12	4	199 50	4	199 50				
Supply packer			2	3 90	2	202 80	2	202 80				
Stock clerk	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	300 00	1	300 00				
BAZAAR NOVELTY STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
BRUSH FACTORY.												
Box maker			2	6 23	2	308 50	2	308 50				
Brush maker			92	2 62—	92	110 64+	92	110 64+				
Setting up dusters			1	5 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
CANDY FACTORY.												
Hand made chocolates			4	4 20	4	198 20	4	187 00	2	28 00		
Maker of creams			4	3 75	4	114 75	4	114 75				
Bill clerk [3]	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Chocolate cream worker	1	50	5	4 10	5	135 20	5	135 20				
Cream room worker	5	65	5	3 90	5	172 90	5	172 90				
Forelady	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	450 00	1	450 00				
Hand made chocolates	1	83+	1	5 00	1	210 00	1	210 00				
Maker of lozengers	3	75	3	4 50	3	123 33+	3	123 33+				
Maker of caramels	2	67—	2	4 00	2	148 00	2	148 00				
Maker of chocolates	1	50	1	3 00	1	133 00	1	133 00				

‡ One, no wages given.

[1] to [3] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CANDY FACTORY.—*Continued.*												
Packer	4	$0 54+	4	$3 25	4	$149 50	4	$149 50				
Stick room worker	2	67—	2	4 00	2	178 50	2	178 50				
Stenographer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	346 50	2	346 50				
CARPET SWEEPER FACTORY.												
Brush finisher			1	4 00	1	176 00	1	176 00				
Brush maker			8	4 88—	8	242 50	8	242 50				
Feeder (machine)			2	4 50	2	216 00	2	216 00				
Forelady			1	6 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
‡ Decorator	4											
Pully painter			1	4 00	1	112 00	1	112 00				
Boiler painter			4	4 63—	4	211 25	4	211 25				
Brush maker [1]			2	4 75	2	227 50	2	227 50				
Decorator	1	1 50	2	7 25	2	337 50	2	337 50				
Feeder (machine)			1	4 00	1	176 00	1	176 00				
Wheel painter			1	4 00	1	180 00	1	180 00				
CHAIR CANING FACTORY.												
Chair caner			4	2 89—	4	141 88—	4	141 88—				
Forelady			1	7 50	1	360 00	1	210 00	1	$150 00		
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Binder of strippings			1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00				
Stripping filler			3	2 83+	3	130 17—	3	130 17—				
Stripper			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Wrapper stamper			1	4 50	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Binder of strippings [2]			1	2 50	1	97 00	1	97 00				
Packer			1	18 00	1	504 00	1	504 00				
Stripping filler			3	2 25	3	93 75	3	93 75				
Wrapper stripper			1	5 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Stripper [3]			5	3 55	5	150 30	5	150 30				
CROCKERY STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 00	1	4 00	2	254 00	2	140 00	2	84 00	2	$125 00
Cashier	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	450 00	1	450 00				
Clerk	6	88—	6	5 25	5	235 68+	5	220 42—	3	28 33+		
Manager	3	1 06—	3	6 33+	3	277 00	3	235 67—	1	124 00		
CONFECTIONERY STORE.												
Clerk			1	5 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Manager					1	208 00	1	208 00				
CARPET AND DRAPERY STORE.												
Carpet sewer			4	6 75	4	304 50	4	304 50				
CORSET AND SHOULDER BRACE FACTORY.												
Hose and shoulder brace maker			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Operator (machine)			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Saleslady	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
‡ Saleslady	1											
CORSET FACTORY.												
Corset maker			1	3 60								
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Cashier			1	7 00	1	350 00	1	350 00				
Saleslady			7	7 00	7	347 50	7	347 50				
Clerk [4]			3	6 67—	3	312 00	3	145 67—	3	166 33+		
Cashier [5]	1	83+	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	220 00	1	20 00		

‡ Five, no wages given.

[1] to [5] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DRY GOODS STORE.—*Continued.*												
Clerk	2	$0 96—	2	$5 75	2	$235 75	2	$235 75				
Clerk [1]			2	6 00	2	302 00	2	302 00				
Cashier [2]	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	334 00	1	334 00	1	$50 00		
Clerk	4	1 21—	4	7 25—	4	354 50	4	239 00	2	235 00		
DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.												
Draper			1	7 00	1	350 00	1	250 00	1	100 00		
Dressmaker	2	1 25	16	4 16	17	210 94+	17	182 12—	10	49 00	8	$174 00
Sewer (carpet)	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	244 00	3	244 00				
Saleslady	9	1 54—	9	9 22+	9	462 89—	9	374 00	3	266 67		
DRY GOODS, NOTION AND CARPET STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	15 00	1	780 00	1	780 00				
Book-keeper and saleslady			1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
Cashier			1	8 00	1	384 00	1	384 00				
Cash girl			7	1 51+	7	47 86—	7	47 86—				
Clerk			2	8 00	2	401 00	2	401 00				
Saleslady			21	4 40	21	216 75+	21	216 75+				
DOMESTICS.												
Houseworker	8	88—	106	3 09—	106	134 30—	106	122 21—	29	44 21—	9	142 33+
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	2	84—	5	3 40	5	159 20	5	159 20				
† Dressmaker	1											
Dressmaker [3]			2	1 50	2	41 25	2	41 25				
‡ Dressmaker	2											
Dressmaker [4]	2	50	2	3 50	3	173 33+	3	173 33+				
Dressmaker [5]			15	4 82—	14	211 82+	14	206 05—	2	35 50		
‡ Dressmaker	1											
Errand girl			1	1 50	1	69 00	1	69 00				
Dressmaker [6]	4	88—	50	5 05	50	245 94	50	229 86	13	5 69+	6	158 09
Dressmaker [7]			5	2 40	5	79 70	5	71 00	2	21 25		
Dressmaker [8]			3	8 33+	3	376 00	3	376 00				
‡ Dressmaker	2											
Dressmaker [9]			5	3 20	5	173 20	5	173 20				
Dressmaker [10]			2	2 00	2	101 00	2	101 00				
Dressmaker [11]			2	5 00	2	225 00	2	225 00				
FINE DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	315 00	1	315 00				
Dressmaker	20	1 12—	20	6 71+	20	256 12	20	256 12				
Saleslady	2	1 67—	2	10 00	2	520 00	2	520 00				
FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk			4	5 00	4	242 50	4	231 25	1	45 00		
FELT BOOT FACTORY.												
Boot maker			2	7 00								
‡ Boot maker	1											
Feeder (machine)			1	4 50								
Felt weigher			6	4 42+								
Inspector			1	5 00								
Operator (machine)			4	7 07+								
FLAVORING EXTRACT FACTORY.												
Forelady			1	8 00	1	320 00	1	320 00				
Labeler and packer			2	4 00	2	172 25	2	172 25				
Packer			1	4 25	1	196 00	1	171 00	1	25 00		

† One, apprentice. ‡ Six, no wages given. [1] to [11] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
FURNITURE STORE.												
Bill clerk	----	--------	1	$5 00	1	$150 00	1	$150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Book-keeper	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	320 00	1	$200 00	----	----------
Clerk	----	--------	1	7 50	1	390 00	1	390 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer[1]	----	--------	2	10 00	2	439 50	2	415 50	2	24 00	1	$300 00
GENERAL WORKERS.												
Asst. Supt. schools	----	--------	----	--------	1	1,050 00	1	750 00	1	300 00	----	----------
Asst. matron	----	--------	1	3 00	1	132 00	1	132 00	----	----------	----	----------
Artist and photographer	----	--------	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	100 00	1	100 00	----	----------
‡ Artist and photographer	1	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Binder	----	--------	2	3 63—	2	184 50	2	184 50	----	----------	----	----------
Book-keeper	----	--------	10	7 53+	10	285 90	10	264 10	5	43 60	2	137 50
Book-keeper (restaurant)	----	--------	1	3 75	1	180 00	1	180 00	----	----------	----	----------
Busheler	----	--------	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cashier	----	--------	3	6 67—	3	345 67—	3	341 61—	1	12 00	----	----------
Canvasser	1	$1 00	2	6 32—	1	312 50	1	312 50	----	----------	----	----------
Card reader	----	--------	1	7 25	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
† Clerk	1	--------	1	1 00	1	44 00	1	40 00	1	40 00	----	----------
Companion	----	--------	1	10 00	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Copyist	1	1 00	2	6 00	3	304 00	3	294 33—	1	29 00	----	----------
Clerk	23	83+	39	4 58—	39	227 74+	39	199 26—	24	37 86—	13	94 31—
Forelady	----	--------	1	3 50	1	126 00	1	126 00	----	----------	----	----------
Hairdresser	----	--------	3	5 67—	3	246 67—	3	196 67—	1	150 00	----	----------
Milliner	2	1 25	12	6 75	12	282 73—	12	253 64—	4	88 33+	----	----------
Matron	----	--------	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Nurse	1	75	4	9 88—	4	381 69—	4	381 69—	----	----------	----	----------
Proof reader	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00	----	----------	----	----------
Repairer (watch and clock)	----	--------	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00	----	----------	----	----------
Room lessor	----	--------	1	20 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----------	----	----------
Saleslady	----	--------	13	4 88+	13	239 38+	13	221 15	6	39 58+	----	----------
Shirt maker	----	--------	1	8 00	1	306 00	1	306 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer (law office)	----	--------	2	5 00	2	255 00	2	205 00	2	50 00	2	84 00
Stenographer	1	1 00	3	10 25	4	448 00	4	354 25	2	187 50	----	----------
Stripper	----	--------	2	3 50	2	138 00	2	138 00	----	----------	----	----------
Type-writer	----	--------	1	15 00	1	700 00	1	500 00	1	200 00	----	----------
GENERAL STORE.												
Clerk (millinery dept)	----	--------	5	5 30	5	213 40	5	201 40	2	30 00	----	----------
Clerk (glove dept)	----	--------	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	----	--------	39	3 72+	39	187 69+	39	155 33+	26	48 65+	15	200 60
Dressmaker	4	94—	16	3 72—	20	210 05	20	189 90	9	40 30	4	294 50
Milliner	2	88	18	4 93+	20	253 42+	20	207 65	16	57 22—	9	70 00
Clerk[2]	12	1 07—	12	6 42—	12	286 61—	12	271 92—	4	45 00	----	----------
Milliner	13	1 33+	13	7 98+	13	334 77—	13	257 00	8	126 38	----	----------
‡ Milliner	1	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Shoe clerk	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	400 00	1	350 00	1	50 00	----	----------
GROCERY STORE.												
Cashier	----	--------	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	468 00	----	----------	----	----------

† One, apprentice. ‡ Two, no wages given. [1] to [2] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HAIR DRESSING.												
Clerk			1	$8 00	1	$416 00	1	$416 00				
Hair dresser			4	7 25	4	369 00	4	326 50	2	$85 00		
Manicurer			1	15 00	1	600 00	1	500 00	1	100 00		
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid			3	2 67+	3	138 67—	3	105 33+	1	100 00		
Cook			2	4 25	2	221 00	2	91 00	2	130 00		
Dining room girl			7	2 71+	7	142 57+	7	110 43	5	45 00	2	$200 00
Kitchen girl			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	79 00	1	25 00		
Laundress	3	$1 00	3	4 00	4	255 00	1	138 12+	4	115 62+	3	250 00
Dish washer [1]			1	2 50	1	127 50	1	127 50				
Laundress			2	2 50	2	92 50	2	92 50				
Dish washer [2]			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Dining room girl			1	4 00	1	160 00	1	160 00				
Dining room girl [3]			3	2 67—	3	132 67—	3	124 50	1	25 00		
Chambermaid [4]			4	2 63—								
Dining room girl			9	2 89—								
Head waitress			1	5 00								
Ironer			2	3 00								
Pantry girl			2	3 00								
Washer			3	3 25								
Second head waitress [5]			1	3 00								
Waitress			6	2 83+	6	112 75	4	99 18—	1	50 00		
Dining room girl [6]			2	2 12	2	110 00	2	110 00				
Dishwasher			3	3 00	3	154 00	3	152 69—	1	5 00		
Domestic			1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Head laundress			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Kitchen girl			2	2 60	2	88 00	2	88 00				
Laundress			3	3 67—	3	188 34—	3	188 34—				
Domestic [7]			3	2 33+	3	82 67—	3	83 67—				
Domestic [8]			1	1 25	1	65 00	1	65 00				
Chambermaid [9]			1	2 75	1	134 00	1	134 00				
Domestic			1	3 00	1	141 00	1	141 00				
Dining room girl			3	3 08+	3	149 37—	3	120 45	2	34 22		
Clerk [10]			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Dishwasher			2	3 50	2	86 00	2	81 00	1	10 00		
Dining room girl			2	3 00	2	156 00	2	148 00	1	9 00		
Laundress			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Asst. pantry girl [11]			1	6 00								
Chambermaid			6	2 50	6	122 50	6	79 17—	6	65 00		
Charge of linen			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Dishwasher			2	3 25	1	157 00	1	107 50	1	50 00		
Dining room girl			17	3 00	9	138 00	9	132 29—	1	40 00		
Dish pantry girl			2	3 00	1	60 00	1	60 00				
Extra worker			1	3 00								
Head waitress			1	7 50	1	390 00	1	215 00	1	75 00		
Housekeeper			1	12 50	1	612 50	1	452 50	1	150 00		
Ironer			5	3 55								
Kitchen girl			1	3 75	1	191 25	1	191 25				
Laundress			2	4 00	2	150 00	2	150 00				
Potatoe peeler			1	2 50								
Pastry cook			2	3 00	2	129 00	2	129 00				
Second head waitress			1	3 00								
Washer (general)			2	3 00	2	134 50	2	134 50				

[1] to [11] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOME AND HOSPITAL.												
Matron			1	$5 21—	1	$249 96	1	$249 96				
INSURANCE OFFICE.												
Book-keeper			1	8 75	1	420 00	1	400 00	1	$20 00		
Clerk			2	4 50	2	232 50	2	197 50	1	50 00		
LAUNDRY.												
Laundress	6	$1 04+	15	6 07—	14	270 96+	14	260 21+	3	175 00		
Laundress [1]	1	1 00	5	5 80	5	236 80	5	234 80	1	10 00		
Operator (machine)			1	5 50	1	110 00	1	110 00				
Starcher			3	6 00	3	282 00	3	226 67—	3	55 33+		
Laundress [2]			2	3.00	2	135 00	2	135 00				
Cashier [3]			1	6 50	1	325 00	1	325 00				
Laundress	1	1 00	3	6 33+	3	290 33+	3	232 00	3	58 33+		
Polisher			1	6 50	1	260 00	1	220 00	1	40 00		
Starcher	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	270 00	1	220 00	1	50 00		
Book-keeper [4]					1	506 00	1	506 00				
Checker			2	4 50	2	201 00	2	201 00				
Cuff and collar machine worker	1	1 00	2	4 50	2	198 00	2	198 00				
Collar sorter			2	4 75	2	306 00	2	306 00				
Forelady of washroom	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	414 00	1	414 00				
Ironer			7	4 79—	7	213 50	7	213 50				
Mangle machine worker	1	50	3	3 00	3	136 00	3	136 00				
Starcher	2	87+	5	4 70	5	219 20	5	219 20				
Washer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
LUMBER AND COMMISSION OFFICE.												
Stenographer			2	6 13—	2	300 00	2	202 50	2	97 50	2	$150 00
Type-writer					1	240 00	1	200 00	1	40 00	1	160 00
MATTRESS FACTORY.												
Forelady			1	12 00	1	400 00	1	292 00	1	108 00		
Mattress maker			5	3 88	5	145 80	5	145 80				
Spring weaver			2	5 75	2	144 13—	2	144 13—				
Tick maker			3	5 77—	3	259 34—	3	254 34	1	15 00		
MERCHANT.												
Cashier	1	83+	1	5 00	1	126 00	1	126 00				
Clerk	5	98+	5	5 90	5	271 60	5	238 60	3	63 33		
MILLINERY.												
Milliner	6	1 19+	8	9 15+	8	421 12+	8	342 62+	2	310 00	2	300 00
‡ Milliner	1											
Milliner [5]			1	9 00	2	422 00	2	414 50	1	15 00		
Milliner [6]	3	1 39—	3	8 33+	3	370 67—	3	354 00	1	50 00	1	50 00
Milliner [7]	7	1 18+	9	7 18	9	273 75—	9	248 63—	1	150 00		
† Milliner	1											
Milliner [8]			3	8 50	3	377 00	3	367 00	1	30 00		
† Milliner	1											
Milliner [9]			5	7 90	5	292 60	5	272 60	2	50 00		
† Milliner	1											
Trimmer			1	8 00	1	128 00	1	128 00			1	300 00
PRINTING.												
Compositor			2	7 50	2	390 00	2	290 00				
Compositor [10]			1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 00				
Collector			1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				

† Three, apprentices. ‡ One, no wages given. [1] to [10] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												
Ass't librarian	----	--------	5	$8 60	3	$396 67—	3	$390 00	1	$200 00	1	$400 00
Ass't clerk	----	--------	2	11 00	1	440 00	1	440 00	1	100 00	----	----------
Clerk (indexing and recording)	----	--------	7	8 85+	7	398 93—	7	384 07+	2	52 00	----	----------
RATTAN CHAIR FACTORY.												
Caner	1	$0 75	2	7 00	2	280 00	2	280 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chair maker	1	67—	3	4 25	3	209 67—	3	209 67—	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00	----	----------	----	----------
General worker	1	75	1	4 50	1	234 00	1	234 00	----	----------	----	----------
Reed winder	3	60	4	3 44	4	158 50	4	158 50	----	----------	----	----------
‡ Reed winder	2	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Shipping clerk	1	75	1	4 50	1	234 00	1	234 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	1	1 75	1	10 50	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Upholster	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
RESTAURANT.												
Cook (second)	----	--------	1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cashier	----	--------	1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dishwasher	----	--------	1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Table girl	----	--------	3	3 50	3	170 33+	3	170 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Waitress (at counter)	----	--------	1	1 50	1	75 00	1	75 00	----	----------	----	----------
RAILROADING.												
Clerk	----	--------	2	11 25	2	540 00	2	540 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stenographer	----	--------	2	7 13—	2	273 25	2	253 25	1	40 00	----	----------
SHIRT FACTORY.												
Forelady	----	--------	1	7 00	1	350 00	1	350 00	----	----------	----	----------
Shirt maker	----	--------	15	4 65	15	200 80	15	198 35	3	12 66+	----	----------
Shirt maker [1]	----	--------	12	5 17—	12	237 25	12	228 50	3	52 50	----	----------
Shirt maker [2]	1	1 17—	1	7 00	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
‡ Shirt maker	3	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady [3]	----	--------	1	8 50	1	425 00	1	425 00	----	----------	----	----------
Finisher	----	--------	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Shirt maker	----	--------	4	4 50	1	197 00	1	197 00	----	----------	----	----------
Back and sleeve maker [4]	1	85	3	5 15+	3	189 72	3	189 72	----	----------	----	----------
Button hole machine operator	----	--------	1	4 75	1	159 25	1	159 25	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady [5]	----	--------	1	7 00	1	336 00	1	336 00	----	----------	----	----------
Front and back maker	----	--------	1	5 00	1	255 00	1	255 00	----	----------	----	----------
Front maker	----	--------	2	11 00	2	418 00	2	418 00	----	----------	----	----------
Felling shirts	----	--------	2	7 25	2	261 50	2	186 50	1	150 00	----	----------
Shirt maker	1	1 00	----	--------	1	350 00	1	350 00	----	----------	----	----------
Sleeve maker	----	--------	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tie maker	----	--------	1	2 25	1	89 25	1	89 25	----	----------	----	----------
SPICE MILL.												
Filler and packer	----	--------	1	4 00	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
TEACHING (public schools).												
Teacher	66	2 14+	62	10 99+	194	460 18—	194	369 31—	112	157 25	6	318 33+
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Book-keeper	----	--------	1	10 00	1	480 00	1	480 00	----	----------	----	----------
District clerk	----	--------	1	5 00	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
Operator	----	--------	17	4 79+	17	192 49+	17	180 14+	2	105 00	----	----------

‡ Five, no wages given.

[1] to [5] Different firms.

TABLE V.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year, by industries and occupations.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
TAILORING.												
Tailoress	2	$1 25	2	$6 50	3	$228 67—	3	$228 67—	----	----	----	----
Tailoress [1]	----	----	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----	----	----
Tailoress [2]	----	----	2	3 25	2	144 00	2	134 00	1	$20 00	----	----
Cashier [3]	----	----	1	6 50	1	273 00	1	273 00	----	----	----	----
Tailoress	----	----	1	6 00	1	309 00	1	284 00	1	25 00	----	----
Cashier [4]	----	----	1	9 00	1	459 00	1	459 00	----	----	----	----
Vest maker	----	----	5	7 00	5	319 60	5	319 60	----	----	----	----
Coat maker [5]	----	----	1	6 00	1	192 00	1	152 00	1	40 00	----	----
Finisher	----	----	1	13 00	1	637 00	1	587 00	1	50 00	----	----
Tailoress	----	----	1	4 00	1	96 00	1	96 00	----	----	----	----
Pants maker [6]	----	----	3	6 67—	3	341 00	3	291 00	1	150 00	----	----
Tailoress	----	----	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----	----	----
TICK FACTORY.												
Tick maker	----	----	3	6 61+	3	228 00	3	224 67	1	10 00	----	----
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Boarding house (proprietress)	----	----	1	4 00	2	561 25	2	561 25	----	----	----	----
Confectioner	----	----	3	5 92—	3	296 00	3	264 00	2	48 00	----	----
Grocer	----	----	----	----	3	460 00	3	460 00	----	----	----	----
Janitress	1	50	3	3 67—	3	102 00	3	98 67—	1	25 00	----	----
Polisher	----	----	1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00	----	----	----	----
Sewer	----	----	2	6 50	2	230 50	2	230 50	----	----	----	----
Sewer (carpet)	----	----	1	6 00	1	234 00	1	234 00	----	----	----	----
‡ Umbrella maker	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Washerwoman	3	1 00	9	4 61+	9	272 72+	9	184 72+	2	42 00	----	----

‡ One, no wages given.

[1] to [6] Different firms.

TABLE VI.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BAZAAR.												
Clerk	5	$1 36+	7	$7 04+	7	$319 83+	4	$309 50	3	$18 75		
BATH ESTABLISHMENT.												
Inspector			2	3 50	2	142 00	2	142 00				
* BISCUIT FACTORY—One firm.												
BINDERY.												
Binder			1	4 50	1	180 00	1	180 00				
Folder			1	2 50	1	62 50	1	62 50				
Forelady			2	7 00	2	357 00	2	341 00	2	16 00		
General worker			9	4 28—	9	175 63—	9	165 53	1	60 00		
Operator (ruling machine)			1	4 00	1	112 00	1	112 00				
Stenographer			1	7 00	1	350 00	1	200 00	1	150 00		
* BOOK BINDERY—One firm.												
BOX FACTORY (paper).												
Book-keeper			1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
Box maker	6	45	8	2 59	8	111 15	8	109 56+	2	6 50		
Box coverer	11	45	11	2 70	11	95 52+	11	94 52+	1	10 00		
Feeder (machine)	1	67—	1	4 00	1	204 00	1	204 00				
Setting up boxes	1	50	1	3 00	1	126 00	1	126 00				
* BOX FACTORY—One firm.												
BOARDING HOUSE.												
Cook	2	88—	6	6 29+	3	334 17—	3	334 17—	1	100 00	1	$500 00
Chambermaid	5	50	9	3 00	3	146 00	3	146 00	2	62 50		
Dining room girl	6	50	17	3 29+	9	187 69	9	187 69	3	53 75		
General worker			1	3 75								
Housekeeper	1	67—	1	4 00								
Kitchen girl	1	50	3	3 00	2	150 00	2	150 00			1	200 00
Laundry worker			2	2 75	2	139 00	2	139 00				
* BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY—One firm.												
BRASS FACTORY.												
Packer			6	4 00+	6	201 15	6	201 15				
Stock clerk	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	300 00	1	300 00				
* BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE—One firm.												
CARPET SWEEPER FACTORY.												
Brush maker			10	4 81+	10	235 00	10	235 00				
Brush finisher			1	4 00	1	176 00	1	176 00				
Decorator	1	1 50	2	7 25	2	337 50	2	337 50				
Forelady			1	6 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Feeder (machine)			3	4 75	3	196 00	3	196 00				
Painter			6	4 20+	6	167 75	6	167 75				
CONFECTIONERY STORE.												
Clerk			1	5 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Manager					1	208 00	1	208 00				

* See Table V for averages of various occupations.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation where more than one firm is represented.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CARPET AND DRAPERY STORE.												
Carpet sewer			4	$6 75	4	$304 50	4	$304 50				
CANDY FACTORY.												
Bill clerk	1	$1 17—	1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Cream room worker	5	65	5	3 90	5	172 90	5	172 90				
Chocolate cream mak'r	1	50	5	4 10	5	135 20	5	135 20				
Forelady	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	450 00	1	450 00				
Hand-made chocolates	1	83+	5	4 60	5	204 10	5	198 50	2	$38 00		
Maker of caramels	2	67—	2	4 00	2	148 00	2	148 00				
Maker of chocolates	1	50	1	3 00	1	133 00	1	133 00				
Maker of creams			4	3 75	4	114 75	4	114 75				
Maker of lozenges	3	75	3	4 50	3	123 33+	3	123 33+				
Packer	4	54	4	3 25	4	149 50	4	149 50				
Stick room worker	2	67—	2	4 00	2	178 50	2	178 50				
Stenographer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	346 50	2	346 50				
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Binder of strippings			2	3 00	2	136 00	2	136 00				
Stripping filler			6	2 54+	6	111 96—	6	111 96—				
Stripper			6	3 00	6	135 15	6	135 15				
Wrapper stamper			1	4 50	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Wrapper stripper			1	5 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
* CHAIR CANING FACTORY—One firm.												
* CROCKERY STORE—One firm.												
* CORSET AND SHOULDER BRACE FACTORY—One firm.												
* CORSET FACTORY—One firm.												
DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.												
Book-keeper			2	10 50	2	537 00	2	537 00				
Cashier	1	1 33+	3	7 67—	3	372 67—	3	356 00	1	50 00		
Cash girl			7	1 51+	7	47 86—	7	47 86—				
Clerk	6	1 09—	13	6 73+	13	321 05	13	264 68+	5	200 67—		
Draper			1	7 00	1	350 00	1	250 00	1	100 00		
Dressmaker	2	1 25	16	4 16	17	210 94+	17	183 12—	10	49 00	8	$174 00
Sewer (carpet)	3	1 00	3	6 00	3	244 00	3	244 00				
Saleslady	9	1 54	37	6 87+	37	342 33+	37	312 75	3	266 67		
DOMESTICS.												
Housework	13	88—	106	3 09	106	134 30	106	122 21—	29	44 21—	9	142 35
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	8	74—	91	3 92	91	178 64+	91	175 59—	17	20 81+	6	158 00
* FINE DRY GOODS STORE—One firm.												
* FELT BOOT FACTORY—One firm.												
FLAVORING EXTRACT FACTORY.												
Forelady			1	8 00	1	320 00	1	320 00				
Packer			3	4 13+	3	184 12+	3	171 62+	1	25 00		
* FURNITURE STORE—One firm.												

* See table V for averages of various occupations.

TABLE VI.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation where more than one firm is represented.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
GENERAL STORE.												
Clerk	12	$1 07—	57	$5 11+	57	$231 93—	57	$217 17—	32	$41 20+	15	$200 60
Dressmaker	4	94—	16	3 72—	20	210 05	20	189 90	9	40 30	4	294 50
Milliner	15	1 11—	31	6 46—	33	294 09+	33	232 32+	24	91 80—	9	75 00
GENERAL WORKER.												
Stenographer	1	1 00	5	7 62+	6	351 50	6	279 63—	4	118 75	2	84 00
Various occupations	5	1 00	54	7 48—	54	327 01—	54	300 37+	20	102 10+	----	----------
Book-keeper	----	--------	11	5 64+	11	232 95	11	222 05	5	43 60	2	137 50
Cashier	----	--------	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	468 00	----	----------	----	----------
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid	----	--------	14	2 64—	10	131 72—	10	106 17—	7	82 50	----	----------
Charge of linen	----	--------	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cook	----	--------	4	3 62+	4	175 00	4	110 00	2	130 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	----	--------	50	2 92+	38	137 67	31	125 60	11	38 87—	2	200 00
Dishwasher	----	--------	4	2 92—	3	142 83+	3	126 33+	1	50 00	----	----------
Domestic	----	--------	5	2 19+	5	96 23—	5	96 23—	----	----------	----	----------
Head waitress	----	--------	4	4 63—	1	390 00	1	215 00	1	75 00	----	----------
Housekeeper	----	--------	1	12 50	1	612 50	1	450 50	1	150 00	----	----------
Ironer	----	--------	2	3 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	----	----------	----	----------
Kitchen girl	----	--------	5	2 56+	4	127 25—	4	119 42	1	25 00	----	----------
Laundress	8	1 00	14	3 31—	15	160 02—	12	142 64—	4	115 62+	3	350 00
Pantry girl	----	--------	5	4 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	----	----------	----	----------
Washer	----	--------	5	3 12+	2	134 50	2	134 50	----	----------	----	----------
* HAIR DRESSING—One firm.												
HOME AND HOSPITAL.												
Matron	----	--------	1	5 21—	1	249 96	1	249 96	----	----------	----	----------
* INSURANCE OFFICE—One firm.												
LAUNDRY.												
Book-keeper	----	--------	----	--------	1	506 00	1	506 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cashier	----	--------	1	6 50	1	325 00	1	325 00	----	----------	----	----------
Checker	----	--------	2	4 50	2	201 00	2	201 00	----	----------	----	----------
Collar sorter	----	--------	2	4 75	2	306 00	2	306 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cuff and collar worker	1	1 00	2	4 50	2	198 00	2	198 00	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady of washroom	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	414 00	1	414 00	----	----------	----	----------
Laundress	8	1 01+	25	5 30	24	235 28—	24	200 50+	7	81 11+	----	----------
Mangle machine worker	1	50	3	3 00	3	136 00	3	136 00	----	----------	----	----------
Operator (machine)	----	--------	1	5 50	1	110 00	1	110 00	----	----------	----	----------
Polisher	----	--------	1	6 50	1	260 00	1	220 00	1	40 00	----	----------
Starcher	3	94—	6	5 25	6	244 60	6	219 60	1	50 00	----	----------
Washer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
* LUMBER AND COMMISSION OFFICE—One firm.												
* MATTRESS FACTORY—One firm.												
MILLINERY.												
Milliner	16	1 26—	29	8 38+	30	359 52—	30	333 22+	7	115 00	3	170 50
Trimmer	----	--------	1	8 00	1	128 00	1	128 00	----	----------	1	300 00
* MERCHANT—One firm.												
NOVELTY STORE.												
Book-keeper	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00	----	----------	----	----------

* See Table V for average of various occupations.

TABLE VI.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation where more than one firm is represented.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
PRINTING.												
Compositor			3	$6 75	3	$298 00	3	$298 00				
Collector			1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												
Ass't librarian			5	8 50	3	396 67—	3	330 00	1	$200 00	1	$400 00
Clerk			9	9 93—	8	419 47—	8	412 04—	3	76 00		
* RATTAN CHAIR FACTORY—One firm.												
* RESTAURANT—One firm.												
* RAILROADING—One firm.												
SHIRT FACTORY.												
Back and sleeve maker	1	$0 85	3	5 15	3	189 72	3	189 72				
Button-hole machine operator			1	4 75	1	159 25	1	159 25				
Finisher			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Front and back maker			1	5 00	1	255 00	1	255 00				
Front maker			2	11 00	2	418 00	2	418 00				
Felling shirts			2	7 25	2	261 50	2	186 50	1	150 00		
Foreladv			3	7 50	3	370 33+	3	370 33+				
Shirt maker	2	1 08+	17	5 56—	14	261 42+	14	258 50	3	52 50		
Sleeve maker			1	2 25	1	89 25	1	89 25				
SPICE MILL.												
Filler and packer			1	4 00	1	216 00	1	216 00				
* TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—One firm.												
TEACHING (public schools).												
Teacher	66	2 14+	62	10 99+	194	460 18—	194	369 31—	112	157 25	6	313 33+
TAILORING.												
Cashier			2	7 75	2	366 00	2	366 00				
Coat maker			1	6 00	1	192 00	1	152 00	1	40 00		
Finisher			1	13 00	1	637 00	1	587 00	1	50 00		
Pants maker			3	6 67—	3	341 00	3	291 00	1	150 00		
Tailoress	2	1 25	8	4 62+	9	198 94+	9	191 44+	2	22 50		
Vest maker			5	7 00	5	319 60	5	319 60				
TICK FACTORY.												
Tick maker			3	6 61+	3	228 00	3	224 67	1	10 00		
MISCELLANEOUS (same as in Table V).												
Apprentice			2	1 38—	2	23 75	2	23 75				
† Apprentice	4											
‡ Various occupations	22											

* See Table V for average of various occupations.
† Four without pay.
‡ Twenty-two reporting, but give no wages.

TABLE VII.—*Showing average daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year by industries only.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Bazaar	5	$1 36+	7	$7 04+	7	$319 83+	4	$309 50	3	$18 75	----	----------
Bath establishment	----	--------	2	3 50	2	142 00	2	142 00	----	----------	----	----------
Biscuit factory	----	--------	26	3 46—	27	147 41	27	147 41	----	----------	----	----------
Bindery	----	--------	34	5 01+	34	228 24+	34	212 37—	5	61 50	----	----------
Book and stationery store	----	--------	8	8 03—	8	412 72+	8	412 72+	----	----------	1	$500 00
Boot and shoe factory	----	--------	16	6 86—	4	221 50	4	221 50	----	----------	----	----------
Boarding house	15	61	39	3 02—	19	191 37+	19	191 37+	6	72 08+	2	350 00
Box factory	----	--------	3	4 00	3	184 25	3	184 25	----	----------	----	----------
Brass factory	1	1 25	7	5 75	7	250 57+	7	250 57+	----	----------	----	----------
Brush factory	----	--------	95	4 62—	95	206 38	95	206 38	----	----------	----	----------
Candy factory	23	78—	35	4 67	35	207 31	35	204 51	2	28 00	----	----------
Carpet sweeper factory	1	1 50	23	4 88—	23	211 48	23	211 48	----	----------	----	----------
Chair caning factory	----	--------	5	5 21—	5	250 94	5	175 94	1	150 00	----	----------
Cigar factory	----	--------	16	3 33—	16	138 53—	16	138 53—	----	----------	----	----------
Crockery store	11	1 11	11	6 15	11	306 17	11	251 52+	6	78 78—	2	125 00
Confectionery store	----	--------	2	2 50	2	179 00	2	179 00	----	----------	----	----------
Corset and shoulder brace factory	1	1 00	3	4 33+	3	221 67—	3	221 67—	----	----------	----	----------
Corset factory	----	--------	1	3 60	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------
Dry goods and carpet store	21	1 27+	82	6 04	83	357 25	83	330 34+	20	260 46	8	174 00
Domestic	18	84—	5	3 40	5	159 20	5	159 20	----	----------	----	----------
Dress-making	8	74—	91	3 92	91	178 64+	91	175 59—	17	20 81+	6	158 00
Fine dry goods store	23	1 32	27	7 18—	27	333 41—	27	330 59+	1	45 00	----	----------
Felt boot factory	----	--------	14	5 60	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------
Flavoring extract factory	----	--------	4	6 06	4	252 06	4	245 81	1	25 00	----	----------
General workers	6	1 00	70	6 60—	71	286 11—	71	256 03—	29	76 54	4	110 75
General store	32	1 11—	109	6 27—	115	340 76	115	271 91—	66	59 38+	28	190 03+
Grocery store	----	--------	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	468 00	----	----------	----	----------
Hair dressing	----	--------	6	10 08+	6	461 67—	6	414 17—	3	92 50	----	----------
Home and hospital	----	--------	4	6 15+	4	297 49—	4	282 82	2	35 00	----	----------
Hotel	3	1 00	108	3 77+	77	184 36	72	145 88+	27	87 43—	5	275 00
Laundry	15	98+	45	5 44—	45	257 17	45	240 25	9	57 04—	----	----------
Lumber and commission office	----	--------	2	6 13—	3	270 00	3	201 25	3	68 75	3	155 00
Mattress factory	----	--------	11	6 85	11	237 32	11	209 07—	2	61 50	----	----------
Merchant	6	91—	6	5 45	6	198 80	6	179 80	3	63 33	----	----------
Millinery	16	1 26	30	8 19	31	243 76	31	230 61	7	115 00	4	235 25
Novelty Store	----	--------	1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00	----	----------	----	----------
Paper box factory	19	50—	22	3 26	22	149 77—	22	143 97	3	8 25	----	----------
Printing	----	--------	4	6 37+	4	296 00	4	296 00	----	----------	----	----------
Public employes	----	--------	9	9 93	8	419 47—	8	412 04—	3	76 00	----	----------
Rattan chair factory	10	90+	14	4 77+	13	240 02+	13	240 02+	----	----------	----	----------
Railroading	----	--------	4	9 19	4	406 60	4	396 63—	1	40 00	----	----------
Restaurant	----	--------	7	3 10	7	153 27—	7	153 27—	----	----------	----	----------
Shirt factory	3	97—	31	5 75	28	285 16	28	280 93	4	101 25	----	----------
Telephone exchange	----	--------	19	6 60	19	296 16+	19	292 05	2	105 00	----	----------
Tailoring	2	1 25	30	6 85	21	312 45	21	298 28	5	51 50	----	----------
Miscellaneous	3	1 00	34	5 17+	21	331 42+	21	304 36—	4	45 00	----	----------

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the total average wages and expenses with savings for the city of*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
250	$0 93+	1,234	$5 69+	1,039	$264 82+	1,031	$250 54—	230	$59 86—	59	$172 88+

TABLE VII.—*Showing average daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) wage income and expenses out of wages, with savings for past year by industries only.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Bazaar	5	$1 36+	7	$7 04+	7	$319 83+	4	$309 50	3	$18 75		
Bath establishment			2	3 50	2	142 00	2	142 00				
Biscuit factory			26	3 46—	27	147 41	27	147 41				
Bindery			34	5 01+	34	228 24+	34	212 37—	5	61 50		
Book and stationery store			8	8 03—	8	412 72+	8	412 72+			1	$500 00
Boot and shoe factory			16	6 86—	4	221 50	4	221 50				
Boarding house	15	61	39	3 02—	19	191 37+	19	191 37+	6	72 08+	2	350 00
Box factory			3	4 00	3	184 25	3	184 25				
Brass factory	1	1 25	7	5 75	7	250 57+	7	250 57+				
Brush factory			95	4 62—	95	206 38	95	206 38				
Candy factory	23	78—	35	4 67	35	207 31	35	204 51	2	28 00		
Carpet sweeper factory	1	1 50	23	4 88—	23	211 48	23	211 48				
Chair caning factory			5	5 21—	5	250 94	5	175 94	1	150 00		
Cigar factory			16	3 33—	16	138 53—	16	138 53—				
Crockery store	11	1 11	11	6 15	11	306 17	11	251 52+	6	78 78—	2	125 00
Confectionery store			2	2 50	2	179 00	2	179 00				
Corset and shoulder brace factory	1	1 00	3	4 33+	3	221 67—	3	221 67—				
Corset factory			1	3 60								
Dry goods and carpet store	21	1 27+	82	6 04	83	357 25	83	330 34+	20	260 46	8	174 00
Domestic	18	84—	5	3 40	5	159 20	5	159 20				
Dress-making	8	74—	91	3 92	91	178 64+	91	175 59—	17	20 81+	6	158 00
Fine dry goods store	23	1 32	27	7 18—	27	333 41—	27	330 59+	1	45 00		
Felt boot factory			14	5 60								
Flavoring extract factory			4	6 06	4	252 06	4	245 81	1	25 00		
General workers	6	1 00	70	6 60—	71	286 11—	71	256 03—	29	76 54	4	110 75
General store	32	1 11—	109	6 27—	115	340 76	115	271 91—	66	59 38+	28	190 03—
Grocery store			1	9 00	1	468 00	1	468 00				
Hair dressing			6	10 08+	6	461 67—	6	414 17—	3	92 50		
Home and hospital			4	6 15+	4	297 49—	4	282 82	2	35 00		
Hotel	3	1 00	108	3 77+	77	184 36	72	145 88+	27	87 43—	5	275 00
Laundry	15	98+	45	5 44—	45	257 17	45	240 25	9	57 04—		
Lumber and commission office			2	6 13—	3	270 00	3	201 25	3	68 75	3	155 00
Mattress factory			11	6 85	11	237 32	11	209 07—	2	61 50		
Merchant	6	91—	6	5 45	6	198 80	6	179 80	3	63 33		
Millinery	16	1 26	30	8 19	31	243 76	31	230 61	7	115 00	4	235 25
Novelty Store			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
Paper box factory	19	50—	22	3 26	22	149 77—	22	143 97	3	8 25		
Printing			4	6 37+	4	296 00	4	296 00				
Public employes			9	9 93	8	419 47—	8	412 04—	3	76 00		
Rattan chair factory	10	90+	14	4 77+	13	240 02+	13	240 02+				
Railroading			4	9 19	4	406 60	4	396 63—	1	40 00		
Restaurant			7	3 10	7	153 27—	7	153 27—				
Shirt factory	3	97—	31	5 75	28	285 16	28	280 93	4	101 25		
Telephone exchange			19	6 60	19	296 16+	19	292 05	2	105 00		
Tailoring	2	1 25	30	6 85	21	312 45	21	298 28	5	51 50		
Miscellaneous	3	1 00	34	5 17+	21	321 42+	21	304 36—	4	45 00		

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE VIII.—*Showing the total average wages and expenses with savings for the city of*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
250	$0 93+	1,234	$5 69+	1,039	$264 82+	1,031	$250 54—	230	$59 86—	59	$172 88+

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

GRAND RAPIDS.

The same plan is used in each city as that used in Detroit, by giving four tables to each city, showing a running line of summary tables from one to four. The wage tables for this city has required a slight difference in classification from the Detroit tables owing to the fact that a large number of teachers were canvassed, which branch of wage-earners was not taken up in Detroit. Therefore the final and only average for teachers in Grand Rapids will be found in Table V, which average is not used in giving the final average for the other wage-earners in this city. Of the teachers canvassed 194 only, give their yearly income and expenses; 66 only, give their daily wages, and 62 only, give their weekly wages; while 112 report money saved, and only six of the entire number have saved from other sources. These (numbers reporting) are not added to the final average, which makes a wider difference between the entire number reported for the city and the actual number reporting for day, week, or year. The entire number canvassed for Grand Rapids was 1581, and as will appear in Table VIII, only 250 of these give wages by the day, and 1,234 of them give wages by the week, 1,039 give their yearly income, and 1,031 their yearly expenses, and we find that only 230 out of the entire lot report any savings, for money saved, out of their earnings, while 59 reported a saving from other sources, than out of their wages. Another reason for so comparatively a few reporting in the daily was that most of them received their wages weekly as would appear from their reporting in that way. Many reporting by the week do not report by the day, and some reporting by day do not report by the week, and reversely in each case. This makes it impossible to get the full number canvassed in the city to appear in full for any one of the daily, weekly, or yearly columns. Table V shows the average wages by industries and occupations, under each firm canvassed in the city, of which there were 109 covering 47 various industries with nearly all the occupations in the city.

Table VI is a condensation of Table V, bringing all the occupations together under the different firms and classifying them under each industry, thus showing the average wages paid for any particular occupation in the city.

Table VII is still a greater summary from the others, eliminating not only the firms, but the occupations and condensing the entire matter under industries alone, where at a glance the average wages paid for any particular industry can be seen and learned in an instant's time.

Table VIII gives a final average for wages paid in the city of Grand Rapids.

Some points need a farther explanation in connection with the Grand Rapids tables inasmuch as the canvassers received different answers than they did in some of the other cities. We find that 24 reported in addition to their wages that they received their board, but their board is not considered as part of their wages. We also find that five say they do not know what wages they get, although they claim to be regular

wage-workers. Undoubtedly all the domestics in this city, as in others, and all who work in private houses as well as those who work in restaurants and hotels, as a rule get their board in addition to wages specified, but such is never classed as wages, never being taken into account as such.

At the foot of table VI will be found six apprentices reporting, which is not used in the average tables. It will also be seen that 22 regular wage-earners reported "no wages given," this meaning they failed to answer the wage questions.

The lowest wages reported in Grand Rapids by any regular wage-earner is 16⅔ cents per day, or $1.00 per week, and there are quite a number reporting at this figure, and up to 25 cents per day, or $1.50 per week. The highest wages reported in this city is $18.00 per week. There are but very few reaching this figure, and such wages are paid mostly in the millinery industry. The general run of wages in Grand Rapids is 33⅓, 41⅔, 50, and 66⅔ cents per day. The bulk of those reporting run in this scale; this, with the few running up higher, brings the average daily wage earnings to 93⅓ cents per day.

As to piece work, many seem to be unable to give the price they received by the piece. Whether the price was not settled on by the piece, or whether they disliked to give that price, of course is not known.

One party reports that she does not know what wages she gets, but says she "gets good wages."

A few report that their wages are from $5.00 to $7.00, or $3.00 to $4.00, or $4.00 to $6.00 per week. In such cases the average is struck to use in adding with the regular wages to get the true average in each case.

In this city two apprentices reported with pay, and four of them without pay; this, of course, was not used in reaching the general average, they being classified and kept by themselves the same as the teachers, as either of these being used in the general average would not bring the proper average for wage-earners in the industries regular. There are 22 who answered nearly all of the other questions in the schedule, excepting their wages; these they claimed they could not give; whether because they did not wish to, or whether unable to, is something that could not be found out.

As to savings, the tables show only 230 out of the 1,581 reporting as saving any money out of their wages, and these only save on an average of $59.85⅔ each. In addition to these, there are 112 teachers reporting an average saving of $157.25 each.

Then, again, out of the total number reporting there are only 59 who have anything in other savings, with an average of $172.88⅓ each. In this class of savings only six teachers reported an average of $313.33⅓.

Another point needs attention in regard to this matter, which is that the results in these tables show a higher average than in Detroit. Careful studying of the first and fifth tables show the reason for this variance, in that so many milliners and dressmakers were taken in Grand Rapids, and not so many in Detroit. In Grand Rapids it seems that this class of work affords higher wages than in any other industry, as a rule.

Persistent care has also been applied to these tables to eradicate all errors out of the results from the beginning of the work, in filling schedules to the final results of the tables. All doubtful points have either been corrected or thrown out, thus avoiding the necessity of using any approximates for any of the results. With the number canvassed in this city, and the large number of firms and industries represented, it furnishes a broad basis of facts on which to found the results, making them, for statistical purposes absolutely correct.

TABLE IX.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
AUCTIONEERING.												
Clerk			3	$3 00	3	$153 00	3	$153 00				
BAKERY.												
Book-keeper			1	5 00	1	220 00	1	145 00	1	$75 00		
Cashier	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
Clerk [1]			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook			1	2 50	1	112 50	1	112 50				
BOOK BINDERY.												
Book-keeper			1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00				
Book binder			5	5 20	5	246 00	5	242 00	1	25 00		
Press feeder			6	4 67—	6	211 83+	6	211 83+				
Book binder [2]			2	2 50	2	78 00	2	78 00				
BUTTON FACTORY.												
Cashier			1	5 00	1	255 00	1	205 00	1	50 00		
Clerk			2	8 00	2	356 00	2	331 00	1	50 00		
BOTTLING WORKS.												
Bottler of soft drinks	4	50	4	3 00	4	144 00	4	131 50	1	50 00		
Bottle washer	1	50	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Bottle labeler [3]			5	2 00	5	68 89	5	68 80				
Bottle labeler [4]			7	2 07+	7	61 86—	7	61 86—				
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Stripper			4	3 00	4	148 50	4	148 50				
Stripper [5]			2	3 00	2	102 00	2	102 00				
Stripper [6]	2	63—	3	4 17—	3	212 67—	3	192 67—	1	60 00		
CLOAK AND DRESSMAKING.												
Cloak and dressmaker			4	3 88—	4	239 00	4	239 00				
Dress and cloakmaker [7]			2	3 50	2	131 00	2	131 00				
COAL DEALER.												
Cashier	4	1 00	4	6 00	4	285 00	4	285 00				
Clerk	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	264 00	1	264 00				
Telephone order receiver	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00				
Clerk [8]			2	3 00	2	143 00	2	143 00				
CONFECTIONERY STORE.												
Clerk			2	8 00	2	384 00	2	384 00				
Forelady			1	6 00	1	252 00	1	252 00				
CORSET FACTORY.												
Corset maker			2	4 50	2	126 00	2	126 00				
CURTAIN FACTORY.												
Curtain maker			2	3 00	2	84 00	2	84 00				
Curtain trimmer			8	2 47—	8	113 00	8	113 00				
Curtain pole maker			13	2 54—	13	108 14—	13	108 14				
Forelady			1	9 00	1	108 00	1	108 00				
Packer			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
† Pole stringer			2	1 50	2	1 50	2	1 50				

† Two, apprentices.

[1] to [8] Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Cash girl			9	$1 25	9	$36 39—	9	$36 39—				
‡ Cash girl	1											
Cashier			1	12 50	1	575 00	1	275 00	1	$300 00		
Clerk	6	$0 96—	30	5 05	30	238 37—	30	226 37—	5	75 00		
Cloakmaker	2	50	3	4 00	3	180 00	3	180 00				
Curtain maker	1	50	2	3 00	2	122 00	2	122 00				
Dressmaker	9	80—	20	3 85	20	154 35	20	150 60	2	87 50		
Milliner	1	1 00	3	9 08+	3	382 67—	3	357 57—	1	75 00		
Book-keeper [1]			2	8 50	2	444 00	2	444 00				
Cashier			2	6 00	2	294 00	2	294 00				
Clerk	2	1 00	14	6 54—	14	345 50	14	344 07+	2	10 00		
Clerk [2]			4	6 50	4	335 00	4	265 75	2	137 50		
Dressmaker			1	2 50	1	110 00	1	110 00				
Saleslady			7	8 86—	7	427 14+	7	341 57+	7	66 50		
Clerk [3]			9	5 11+	9	248 50—	9	246 45—	2	9 50		
Saleslady			1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Cashier [4]			1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Clerk			5	4 30	5	152 00	5	122 00	1	150 00		
Cashier [5]			1	8 00	1	216 00	1	216 00				
Clerk	1	67—	1	4 00	2	208 00	1	208 00				
Saleslady	1	1 00	4	5 25	4	212 50	4	212 50				
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker			3	2 17—	3	95 33+	3	95 33+				
Dressmaker [6]			11	3 32—	11	148 86—	11	148 86				
Fitter			1	6 25	1	312 50	1	312 50				
Dressmaker [7]			5	4 60	5	213 70	5	189 00	3	41 17—		
Dressmaker [8]			3	5 82+	3	190 67—	3	188 67—	1	6 00		
Dressmaker [9]			4	2 50	4	103 25	4	103 25				
Dressmaker [10]			4	2 25	4	105 00	4	105 00				
Dressmaker [11]			5	3 60	5	160 80	5	160 80				
Dressmaker [12]			4	3 00	4	133 50	4	128 50	1	20 00		
Dressmaker [13]			6	3 42—	6	157 25	6	158 08+	1	25 00		
Dressmaker [14]			4	5 13—	4	251 00	4	251 00				
Dressmaker [15]			4	4 63—	4	220 75	4	220 75				
Dressmaker [16]			5	3 40	5	166 00	5	162 40	1	18 00		
Dressmaker [17]			5	3 30	5	154 60	5	154 60				
Dress and cloakmaker [18]			5	1 08	5	86 40	5	86 40				
Dressmaker [19]			4	2 88—	4	133 00	4	133 00				
Dressmaker [20]			4	2 50	4	114 00	4	114 00				
Dressmaker [21]			4	3 88—	4	185 38—	4	185 38—				
Dressmaker [22]			5	3 30	5	153 60	5	153 60				
Dressmaker [23]			5	4 90	5	232 40	5	232 40				
Dressmaker [24]			5	3 70	5	173 50	5	173 50				
Dressmaker [25]			4	4 00	4	187 00	4	187 00				
Dressmaker [26]			4	5 13	4	233 00	4	233 00				
Dressmaker [27]			5	3 20	5	161 20	5	161 20				
Dressmaker [28]			4	2 38—	4	95 25	4	95 25				
Dressmaker [29]			6	3 04+	6	127 17—	6	127 17—				
Dressmaker [30]			2	3 00	2	129 50	2	129 50				
Dressmaker [31]	5	90	10	3 80	10	157 60	10	149 60	1	80 00		
Dressmaker [32]			6	3 08+	6	136 17—	6	136 17—				
Dressmaker [33]			3	4 00	3	196 00	3	187 67—	1	25 00		

‡ One, no wages reported.

[1] to [33] Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DRESSMAKING—*Continued.*												
Dressmaker			2	$4 25	2	$196 50	2	$196 50				
Dressmaker 1			4	1 69—	4	65 44—	4	65 44—				
Dressmaker 2			3	3 67—	3	157 84	3	132 84	1	$75 00		
Dressmaker 3			2	2 88—	2	120 50	2	120 50				
Dressmaker 4			2	1 75	2	66 00	2	66 00				
Dressmaker 5			7	3 14+	7	133 43—	7	133 43—				
Dressmaker 6			6	3 17—	6	125 50	6	125 50				
Dressmaker 7			6	3 00	6	111 33+	6	111 33+				
Dressmaker 8			4	2 63—	4	107 00	4	107 00				
Dressmaker 9			4	2 50	4	105 00	4	105 00				
Dressmaker 10			4	2 50	4	90 50	4	90 50				
Dressmaker 11			6	2 33+	6	99 17—	6	99 17—				
Dressmaker 12	1	$1 00	4	3 50	5	185 60	5	185 60				
Dressmaker 13			8	2 63—	8	123 63—	8	123 63—				
Dressmaker 14			5	2 30	5	87 40	5	87 40				
Dressmaker 15	3	73+	6	2 83+	6	122 00	6	122 00				
Dressmaker 16			7	4 21+	7	186 00	7	168 14+	1	25 00		
Dress and cloakmaker 17			4	2 75	4	123 50	4	123 50				
Dressmaker 18			5	4 50	5	222 60	5	222 60				
Dressmaker 19			11	5 32—	11	232 82—	11	205 55—	1	300 00		
Dressmaker 20			9	1 92—	9	73 61+	9	73 61+				
Dressmaker 21			5	3 80	5	176 80	5	176 80				
Dressmaker 22			5	2 90	5	119 20	5	119 20				
Dressmaker 23			3	1 50	3	62 33+	3	62 33+				
Dressmaker 24			2	4 00	2	146 00	2	146 00				
Dressmaker 25			5	3 30	5	153 60	5	153 60				
Dressmaker 26			9	3 78—	9	178 44+	9	174 00	3	13 33+		
Dressmaker 27			3	4 17	3	198 33+	3	180 33+	1	54 00		
Dressmaker 28			6	2 17—	6	104 67—	6	104 67—				
Dressmaker 29			6	3 42—	6	136 25	6	122 08+	1	85 00		
Dressmaker 30			3	2 33+	3	88 67—	3	88 67—				
Dressmaker 31			15	5 10	15	225 30	15	206 43+	4	27 50		
Dressmaker 32			4	2 63—	4	121 50	4	121 50				
Dressmaker 33			4	3 13—	4	148 25	4	148 25				
Dressmaker 34			3	3 00	3	100 00	3	100 00				
Dressmaker 35			5	3 70	5	178 80	5	178 80				
Dressmaker 36			5	4 50	5	177 40	5	177 40				
Dressmaker 37			7	2 79—	7	150 00	7	150 00				
Dressmaker 38			7	3 64+	7	179 67—	7	172 43—	1	50 00		
FLORIST.												
Florist	1	75	2	4 75	2	113 75	2	113 75				
FRUIT, MEAT AND GROCERY STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	10 00	1	480 00	1	480 00				
Cashier			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
GENERAL WORKERS.												
Book-keeper	5	1 30	40	5 44—	40	254 88—	40	242 38+	6	8 33+	2	$35 00
Cashier			2	6 75	2	325 00	2	325 00				
Carpet weaver			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Clerk	2	50	39	2 79—	39	111 42+	39	110 19+	1	50 00		
‡ Clerk	1											

‡ One, no wages given.

1 to 38 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
GENERAL WORKERS—*Continued.*												
Domestic			6	$3 08+	6	$158 83+	6	$151 83+	2	$21 00		
Dressmaker	3	$1 08+	17	4 73+	17	223 91+	17	194 35+	4	125 25—		
‡ Dressmaker	1											
Fur sewer			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Fur trimmer			1	1 75	1	209 00	1	209 00				
Ironer			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Milliner			2	2 00	2	102 75	2	102 75				
Plain sewer			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Photograph printer			1	7 50	1	375 00	1	275 00	1	100 00		
Reception lady	1	60	1	3 60	1	187 20	1	187 20				
Stenographer	1	1 00	8	6 72—	8	315 63—	8	280 88—	5	55 60	1	$200 00
Seamstress	3	92—	3	4 33+	3	208 50	3	208 50				
Type-writer			3	5 50	3	274 00	3	274 00				
Tailoress	2	75	7	5 57+	6	245 00	6	245 00				
Upholster			1	2 00	1	52 00	1	52 00				
GENERAL STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	3 75	1	180 00	1	180 00				
Clerk			1	2 50	1	125 00	1	125 00				
GROCERY STORE (wholesale).												
Book-keeper			2	5 25	2	255 75	2	255 75				
Cashier			1	8 00	1	352 00	1	302 00	1	50 00		
GROCERY STORE.												
Clerk (general)			2	2 00	2	56 00	2	56 00				
Office clerk			1	4 00								
Book-keeper 1			1	13 46	1	699 92	1	399 92	1	300 00		
Cashier			1	5 00	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Cash girl			8	1 28+	8	48 28+	8	48 28+				
Clerk			5	5 00	5	230 40	5	220 40	1	50 00		
‡ Clerk	1											
Saleslady			1	8 00	1	400 00	1	310 09	1	90 00		
HAT AND CAP FACTORY.												
Fur sewer			8	3 94—	8	152 88—	8	152 88—				
HOTEL.												
Cleaner			1	4 50	1	234 00	1	234 00				
Dining room girl			15	3 50	15	171 70	15	169 03+	1	40 00		
Head waitress			1	7 50	1	375 00	1	375 00				
Housekeeper			1	12 50	1	625 00	1	625 00				
Table girl			1	3 00	1	153 00	1	153 00				
Pastry cook			1	10 00	1	500 00	1	420 00	1	80 00		
Vegetable girl			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Dining room girl 2			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Kitchen girl			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Chambermaid 3			1	2 00	1	98 00	1	98 00				
Cook			1	6 25	1	280 50	1	215 50	1	65 00		
Dining room girl			2	2 50	2	125 00	2	125 00				
Cook 4			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Dish washer and laundry girl			1	2 00	1	32 00	1	32 00				
Waitress			2	2 00	2	97 00	2	97 00				

‡ Two, no wages given.

1 to 4 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Cook			1	$2 50	1	$130 00	1	$130 00				
† Laundry girl			1	2 00	1	6 00	1	6 00				
Waitress			2	2 00	2	100 00	2	90 00	1	$10 00		
Chambermaid 1			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook			1	4 50	1	216 00	1	91 00	1	125 00		
Chambermaid 2			1	1 75	1	89 25	1	89 25				
Cook			2	4 63	2	236 18+	2	236 18+				
Dining room girl			2	2 00	2	104 00	2	104 00				
Chambermaid 3			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Cook			1	5 00	1	230 00	1	180 00	1	50 00		
Waitress			3	2 50	3	125 83—	3	125 83—				
Chambermaid 4			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cleaner			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook			1	2 50	1	114 75	1	114 75				
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	102 00	1	102 00				
Chambermaid 5			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	192 00	1	142 00	1	50 00		
Dining room girl			2	2 00	2	92 00	2	92 00				
Chambermaid 6			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Cook			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	158 00	1	50 00		
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	103 00	1	103 00				
Chambermaid 7			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Cook			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	290 00	1	52 00		
Dining room girl			2	2 75	2	132 00	2	132 00				
Second cook			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	210 00	1	50 00		
Cook 8			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	80 00	1	80 00				
Dining room girl 9			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	95 00	1	9 00		
Housework			1	2 00	1	98 00	1	98 00				
Kitchen girl			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook 10			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	180 00	1	182 00		
Dining room girl			1	2 50	1	125 00	1	125 00				
Cook 11			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	120 00	1	36 00		
Dining room girl			2	2 25	2	112 00	2	112 00				
Cook 12			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	187 00	1	125 00		
Dining room girl			2	2 50	2	120 00	2	120 00				
Second cook			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	165 00	1	35 00		
Cook 13			2	3 75	2	135 00	2	135 00				
Dining room girl			3	2 50	3	121 67—	3	121 67—				
General worker			2	2 75	2	136 50	2	136 50				
Laundress			1	3 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook 14			2	4 25	2	216 00	2	216 00				
Chambermaid			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 50	2	105 00	1	298 50	1	13 00		
Cook 15			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
General worker			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Second cook			1	3 00	1	108 00	1	108 00				
Cook 16			1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				

† One, apprentice.
1 to 16 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Dining room girl			5	$3 00	5	$106 80	5	$106 80				
Cook 1			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 50	2	127 50	2	127 50				
Cook			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Cook 2			1	4 00	1	204 00	1	200 00	1	$4 00		
Laundress			3	2 17—	3	110 67—	3	97 33+	1	40 00		
Waitress			6	2 33+	6	127 50	6	127 50				
Chambermaid 3			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Laundress			1	2 50	1	125 00	1	125 00				
Pastry cook			1	3 75	1	191 25	1	191 25				
Waitress			7	2 43—	7	124 86—	7	122 00	1	20 00		
Cook 4			1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Dining room girl			5	2 40	5	102 50	5	102 50				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Cook 5			1	7 50	1	360 00	1	360 00				
Dining room girl			4	2 50	4	125 00	4	125 00				
Laundress			1	3 50	1	168 00	1	158 00	1	10 00		
Cook 6			1	4 50	1	216 00	1	66 00	1	150 00		
Dining room girl			3	2 50	3	124 16+	3	121 50	1	8 00		
Laundress			2	2 88—	2	138 00	2	97 00	1	42 00		
Cook 7			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 00	2	91 00	2	91 00				
Laundress			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Ass't cook 8			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Chambermaid			2	2 00	2	100 00	2	100 00				
Dining room girl			3	2 00	3	99 33+	3	99 33+				
Chambermaid 9			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Dining room girl			4	2 63—	4	128 75	4	128 75				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	40 00	1	40 00				
Chambermaid 10			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	147 00	1	147 00				
Dining room girl			4	2 63—	4	127 50	4	127 50				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	24 00	1	24 00				
Ass't cook 11			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Chambermaid			1	3 00	1	138 00	1	138 00				
Laundress			1	3 00	1	147 00	1	147 00				
Waitress			6	2 71—	6	122 50	6	114 17—	1	50 00		
Chambermaid 12			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook			1	6 25	1	312 00	1	222 50	1	90 00		
Dining room girl			5	2 50	5	120 50	5	120 50				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	48 00	1	48 00				
Laundress			1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Chambermaid 13			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Cleaner			1	2 00	1	64 00	1	64 00				
Cook			1	6 25	1	312 00	1	232 50	1	80 00		
Dining room girl			4	2 50	4	123 78—	4	123 78—				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Attender of lunch counter 14			2	3 00	2	148 50	2	148 50				

1 to 14 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Cleaner			2	$2 50	2	$125 00	2	$125 00				
Dining room girl			3	3 50	3	170 00	3	136 00	2	$51 00		
Dishwasher			2	2 50	2	118 75	2	118 75				
First cook			1	6 25	1	318 75	1	168 75	1	150 00		
Laundress			2	3 13—	2	150 00	2	110 00	1	80 00		
Second cook			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Chambermaid			2	2 50	2	122 50	2	122 50				
Dining room girl			5	2 50	5	117 40	5	113 50	1	20 00		
Dishwasher			2	2 50	2	122 50	2	122 50				
Head waitress			1	3 75	1	187 50	1	187 50				
Laundress			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	131 00	1	25 00		
Pastry cook			1	4 50	1	216 00	1	156 00	1	50 00		
Silver washer			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Second cook			1	2 00	1	144 00	1	104 00	1	40 00		
Chambermaid 1			2	2 94—	2	142 00	2	142 00				
Cook 2			1	3 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 50								
Head waitress			1	2 75	1	187 60	1	187 60				
Helper			1	2 50	1	180 00	1	180 00				
Landlady			1	3 75	1	195 00	1	145 00	1	50 00		
Laundress			1	3 75	1	180 00	1	120 00	1	60 00		
Pastry cook			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Scrubber			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Waitress			7	3 00	7	152 57	7	152 57				
Ass't pastry cook 3			1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00				
Chambermaid			3	2 50	3	125 00	3	125 00				
Cleaner			3	2 50	3	125 50	3	125 50				
Cleaner of silver			1	3 00	1	147 00	1	147 00				
Dining room girl			15	3 58+	15	176 67—	15	176 67—				
Dishwasher			2	5 00	2	125 00	2	125 00				
First cook			1	3 50	1	175 00	1	175 00				
Head waitress			1	4 25	1	212 50	1	212 50				
Housekeeper			1	10 00	1	500 00	1	500 00				
Pastry cook			1	3 50	1	182 00	1	182 00				
Cook 4			2	3 00	2	148 50	2	148 50				
Chambermaid			2	2 00	2	96 00	2	96 00				
Dining room girl			4	2 50	4	206 88—	4	186 88	2	40 00		
Cook 5			2	2 75	2	133 25	2	133 25				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 00	2	102 00	2	102 00				
Ass't cook 6			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Cook			1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Dining room girl			5	2 50	5	103 00	5	103 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dining room girl 7			4	2 50	4	122 50	4	116 25	1	25 00		
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	80 00	1	80 00				
Dining room girl 8			3	2 50	3	122 50	3	122 50				
First cook			1	3 75	1	90 00	1	40 00	1	50 00		
Cook 9			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Laundress			1	1 75	1	84 00	1	84 00				
Waitress			1	2 50	1	56 00	1	56 00				
Cook 10			1	3 00	1	147 00	1	147 00				
Dishwasher and laundress			1	2 00	1	80 00	1	80 00				

1 to 10 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Waitress			3	$2 00	3	$88 00	3	$88 00				
Chambermaid 1			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Chambermaid 2			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Dining room girl			3	2 33+	3	96 00	3	96 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Chambermaid and laundress 3			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Dining room girl			3	2 50	3	123 83+	3	123 83+				
LUMBER OFFICE.												
Clerk			2	2 25	2	62 50	2	62 50				
LAUNDRY.												
Book-keeper	1	$1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Ironer			1	5 50	1	247 50	1	247 50				
Laundress	1	25	2	3 25	2	133 00	2	133 00				
Marker			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Mangle machine worker			2	2 87+	2	122 50	2	122 50				
Starcher	2	42—	4	3 75	4	202 50	4	202 50				
Shirt folder			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Book-keeper 4			1	8 00	1	416 00	1	416 00				
Laundress			16	4 98+	16	235 13—	16	235 13—				
Marker			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Starcher			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Laundress 5			3	5 42+	3	275 20	3	275 20				
Laundress 6	2	75	3	3 75	3	114 66+	3	114 66+				
Laundress 7			6	4 92—	6	221 92—	6	210 45	2	$30 00		
MILLINERY STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	7 50	1	330 00	1	330 00				
Milliner			1	2 50	1	127 50	1	127 50				
Saleslady			3	6 00	3	240 00	3	240 00				
MILLINERY.												
Milliner			5	4 30	5	173 60	5	162 20	1	57 00		
Clerk 8			1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Milliner			3	1 83+	3	88 67—	3	88 67—				
Trimmer			1	15 00	1	780 00	1	780 00				
Clerk 9			1	2 00	1	12 00	1	12 00				
Milliner			7	2 71+	7	106 86—	7	103 29—	1	25 00		
‡ Milliner	1											
Milliner 10			2	3 00	2	106 00	2	106 00				
Clerk 11			1	1 75	1	85 75	1	85 75				
Milliner			2	7 50	2	324 00	2	324 00				
Milliner 12			9	3 78—	9	210 33+	9	210 33+				
Milliner 13			2	5 25	2	250 50	2	250 50				
Ass't milliner 14			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Clerk			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Milliner			3	4 00	3	172 67—	3	127 67—	1	35 00		
Trimmer			1	12 50	1	612 50	1	612 50				
Milliner			6	2 67—	6	86 67—	6	86 67—				
‡ Milliner	1											
Trimmer			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				

‡ Two, no wages given.

1 to 14 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly, and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
MILLINERY—*Continued.*												
Milliner			3	$7 50	3	$225 00	3	$225 00				
Dressmaker 1			1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Milliner			3	8 67—	3	112 00	3	86 33+	2	$38 50		
Book-keeper 2			1	10 [illegible]	1	490 00	1	490 00				
Cashier	1	$1 17—	2	8 50	2	399 00	2	399 00				
Clerk			2	4 00	2	197 00	2	197 00				
Milliner			2	8 00	2	380 00	2	355 00	1	50 00		
Milliner 3			5	2 90	5	166 40	5	166 40				
Milliner 4			5	5 00	5	146 80	5	146 80				
NOTION STORE.												
Clerk			2	3 00	2	151 00	2	151 00				
Clerk 5			2	3 50	2	162 00	2	162 00				
Clerk 6			3	3 00	3	155 17—	3	138 50	1	50 00		
Cashier 7			1	3 50	1	171 50	1	171 50				
Clerk			15	3 15	15	143 68+	15	143 68+				
PAPER STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
Clerk			2	3 00	2	105 00	2	105 00				
Book-keeper 8	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
Clerk			1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00				
PLANING MILL.												
Book-keeper			1	8 00	1	384 00	1	384 00				
Stenographer	1	1 50	3	9 50	3	450 00	3	376 00	1	150 00		
Type-writer			1	8 00	1	384 00	1	384 00				
PHOTOGRAPHY.												
Book-keeper			1	4 50	1	273 00	1	123 00	1	150 00		
Clerk			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
PRINTING.												
Book-keeper			2	7 50	2	367 50	2	347 50	1	40 00		
Book binder	5	80	7	4 00	7	182 50	7	153 50	1	40 00		
Canvasser			1	4 00	1	180 00	1	180 00				
Press feeder			3	4 67—	3	225 33+	3	192 00	1	100 00		
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.												
Clerk			2	2 50	2	119 50	2	119 50				
Clerk 9			3	3 17—	3	283 33+	3	283 33+				
SALT WORKS.												
Salt packer			23	2 96—	23	74 87—	23	74 26+	1	14 00		
SHIRT FACTORY.												
Shirt maker	6	1 08+	7	6 14+	7	273 86—	7	267 71—	2	21 50		
Shirt maker 10	4	1 06+	5	6 30	5	304 50	5	294 50	1	50 00		
STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk			3	6 83+	3	242 33+	3	225 67—	1	50 00		
SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.												
Book-keeper			1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Cashier			1	8 00	1	400 00	1	400 00				
Type-writer			1	9 00	1	444 00	1	444 00				
Book-keeper 11	1	50	2	5 50	2	280 00	2	280 00				
Cashier			1	10 00	1	480 00	1	410 00	1	70 00		
Clerk			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Stenographer			2	8 00	2	437 00	2	402 00	1	70 00		

1 to 11 Different firms.

TABLE IX.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERY STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	$5 00	1	$235 00	1	$235 00				
Clerk			5	2 60	5	114 40	5	114 40				
SHOE STORE.												
Clerk			4	4 37—	4	213 50	4	202 25	1	$45 00		
SECOND HAND STORE.												
Clerk			3	4 33+	3	210 66	3	210 66				
Saleslady			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	220 00	1	40 00		
TAILORING.												
Tailoress			4	5 50	4	248 50	4	230 50	2	36 00		
Tailoress 1			2	6 50	2	295 00	2	270 50	1	49 00		
Tailoress 2			8	5 38—	8	251 18—	8	230 18—	3	22 67—		
Tailoress 3			5	5 50	5	236 60	5	216 80	2	52 00		
Tailoress 4	3	$0 83+	5	4 20	5	183 20	5	183 20			1	$70 00
Tailoress 5			5	6 20	5	267 25	5	260 80	2	16 00		
Tailoress 6	4	88—	5	4 40	5	199 60	5	199 60				
Tailoress 7			6	3 83+	6	152 50	6	152 50				
Tailoress 8	4	69—	4	4 15	4	183 00	4	183 00				
Tailoress 9	1	1 00	5	6 10	5	264 50	5	264 50				
Tailoress 10			6	4 67—	6	134 92—	6	121 25	2	41 00		
Tailoress 11	3	1 00	9	5 00	9	222 33+	9	222 33+				
Tailoress 12	2	75	7	5 57+	7	221 29—	7	208 43—	1	90 00		
Tailoress 13			5	4 70	5	242 60	5	242 60				
Tailoress 14			6	5 33+	6	243 00	6	243 00				
Cashier 15			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Tailoress	1	1 00	6	6 00	6	302 50	6	302 50				
Tailoress 16			5	5 00	5	246 60	5	246 60				
Tailoress 17			4	6 75	3	294 67—	3	256 33	3	38 33+		
Tailoress 18			4	4 50	4	213 50	4	213 50				
Tailoress 19			5	5 30	5	255 50	5	345 50	1	50 00		
Tailoress 20			3	4 67—	3	258 00	3	234 67—	1	70 00		
Tailoress 21			3	4 33+	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Tailoress 22			5	6 60	5	275 20	5	263 00	4	25 00		
TENT AND AWNING FACTORY.												
Awning and tent maker			1	6 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Cutter of tents			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Tent maker			1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
TENT FACTORY.												
Tent maker			4	4 25	4	155 25	4	155 25				
Tent maker 23			3	3 66+	3	141 66+	3	141 66+				
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Book-keeper			1	7 50	1	360 00	1	360 00				
Clerk			1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Operator			20	4 18—	20	193 44—	20	130 69—	4	63 75		
MISCELLANEOUS.												
Apprentice			2	1 50	2	1 50	2	1 50				
Apprentice			1	2 00	1	6 00	1	6 00				
‡Various occupations			6									

‡ Six, no wages given.

1 to 23 Different firms.

TABLE X.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
AUCTIONEERING.												
Clerk			3	$3 00	3	$153 00	3	$153 00				
BAKERY.												
Book-keeper			1	5 00	1	220 00	1	145 00	1	$75 00		
Cashier	1	$1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
Cook			1	2 50	1	112 50	1	112 50				
Clerk			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
BOOK BINDERY.												
Book binder			7	3 85	7	162 00	7	110 50	1	25 00		
Book-keeper			1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00				
Press feeder			6	4 67—	6	211 83+	6	211 83+				
*BUTTON FACTORY—One firm.												
BOTTLING WORKS.												
Bottler of soft drinks	4	50	4	3 00	4	144 00	4	131 50	1	50 00		
Bottle washer	1	50	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Labeler of bottles			12	2 03+	12	65 32+	12	65 32+				
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Stripper	2	63—	9	3 39	9	154 39+	9	147 89+	1	60 00		
CLOAK AND DRESS MAKING.												
Cloak and dressmaker			6	3 69—	6	135 00	1	135 00				
COAL DEALER.												
Cashier	4	1 00	4	6 00	4	285 00	4	285 00				
Clerk	1	1 00	3	4 50	3	203 50	3	203 50				
Telephone order receiver	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00				
* CONFECTIONERY STORE—One firm.												
* CORSET FACTORY—One firm.												
* CURTAIN FACTORY—One firm.												
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper			2	8 50	2	444 00	2	444 00				
Cashier			5	8 38—	5	362 25	5	287 25	1	300 00		
Clerk	11	1 23—	63	5 25—	63	253 20	63	235 44—	12	76 40		
Cash girl			9	1 25	9	36 39—	9	36 39—				
Cloak maker	2	50	3	4 00	3	180 00	3	180 00				
Curtain maker	1	50	2	3 00	2	122 00	2	122 00				
Dressmaker	9	80—	21	5 85	21	264 35	21	260 60	2	37 50		
Milliner	1	1 00	3	9 08+	3	382 67—	3	357 67—	1	75 00		
Saleslady	1	1 00	12	6 70+	12	313 21	12	284 69	7	66 50		
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	9	89—	333	3 49	333	149 63—	333	143 21—	22	54 73+		
Dress and cloak maker			9	2 28—	9	104 95	9	104 95				
Fitter			1	6 25	1	312 50	1	312 50				
FLORIST.												
Florist	1	75	2	4 75	2	113 75	2	113 75				

* See Table IX for average of various occupations.

TABLE X.—CONTINUED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
* FRUIT, MEAT AND GROCERY STORE—One firm.												
* GENERAL WORKERS.												
* GENERAL STORE—One firm.												
GROCERY STORE (wholesale).												
Book-keeper	----	----	3	$9 35+	3	$477 83+	3	$327 83+	1	$300 00	----	----
Cashier	----	----	2	6 50	2	241 00	2	216 00	1	50 00	----	----
Cash girl	----	----	8	1 28+	8	48 28+	8	48 28+	----	----	----	----
Clerk	----	----	7	3 50	7	143 20	7	118 00	1	50 00	----	----
Office clerk	----	----	1	4 00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Saleslady	----	----	10	4 43—	9	224 14+	9	179 14+	1	90 00	----	----
HAT AND CAP FACTORY.												
Fur sewer	----	----	8	3 44—	8	152 88—	8	152 88	----	----	----	----
HOTEL.												
Attender of lunch counter	----	----	2	3 00	2	148 50	2	148 50	----	----	----	----
Chambermaid	----	----	23	2 22—	23	108 63+	23	108 63+	----	----	----	----
Cook	----	----	55	4 19—	55	194 35—	55	178 14—	17	75 24	----	----
Dining room girl	----	----	166	2 63+	166	128 32+	166	111 09—	11	24 60	----	----
Dishwasher	----	----	19	2 31+	18	89 62—	18	89 62—	----	----	----	----
Housekeeper	----	----	1	10 00	1	500 00	1	500 00	----	----	----	----
Laundress	----	----	18	2 88—	18	141 12+	18	120 46—	7	43 86—	----	----
Silver washer	----	----	2	2 75	2	133 50	2	133 50	----	----	----	----
Scrubber	----	----	12	2 47—	12	80 91+	12	80 91+	----	----	----	----
* LUMBER OFFICE—One firm.												
LAUNDRY.												
Book-keeper	1	$1 00	2	7 00	2	353 00	2	353 00	----	----	----	----
Ironer	----	----	1	5 50	1	247 50	1	247 50	----	----	----	----
Laundress	3	50	30	4 49—	30	201 98+	30	194 89—	2	30 00	----	----
Marker	----	----	2	11 00	2	562 00	2	562 00	----	----	----	----
Mangle machine worker	----	----	2	2 87+	2	122 50	2	122 50	----	----	----	----
Shirt folder	----	----	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00	----	----	----	----
Starcher	2	41	5	4 38—	5	231 25	5	231 25	----	----	----	----
* MILLINERY STORE—One firm.												
MILLINERY.												
Cashier	1	1 17—	2	8 50	2	399 00	2	399 00	----	----	----	----
Clerk	----	----	6	2 95	6	128 55	6	128 55	----	----	----	----
Dressmaker	----	----	1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00	----	----	----	----
Milliner	----	----	55	4 87+	58	193 08—	58	183 48+	62	27 70	----	----
Saleslady	----	----	3	6 00	3	240 00	3	240 00	----	----	----	----
Trimmer	----	----	3	10 83+	3	547 50	3	547 50	----	----	----	----
NOTION STORE.												
Cashier	----	----	1	3 50	1	171 50	1	171 50	----	----	----	----
Clerk	----	----	22	3 16+	22	154 61—	22	148 96—	1	50 00	----	----
PAPER STORE.												
Book-keeper	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	294 00	2	294 00	----	----	----	----
Clerk	----	----	3	3 50	3	150 50	3	150 50	----	----	----	----
*PLANING MILL—One firm.												
*PHOTOGRAPHY—one firm.												

* See Table IX for average of various occupations.

TABLE X.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
*PRINTING—One firm.												
REAL ESTATE OFFICE.												
Clerk			5	$2 83+	5	$201 41	5	$201 41				
SALT WORKS.												
Salt packer			23	2 96—	23	74 87—	1	74 26+	1	$14 00		
SHIRT FACTORY.												
Shirt maker	10	$1 07+	12	6 22+	12	289 18—	12	281 10+	3	35 75		
STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk			3	6 83+	3	242 33+	3	225 67	1	50 00		
SEWING MACHINE OFFICE.												
Book-keeper	1	50	3	4 25	3	165 25	3	165 25				
Cashier			2	9 00	2	440 00	2	405 00	1	35 00		
Clerk			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Stenographer			5	6 50	5	337 00	4	322 00	1	70 00		
Type-writer			1	9 00	1	444 00	1	444 00				
*STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERY STORE—One firm.												
SHOE STORE.												
Clerk			4	4 87+	4	213 50	2	202 25	1	45 00		
*SECOND HAND STORE—One firm.												
TAILORING.												
Tailoress	18	88—	117	5 13+	114	193 45+	114	230 05+	22	44 14—		
TENT AND AWNING FACTORY.												
Tent maker and cutter			10	4 38+	10	190 58+	10	190 58+				
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Book-keeper			1	7 50	1	360 00	1	360 00				
Clerk			1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Operator			20	4 18—	20	193 44—	20	130 69—	4	63 75		

* See Table IX for average of various occupations.

TABLE XL—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings by industries only, as reported.*

SAGINAW.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Auctioneering	1	$1 00	7	$3 44	7	$167 07—	7	$107 69	1	$75 00		
Book bindery			14	4 09+	14	182 96	14	107 21	1	25 00		
Button factory			3	6 30	3	305 50	3	268 50	2	50 00		
Bottling works	5	50	17	2 52—	17	104 66	17	100 29—	1	50 00		
Cigar factory	2	63—	9	3 39	9	154 39+	9	147 89+	1	60 00		
Cloak and dressmaking			6	3 69—	6	135 00	6	135 00				
Coal dealer	6	94	8	4 38—	8	227 00	8	227 00				
Confectionery store			3	7 00	3	318 00	3	318 00				
Corset factory			2	4 50	2	126 00	2	126 00				
Curtain factory			25	4 40	25	130 63—	25	130 63—				
Dry goods store	25	92+	120	5 68+	120	258 77—	120	232 35+	23	111 80		
Dressmaking	9	87—	343	4 01—	343	189 03—	343	153 55+	22	54 73+		
Florist	1	75	2	4 75	2	113 75	2	113 75				
Fruit, meat and grocery store			2	7 00	2	340 00	2	340 00				
General workers	17	88—	135	4 32+	134	216 88—	134	206 56+	19	43 53—	3	$142 50
General store			2	3 13—	2	152 50	2	152 50				
Grocery store (wholesale			22	5 94+	21	271 54+	21	216 50—	4	122 50		
Hat and cap factory			8	3 44—	8	152 88—	8	152 88—				
Hotel			296	3 17	314	282 42—	289	145 38+	34	47 70		
Lumber office			2	2 25	2	62 50	2	62 50				
Laundry	6	64—	43	5 19—	43	255 45—	43	254 03—	2	30 00		
Millinery	1	1 17—	71	6 12+	74	277 08—	74	274 63+	62	27 70		
Millinery store			1	2 50	1	127 50	1	127 50				
Notion Store	2	1 00	28	4 04	28	192 65	28	191 24	1	50 00		
Planing mill	1	1 50	5	8 50	5	413 00	5	381 33+	1	150 00		
Photography			2	3 75	2	208 50	2	133 50	1	150 00		
Printing	5	80	13	5 05—	13	318 45—	13	218 25	3	98 33+		
Real estate office			5	2 83+	5	201 41+	5	201 41+				
Salt works			23	2 96—	23	74 26+	23	74 06+	1	14 00		
Shirt factory	10	1 07+	12	6 22+	12	289 18—	12	281 10+	3	85 75		
Stationery and fancy goods store			3	6 83+	3	242 33+	3	225 67—	1	50 00		
Sewing machine office	1	25	10	6 58+	10	314 08+	9	297 41+	2	52 50		
Staple and fancy grocery store			6	3 80	6	174 70	6	174 70				
Shoe store			4	4 38+	4	213 50	4	202 25	1	45 00		
Second hand store			2	4 67—	4	235 33	4	215 33	1	40 00		
Tailoring	18	83—	118	4 57—	115	200 72+	115	169 02+	22	44 14—		
Tent and awning factory			10	4 38+	10	190 58+	10	190 58+				
Telephone exchange			22	4 74+	22	210 48—	22	189 56+	4	63 75		

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XII.—*Summary of wage tables of Saginaw showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

SAGINAW—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly. expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
92	$0 79+	1,253	$4 64—	1,374	$215 61+	1,216	$196 52+	192	$69 19—	3	$142 50

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

SAGINAW.

The classification for this city is the same as that for Grand Rapids, excepting there were no teachers taken, and consequently, no necessity for any distinction in the final average with regard to this class of wage-earners. The design for these tables is similar to the preceding ones, giving four tables, each one a summary of the other from the first table. The first table, of course, shows all of the different firms canvassed, also all of the different occupations in which women are engaged in this city, as well as the different industries under which they are classified.

The canvassers here visited 211 firms, out of which they secured most of the women wage-workers in each of these institutions. Many of these firms canvassed employ men, so there would be often only one or two reporting for any particular firm. It will also be seen that these firms represent 43 different industries and also cover nearly all of the occupations in Saginaw where women are employed.

The canvassers succeeded in getting very good reports from 1,461 wage-earners of this city, and most of the answers were correct and clear as to facts desired. It will be seen from Table XII that the full number reporting for the city is not complete in any one of the daily, weekly or yearly columns as also appears in the other tables. The cause of which is the same here as in other cities, that so many report by the week, but not by the day, and reversely. The same rule applies with the other columns. In the money saved (column) out of the wages and in the column for other savings only those appear who have saved from other sources than their wages, and shows a very small proportion to the full number reporting. It will be unnecessary to repeat the object of the other tables as it has been explained under the former ones, and the same plan is used here so that we need only draw some comparisons from the summary table. Only 92 have reported by the day, but this, of course, for statistical purposes gives a good basis for an average in the city, especially when coupled with the very large data as given in the weekly earnings. The daily average we find to be 79⅓ cents; this average being a little higher than Detroit and lower than Grand Rapids. In the weekly column we find that 1,253 out of the 1,461 report their wage-earnings to be $4.63⅔ which in reality should be the basis for getting the final daily average for the city as these few reporting by the day have been higher than the mass of those reporting for the weekly average, and taking this weekly average we find the total final average for Saginaw to be 77⅓ cents per day instead of 79⅓ cents. For the yearly wage-earnings 1,374 report $215.61⅓ as their income for the past year, while the expenses of 1,216 reporting,

averages $196.52⅕. Out of the 1,461 reporting only 192 have saved anything out of their wages, these averaging only $69.18⅘, and out of the entire number only three report any savings from any other source at an average of $142.50 each. All the others reporting no savings of course have lived up all they have earned, so that the average number saving is in about the same proportion here as in the other cities, which is a very small percentage.

The highest wages for any regular worker is $15.00 per week, and in the dressmaking industry. The next highest is $13.46 per week and a book-keeper. The lowest wages reported for regular wage-workers is 16⅔ cents per day, and the occupation is given as clerk. The average wages run from 33⅓ to 50 cents per day as a rule. Quite a number running 66⅔ and 75 cents, and a few reporting the higher wages, brings the total average to 79⅓ cents, or rather, taking the weekly for the basis, it would be 77⅓ cents.

The same rule applies here for board as in the other cities, although none have reported board in addition to their wages it should be taken for granted that house-workers, those working in hotels and boarding houses, get their board in addition to the wages earned. But as they report their expenses equal to their earning this would make no difference in reaching the gauge of average workers in any city, and hence is not taken in any of our calculations. Two apprentices report wages being given them which is found at the foot of Table IX. These, of course, are not used in getting the average wage-earnings. These apprentices are now working as such, so noted There are a great many more reporting wages given while they worked as apprentices, but who are now regular wage-earners.

Five regular wage-earners have failed to give any wages, some of them saying they did not know, others not seeming to care to give the wages having the impression, perhaps, that answers to the questions might affect their wages to their detriment. This point often hinders in statistical work and it is to be hoped that our wage-earners will soon learn the great benefit statistics are to them, and that this difficulty will be overcome and every wage-earner in the state will only be too glad to answer full and free and thereby reach the points desired for the benefit of all concerned.

TABLE XIII.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Artist.												
Clerk	4	$0 46—	4	$2 75	4	$143 00	4	$141 25	2	$3 50	----	----------
Bottling Works.												
Bottle filler	6	49—	6	2 92+	6	151 00	6	150 83+	1	1 00	----	----------
Crystal water filler	18	56—	18	3 32—	18	176 11+	18	174 94+	7	3 84—	----	----------
Bakery.												
Book-keeper	1	2 00	1	12 00	1	624 00	1	589 00	1	35 00	----	----------
Clerk	3	67—	3	4 00	3	201 33+	3	201 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Bazaar.												
Cashier	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	3	50	3	3 00	3	132 00	3	132 00	----	----------	----	----------
Canning Factory.												
Bean cutter	9	50	9	3 00	9	72 00	9	69 78—	1	20 00	----	----------
Corn canner	9	50	9	3 00	9	72 00	9	62 89	7	11 71+	----	----------
Forelady	1	83+	1	5 00	1	120 00	1	90 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Fruit canner	13	50	13	3 00	13	72 00	13	69 31—	4	8 75	----	----------
Fruit washer	5	48+	5	2 60	5	62 40	5	62 40	----	----------	----	----------
Pea sheller	11	50	11	3 00	11	72 00	11	68 00	5	8 80	----	----------
Tomato canner	1	50	1	3 00	1	72 00	1	72 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tomato peeler	10	48+	10	2 90	10	69 60	10	65 80	5	7 60	----	----------
Cigar Factory.												
Stripper	----	----------	1	1 25	1	35 00	1	35 00	----	----------	----	----------
Binder 1	3	61+	3	3 67—	3	190 67—	3	190 67—	----	----------	----	----------
Cigar maker	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter	2	59—	2	3 50	2	182 00	2	182 00	----	----------	----	----------
Wrapper	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----------	----	----------
Binder 2	1	67—	2	3 75	1	208 00	1	198 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Cigar maker	----	----------	1	3 50	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------	----	----------
Packer	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	155 00	1	2 00	----	----------
Stripper	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	153 50	1	5 00	----	----------
Sorter	3	56—	3	3 33+	3	173 33+	3	173 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Cracker Factory.												
Cracker maker	2	50	2	3 00	2	151 00	2	150 00	1	5 00	----	----------
Packer	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Roller	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Candy Kitchen.												
Clerk	----	----------	1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dressmaking.												
Dressmaker	6	53—	6	3 17—	6	162 67—	6	160 37	2	7 50	----	----------
Dressmaker 3	13	73+	13	4 33+	13	149 08—	13	135 77—	9	19 11+	----	----------
Dressmaker 4	15	79—	15	4 73—	15	217 07—	15	206 17—	10	16 50	----	----------
Dressmaker 5	9	81+	9	4 89	9	144 00	9	141 00	3	8 00	----	----------
Dressmaker 6	1	1 00	2	4 50	2	204 00	2	204 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dressmaker 7	12	71—	12	4 25	12	117 87—	12	113 50	6	8 70	----	----------
Dressmaker 8	----	----------	3	1 83	3	101 67—	3	98 33	1	10 00	----	----------
Dressmaker 9	----	----------	5	1 70	5	68 45	5	68 45	----	----------	----	----------
Dressmaker 10	6	86+	6	5 17—	6	260 67—	6	250 67—	3	20 00	----	----------
Dressmaker 11	6	81—	6	4 83	6	251 33+	6	245 00	3	12 66	----	----------

1 to 11 Different firms.

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DRESSMAKING.—*Continued.*												
Dressmaker 1			2	$5 50	3	$279 06—	3	$279 06—				
Dressmaker 2	1	$0 75	2	3 50	2	108 00	2	108 00	1	$10 00		
‡ Dressmaker	1											
Dressmaker 3	1	1 00	2	4 00	2	172 00	2	170 50	1	3 00		
Dressmaker 4	2	1 00	2	4 50	2	204 00	2	204 00				
Dressmaker 5	5	83+	5	5 00	5	120 00	5	110 00	5	10 00		
Dressmaker 6			1	2 50	1	37 50	1	37 50				
Dressmaker 7	15	63—	15	3 73+	15	126 73+	15	122 07—	5	14 00		
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	448 00	1	20 00		
Clerk	7	59+	7	3 57	7	185 71+	7	168 55+	5	24 00		
Clerk 8	8	50	8	3 00	8	162 50	8	156 25	2	25 00		
Cloak lady 9	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	458 00	1	10 00		
Clerk	2	1 17—	2	7 00	2	339 00	2	304 00	1	100 00		
Saleslady	2	67—	2	4 00	2	208 00	2	168 00	1	30 00		
Clerk 10	3	73—	3	4 33+	3	225 33+	3	215 33+	1	30 00		
Cash girl 11	4	25	4	1 50	4	77 25	4	77 25				
Clerk	3	56—	3	3 33+	3	173 33+	3	171 66+	1	5 00		
Saleslady	2	46—	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	138 00	1	10 00		
GENERAL WORKERS.												
Artist					1	300 00	1	275 00	1	25 00		
Baker			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Book-keeper	3	1 23—	5	6 00	5	223 54—	5	196 54—	2	67 50		
Clerk	1	1 17—	7	3 96+	7	175 07+	7	169 36—	1	40 00		
Domestic	487	46—	611	2 68+	612	133 19—	612	122 50+	312	21 60+		
Dressmaker	11	86+	32	5 33—	34	234 31—	34	213 22+	9	81 56—		
Etcher			1	2 00	1	50 00	1	50 00				
Hair dresser			1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Librarian			1	11 25	1	540 00	1	480 00	1	50 00		
Music teacher			1	11 45	3	342 50	3	342 50				
‡ Music teacher	1											
Nurse girl	1	25	4	1 25	4	52 50	4	52 50				
Office worker			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Plain sewer	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00				
Pillow-sham holder maker			1	18 00	1	864 00	1	804 00	1	60 00		
Retoucher			1	8 00	1	160 00	1	160 00				
Sick nurse	1	1 00	3	8 67—	3	202 00	3	202 00				
Tailoress			4	2 00	5	143 00	5	143 00				
GENERAL STORE.												
Clerk	13	59—	13	3 54	13	183 38+	13	174 59—	2	13 33+		
GLOVE FACTORY.												
Glove maker	5	53+	5	3 20	5	166 40	5	166 40				
HOOP FACTORY.												
Hoop maker			4	6 00	4	201 00	4	197 50	2	7 50		
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid	7	43—	7	2 58—	7	133 71+	7	115 14+	5	21 67—	1	$5 00
Cook	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	292 00	1	20 00		
Dining room girl	4	37+	4	2 25	4	102 00	4	102 00				
Chambermaid 12	3	33+	3	2 00	3	144 00	3	94 00	2	15 00		
Dining room girl	10	50	10	3 00	10	156 00	10	130 50	9	28 33+		

One, no wages given.

1 to 12 Different firms.

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Dishwasher	3	$0 33+	3	$2 00	3	$104 00	3	$100 66	1	$10 00	----	----------
First meat cook	1	2 00	1	12 00	1	624 00	1	534 00	1	90 00	----	----------
First pastry cook	1	3 00	1	18 00	1	936 00	1	736 00	1	200 00	----	----------
Laundress	3	42—	3	2 50	3	130 00	3	130 00	----	----------	----	----------
Pastry girl	2	33+	2	2 00	2	104 00	2	89 00	2	15 00	----	----------
Second meat cook	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	438 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Second pastry cook	1	2 00	1	12 00	1	624 00	1	624 00	----	----------	1	$107 50
Chambermaid 1	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dining room girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	100 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Kitchen girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	94 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 2	2	46—	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	133 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	3	38—	3	2 33+	3	121 33+	3	116 66+	1	10 00	----	----------
Kitchen girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00	----	----------	----	----------
Laundress	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chambermaid 3	3	42—	3	2 50	3	195 00	3	160 00	2	35 00	----	----------
Cook	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	220 00	1	40 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	3	50	3	3 00	3	156 00	3	119 33+	3	36 56	----	----------
Chambermaid 4	2	33+	2	2 00	2	104 00	2	99 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Cook	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	210 00	1	50 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	286 00	2	228 50	2	57 50	----	----------
Chambermaid 5	5	43+	5	2 40	5	135 00	5	135 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dining room girl	4	50	4	3 00	4	156 00	4	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chambermaid 6	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	178 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	153 00	1	3 00	----	----------
Kitchen girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----------	----	----------
General worker 7	----	----------	2	3 50	2	172 00	2	172 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chambermaid 8	2	45+	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	133 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Laundress	1	50	1	3 00	1	166 00	1	121 00	1	25 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 9	4	35+	4	2 13—	4	109 00	1	109 00	----	----------	----	----------
Nurse	1	17—	1	1 00	1	52 00	1	52 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chambermaid 10	1	50	1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dining room girl	3	50	3	3 00	3	156 00	3	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Chambermaid 11	1	33+	1	2 00	1	102 00	1	93 00	1	9 00	----	----------
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	190 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	115 00	1	15 00	----	----------
Kitchen girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	74 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Laundress	1	42—	1	2 50	1	120 00	1	115 00	1	5 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 12	2	42—	2	2 50	2	130 00	2	120 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	148 00	2	8 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 13	3	33+	3	2 00	3	104 00	3	102 33+	1	2 00	----	----------
Cook	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00	----	----------	----	----------
Waitress	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	94 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 14	2	33+	2	2 00	2	104 00	2	74 00	2	30 00	----	----------
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	104 00	2	102 00	1	5 00	----	----------
Chambermaid 15	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00	----	----------	----	----------

1 to 15 Different firms.

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Cook	1	$0 67—	1	$4 00	1	$208 00	1	$208 00				
Dining room girl	1	50	2	4 50	2	229 00	2	191 50	1	$75 00		
Chambermaid 1			1	3 00	1	48 00	1	48 00				
Cook			2	3 75	2	173 50	2	135 00	2	38 50	1	$30 00
Dining room girl			2	2 75	2	132 00	2	107 00	1	50 00		
Housekeeper			1	6 25	1	300 00	1	250 00	1	50 00		
Laundress			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Cook 2			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
General worker			1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Chambermaid 3	2	42—	2	2 50	2	130 00	2	125 00	1	10 00		
Cook	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Dining room girl	2	45—	2	2 75	2	143 00	2	120 50	2	22 50		
Chambermaid 4	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	84 00	1	20 00		
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	178 00	1	30 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	121 00	1	35 00		
Cook 5	1	58+	1	3 50	1	164 00	1	134 00	1	30 00		
Second cook	1	50	1	3 00	1	120 00	1	90 00	1	30 00		
Second girl 6	2	42—	2	2 50	2	127 00	2	127 00				
Chambermaid 7	2	42—	2	2 50	2	130 00	2	122 50	1	15 00		
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	178 00	1	30 00		
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	153 00	2	135 50	2	17 50		
Chambermaid 8	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	140 00	1	60 00		
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	146 00	1	20 00		
General worker 9	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Chambermaid 10	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	178 00	1	30 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Chambermaid 11	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	74 00	1	30 00		
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	196 00	1	166 00	1	30 00		
Dining room girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	110 00	1	20 00		
Dishwasher			1	1 50	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Chambermaid 12	2	33+	2	2 00	2	104 00	2	104 00				
Cook	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Laundress	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	115 00	1	15 00		
Chambermaid 13	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	125 00	1	5 00		
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	150 00	1	50 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	147 00	1	137 00	1	10 00		
Dishwasher	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Chambermaid 14	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	79 25	1	25 00		
Cook	1	83+	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	250 00	1	10 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Second girl 15	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	84 00	1	20 00		
Cook 16	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Dining room girl	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	148 00	1	15 00		
Laundress	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	110 00	1	20 00		
Table girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	90 00	1	40 00		
Cook 17	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	136 00	1	20 00		
Second girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Clerk 18	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Dining room girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				

1 to 18 Different firms.

TABLE XIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Cook 1	1	$0 50	1	$3 00	1	$156 00	1	$156 00				
Second girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	125 00	1	$50 00		
Chambermaid 2	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	178 00	1	30 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Chambermaid 3	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	94 00	1	10 00		
Cook	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	183 00	1	25 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Cook 4			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Chambermaid	1	33+	1	2 00	1	60 00	1	60 00				
Dining room girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
General worker	1	33+	1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Cook 5			1	4 00	1	176 00	1	176 00				
Dining room girl			1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Cook 6	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	168 00	1	40 00		
Second girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	146 00	1	10 00		
Cook 7	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Dining room girl	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	141 00	1	15 00		
Second girl	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook 8	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00				
Dining room girl	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Cook 9			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	88 00	1	88 00				
House-worker			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Laundress			1	2 50	1	100 00	1	85 00	1	15 00		
Chambermaid 10	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	96 00	1	8 00		
Cook	1	42—	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	130 00				
Dining room girl	3	53—	3	3 17—	3	164 67—	3	162 00	1	8 00		
JEWELRY STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Clerk	2	1 09—	2	6 50	2	322 00	2	322 00				
JUNK SHOP.												
Sorter	14	58+	14	3 50	14	182 00	14	179 86—	4	7 50		
Sorter 11	7	46+	7	2 78	7	144 86—	7	144 86—				
LAUNDRY.												
Ironer			1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Starcher			1	7 00	1	357 00	1	357 00				
Laundress 12	7	79—	1	4 71+	7	242 28+	7	231 17+	4	19 50		
Laundress 13	4	58+	4	3 50	4	177 50	4	174 75	1	20 00		
Laundress 14	6	88—	6	5 25	6	273 00	6	266 33+	1	40 00		
Laundress 15	7	74—	7	4 43—	7	229 14+	7	217 00	6	14 17—		
Laundress 16	4	88+	4	5 25	4	268 50	4	268 50				
Laundress 17	7	61—	7	3 57+	7	185 71+	7	176 71	5	12 60		
Clerk 18	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Laundress	10	1 03	10	6 20	10	322 40	10	315 40	3	23 33+		
Laundress 19	10	90	10	5 40	10	270 40	10	267 90	2	12 50		
MILLINERY.												
Milliner	5	47—	5	2 80	5	67 20	5	58 20	2	17 50		
Milliner 20	5	77—	5	4 60	5	142 40	5	141 40	1	5 00		
Clerk 21	4	56+	4	3 38	4	108 45	4	95 50	2	26 50		
Milliner	3	67—	4	4 75	4	116 00	4	116 00				
Clerk 22	1	50	1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				

1 to 22 Different firms.

TABLE XIII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
MILLINERY—*Continued.*												
Milliner	4	$0 79+	4	$4 75	4	$123 50	4	$123 50	----	----	----	----
Milliner 1	----	----	3	3 33+	3	105 83+	3	102 50	1	$10 00	----	----
Clerk 2	2	69—	2	2 50	2	182 00	2	167 00	1	20 00	----	----
Milliner	7	62—	7	2 71—	7	127 71+	7	116 29—	3	26 67—	----	----
Milliner 3	----	----	4	4 00	4	130 75	4	122 25	1	58 00	----	----
Clerk 4	4	75	4	4 50	4	193 50	4	191 25	1	9 00	----	----
Milliner	1	50	1	3 00	1	78 00	1	78 00	----	----	----	----
‡ Milliner	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Trimmer	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----	----	----
Clerk 5	2	50	4	3 50	4	117 25	4	117 25	----	----	----	----
Milliner	----	----	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----	----	----
Milliner 6	7	64+	7	3 87—	7	111 43—	7	103 57+	5	11 00	----	----
Milliner 7	----	----	2	13 50	2	247 83—	2	222 83—	1	50 00	----	----
NOTION STORE.												
Clerk	13	76—	13	4 54—	13	170 85—	13	167 00	1	50 00	----	----
Clerk 8	3	50	3	3 00	3	156 00	3	156 00	----	----	----	----
Cashier 9	----	----	1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00	----	----	----	----
Saleslady	----	----	2	7 83—	2	374 33—	2	349 83—	1	49 00	----	----
Saleslady 10	----	----	3	6 33+	3	276 33+	3	267 00	1	28 00	1	$120 00
RAG DEALER.												
Sorter	11	52+	12	3 16+	12	158 31—	12	156 32—	3	8 67	----	----
‡ Sorter	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
SEED STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	460 00	1	8 00	----	----
Clerk	9	83+	9	5 00	9	257 67—	9	255 44—	2	10 00	----	----
SHIRT FACTORY.												
Shirt maker	1	1 00	3	5 00	3	212 83+	3	212 83+	----	----	----	----
TAILORING.												
Tailoress	----	----	2	4 00	3	218 33+	3	218 33+	----	----	----	----
Tailoress 11	6	1 00	6	6 00	6	264 00	6	251 33+	4	19 00	----	----
Tailoress 12	4	96—	4	5 75	4	253 00	4	246 25	3	22 33+	----	----
Tailoress 13	3	1 17—	3	7 00	3	308 00	3	294 67—	2	20 00	----	----
Tailoress 14	5	1 20	5	7 20	5	319 20	5	315 20	1	20 00	----	----
Tailoress 15	----	----	2	6 50	2	262 00	2	220 50	1	83 00	----	----
Tailoress 16	4	67—	4	4 00	4	179 00	4	175 25	2	7 50	----	----
Tailoress 17	6	92—	6	5 50	6	214 33+	6	206 33+	4	16 75	----	----
TEACHING PUBLIC SCHOOLS.												
Teacher	----	----	34	8 92—	34	340 60	34	303 42+	14	90 31+	----	----
WOODEN WARE FACTORY.												
Pail painter	10	50	10	3 00	10	156 00	10	156 00	----	----	----	----

‡ Three, no wages given.

1 to 17 Different firms.

TABLE XIV.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
ARTIST.												
Clerk	4	$0 46—	4	$2 75	4	$143 00	4	$141 25	2	$3 50	----	----
* BOTTLING WORKS—One firm.												
BAZAAR.												
Cashier	1	67—	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----	----	----
Clerk	3	50	3	3 00	3	132 00	3	132 00	----	----	----	----
* BAKERY—One firm.												
CANNING FACTORY.†												
Bean cutter	9	50	9	3 00	9	72 00	9	69 78—	1	20 00	----	----
*Canners	23	50	23	3 00	23	72 00	23	68 07—	11	10 23—	----	----
Forelady	1	83+	1	5 00	1	120 00	1	90 00	1	30 00	----	----
Fruit washer	5	43+	5	2 60	5	62 40	5	62 40	----	----	----	----
Pea sheller	11	50	11	3 00	11	72 00	11	68 00	5	8 80	----	----
Tomato peeler	10	48+	10	2 90	10	69 60	10	65 80	5	7 60	----	----
CIGAR FACTORY.												
Binder	5	64—	5	3 71—	4	199 33+	4	144 33+	1	10 00	----	----
Cigar maker	1	67—	2	3 75	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	----	----	----
Packer	2	50	2	3 00	2	156 00	2	155 00	1	2 00	----	----
Sorter	5	57+	5	2 42—	5	177 67—	5	177 67—	----	----	----	----
Stripper	2	50	3	2 13—	3	95 50	3	94 25	1	5 00	----	----
* CRACKER FACTORY—One firm.												
* CANDY KITCHEN—One firm.												
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	92	73+	107	3 88+	107	162 33—	107	157 94+	47	7 40	----	----
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	448 00	1	20 00	----	----
Cash girl	4	25	4	1 50	4	77 25	4	77 25	----	----	----	----
Cloak lady	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	468 00	1	450 00	1	10 00	----	----
Clerk	25	71—	23	4 25—	23	217 17+	23	203 15—	10	80 00	----	----
Saleslady	4	56+	4	3 38—	4	173 00	4	150 50	2	20 00	----	----
*GENERAL WORKERS.												
GENERAL STORE.												
Clerk	13	59—	13	3 54	13	188 38+	13	174 59—	2	13 33+	----	----
GLOVE FACTORY.												
Glove maker	5	53+	5	3 20	5	166 40	5	166 40	----	----	----	----
* HOOP FACTORY—One firm.												
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid	52	38+	53	2 34+	53	118 96—	53	110 37—	25	15 83+	----	----
Cook	36	78+	42	3 92+	42	229 40	42	205 58—	35	43 23—	----	----
Dining room girl	59	52+	62	2 83—	62	145 54+	62	135 10—	32	227 41	----	----
Housekeeper	----	----	1	6 25	1	300 00	1	250 00	1	50 00	----	----
Houseworker	----	----	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----	----	----
Kitchen girl	11	39—	14	2 25	14	117 00	14	109 22+	5	20 00	----	----
Laundress	9	42—	10	2 56+	10	128 00	10	115 50	5	16 00	----	----

* See Table XIII for averages of various occupations.
† One firm.

TABLE XIV.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation where more than one firm is represented.*

BAY CITY.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
*JEWELRY STORE—One firm.												
JUNK SHOP.												
Sorter	21	$0 52+	21	$3 14	21	$163 43—	21	$161 26+	4	$7 50	----	----------
LAUNDRY.												
Clerk	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00	----	----------	----	----------
Ironer	----	--------	1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00	----	----------	----	----------
Laundress	55	80—	55	4 79+	55	246 24+	55	239 72+	22	20 44+	----	----------
Starcher	----	--------	1	7 00	1	357 00	1	357 00	----	----------	----	----------
MILLINERY.												
Clerk	13	60—	16	3 56—	15	151 45	15	145 40	4	32 75	----	----------
Milliner	33	66+	43	3 94—	43	135 51+	43	129 59+	18	24 60	----	----------
Trimmer	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
NOTION STORE.												
Cashier	----	--------	1	4 00	1	196 00	1	196 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk	16	63+	16	3 77—	16	163 42+	16	161 50	1	50 00	----	----------
Saleslady	----	--------	5	7 11—	5	325 35+	5	312 94—	2	33 50	1	$120 00
RAG DEALER.												
Sorter	11	52+	12	3 16+	12	158 31—	12	156 31—	3	8 67—	----	----------
* SEED STORE—One firm.												
* SHIRT FACTORY—One firm.												
TAILORING.												
Tailoress	28	91—	32	5 62—	33	252 23+	33	240 96—	17	26 89—	----	----------
WOODEN WARE FACTORY.												
Pail Painter	10	50	10	3 00	10	156 00	10	156 00	----	----------	----	----------

* See table XIII for averages of various occupations.

TABLE XV.—SUMMARY—*Showing average daily, weekly and yearly income, and expenses with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

BAY CITY.—CONCLUDED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Artist	4	$0 46—	4	$2 75	4	$143 00	4	$141 25	2	$3 50	----	----------
Bottling works	24	51+	24	3 13—	24	163 56—	24	162 89—	8	2 47—	----	----------
Bakery	4	1 34—	4	8 00	4	412 67—	4	395 17—	1	35 00	----	----------
Bazaar	4	59—	4	3 50	4	170 00	4	170 00	----	----------	----	----------
Canning factory	59	52—	59	3 15	59	75 60	59	69 43—	23	13 41+	----	----------
Cigar factory	17	58—	19	3 20—	17	166 97—	17	155 74+	3	6 66+	----	----------
Candy kitchen	----	----------	1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00	----	----------	----	----------
Dressmaking	92	78+	107	3 88+	107	162 36—	107	157 94+	47	7 40	----	----------
Dry goods store	31	78+	33	4 71—	33	241 58+	33	227 13+	14	38 33+	----	----------
General workers	505	81+	675	6 08—	682	246 57+	682	226 25+	327	49 33—	----	----------
General store	13	59—	13	3 54	13	183 38+	13	174 59—	2	13 33+	----	----------
Glove factory	5	53+	5	3 20	5	166 40	5	166 40	----	----------	----	----------
Hoop factory	----	----------	4	6 00	4	201 00	4	197 00	7	50 00	----	----------
Hotel	219	48—	236	3 06+	236	157 73+	236	142 64+	128	61 38+	----	----------
Jewelry store	3	1 04+	3	6 25	3	317 00	3	317 00	----	----------	----	----------
Junk shop	21	52+	21	3 14	21	163 43—	21	162 26+	4	7 50	----	----------
Laundry	56	90	58	5 23—	58	216 62+	58	213 36+	22	20 44+	----	----------
Millinery	47	91+	60	5 50	59	167 65+	59	163 66	22	24 60+	----	----------
Notion store	16	62+	22	4 96—	22	228 26—	22	223 48—	3	45 25	1	$120 00
Rag dealer	11	52+	12	3 16+	12	158 31—	12	156 32—	3	8 67—	----	----------
Seed store	10	1 15+	10	7 00	10	362 83+	10	357 71+	3	9 00	----	----------
Shirt factory	1	1 00	2	5 00	3	212 33+	3	212 33+	----	----------	----	----------
Tailoring	28	91—	32	5 62—	33	252 23+	33	240 97—	17	26 89—	----	----------
Woodenware factory	10	50	10	3 00	10	156 00	10	156 00	----	----------	----	----------

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XVI.—*Summary of wage tables of Bay City, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average, by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
1,190	$0 72+	1,418	$4 33—	1,424	$201 81—	1,433	$195 31+	351	$21 09+	1	$120 00

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

BAY CITY.

The same classification has been used in this city as in Grand Rapids owing to the fact that some teachers were taken here. Enough of this class of our wage-earners were canvassed to give a fair average estimate of wages in this line of work. The average of the teachers here is only used in Table XIII and not added to the other averages for the final result. It is well to note the teachers' wages for this city here, which will suffice in this connection. The 34 reporting is only by the week with an average of $8.91⅔ which is found to be $2.07 7/10 less than for the wages paid to teachers in Grand Rapids. Bay City teachers earn yearly an average of $340.60, while the same class of wage-earners in Grand Rapids runs up to $460.17⅔. Their yearly expenses are $304.42⅓ while those of Grand Rapids are $369.30⅔. Only 14 in Bay City save on an average $90.31⅓, and in Grand Rapids the 118 who reported as saving, runs up to $157.25. Perhaps the quicker way to catch the average between the two cities will be to reduce these to per cent showing that 24+ per cent saved in Bay City and 18— per cent saved in Grand Rapids.

Now taking up the regular run of tables for Bay City we find that the lowest wages paid to any regular wage-earner is 16⅔ cents per day, or $1.00 per week, which is for housework, and there are quite a number reporting at this figure in not only this industry, but in a great many occupations. The highest wages paid is found to be in the pillow sham holder industry where they report $18.00 per week. A very few are reported at $15.00 per week. We find the general range, however, for wages in this city, to be 33⅓, 41⅔, 50 and 66⅔ cents, and the few who have reported the higher wages bring the final average up to the standard as found in Table XVI, at 72⅓ cents per day.

It is taken for granted that those who work in restaurants, hotels and boarding houses, as well as those who work in private families, get their board in connection with their wages, but this is not taken into account for the average tables.

The usual four tables are given to this city on the same plan as the others, giving a condensation down to the final table, which shows the daily average for this city at 72⅓ cents per day for the 1,190 reporting by the day, and $4.33⅓ per week for the 1,418 reporting, showing about the same average both by day and week for the regular wages given in this city. Out of the entire number reporting in the city, we find that

the yearly income for 1,424 of them averages $201.80⅔, and their expense average $195.31+ for 1,433 who report for this column. We find also, out of the 1,458 reporting for this city, only 351 report any savings of money out of their regular wages, and these only an average of $21.09+, showing about the same percentage of savings as that found in other cities. Of the number reporting only one reports any savings from other sources than their wages.

No apprentices were reported for Bay City. We find, however, that four reporting quite fully for the other questions in the schedules do not give their wages. The reason for which the canvassers were unable to find out.

We would like to add here also that the same care has been used in connection with this table to eliminate all errors and get every data perfect before using in the final average, and have been able to bring about the results without using estimates or approximates in any case. Wherever there has been any question or doubt in regard to any point it has been thoroughly rectified before using, or in cases of any uncertainty it has been entirely thrown out.

TABLE XVII.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

JACKSON.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BOX FACTORY—Paper.												
Box maker	25	$0 76—	25	$4 52	25	$224 28	25	$217 90	2	$80 00	2	$130 00
CORSET FACTORY.												
Box maker	11	88—	11	5 27+	11	249 78—	11	242 91—	1	75 00	----	----------
Boner	11	74+	12	4 44	12	207 85+	12	207 85+	----	----------	----	----------
Button hole maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	276 00	----	----------	----	----------
Bobin winder	----	----------	1	2 00	1	46 00	1	46 00	----	----------	----	----------
Corder	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	282 00	1	262 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Examiner	1	1 08+	1	6 50	1	312 00	1	302 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Forelady	3	1 17—	3	7 00	3	338 67—	3	338 67+	----	----------	----	----------
Finisher	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
Inspector	2	1 04+	2	6 25	2	293 75	2	233 50	2	60 00	----	----------
Joiner	1	75	1	4 50	1	144 00	1	144 00	----	----------	----	----------
Operator	60	92—	62	5 59+	62	263 82—	62	247 03—	18	57 83—	4	270 50
Office worker	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	367 00	1	267 00	1	100 00	1	335 00
Steel selector	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stitcher	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----------	----	----------
Boxer 1	4	60+	5	3 90	5	193 70	5	182 30	2	28 50	----	----------
Button hole sewer	3	44+	8	3 06+	8	134 38—	8	120 00	4	28 78—	----	----------
Boner	19	57—	23	3 31+	23	150 12—	23	145 55+	6	17 50	----	----------
Eyelet maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Examiner	4	81+	7	4 85+	7	215 56—	7	212 71+	2	10 00	----	----------
Finisher	2	1 00	3	5 67—	3	199 33+	3	182 67—	1	50 00	----	----------
Flosser	2	83+	2	5 00	2	250 00	2	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Hand worker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	245 00	1	245 00	----	----------	----	----------
Labeler	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Laundress	1	50	1	3 00	1	12 00	1	12 00	----	----------	----	----------
Operator	76	92—	139	5 08—	136	231 72+	136	221 14—	62	21 44—	----	----------
Shaper	1	50	1	3 00	1	18 00	1	18 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stock keeper	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	343 00	1	323 00	1	20 00	----	----------
Trimmer	3	79+	3	4 84—	3	192 67—	3	182 67—	1	30 00	----	----------
Binder 2	3	67—	3	4 00	3	199 67—	3	163 00	2	55 00	----	----------
Button hole maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00	----	----------	----	----------
Box maker	5	84	5	5 05	5	228 85	5	204 85	2	60 00	----	----------
Boner	51	37—	51	2 25	51	108 32+	51	103 31+	15	17 00	----	----------
Closer	7	1 04—	7	6 21+	7	285 43—	7	275 43—	2	35 00	----	----------
Corder	10	88—	10	5 26+	10	247 84	10	242 84	1	50 00	----	----------
Examiner	6	94+	6	5 67—	6	264 00	6	234 33+	2	87 50	2	562 50
Flosser	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	392 00	1	352 00	1	40 00	----	----------
Finisher	4	73—	4	4 38—	4	200 63—	4	200 63—	----	----------	1	200 00
Forelady	2	1 38—	2	8 25	2	407 00	2	377 00	1	60 00	----	----------
Folder	2	88—	2	5 25	2	252 50	2	227 50	1	50 00	----	----------
Joiner	11	70+	11	4 23—	11	195 45+	11	174 64—	6	45 80	----	----------
Labeler	1	50	1	3 00	1	138 00	1	138 00	----	----------	----	----------
Lace sewer	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	408 00	1	408 00	----	----------	----	----------
Repairer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	188 00	1	100 00	1	100 00
Stitcher	10	80—	10	4 78—	10	119 80	10	114 40	2	27 00	----	----------
Stripper	4	92—	4	5 50	4	199 25	4	172 50	2	50 00	----	----------

1 to 2 Different firms.

TABLE XVII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

JACKSON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
CORSET STEEL FACTORY.												
Hooker	18	$0 78—	18	$4 66—	18	$206 00	18	$202 08—	2	$55 00	2	$190 00
Shaper	4	79+	4	4 75	4	204 50	4	179 50	1	100 00	----	----------
Sorter	3	58+	3	3 50	3	153 00	3	153 00	----	----------	----	----------
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk	3	89—	5	5 80	5	295 60	5	295 60	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk 1	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Clerk 2	3	1 39—	3	8 33+	3	419 67—	3	316 33+	1	310 00	1	800 00
DRESSMAKING.												
Clerk	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 00	----	----------	----	----------
SHOE FACTORY.												
Button hole maker	2	88—	2	5 25	2	227 50	2	227 50	----	----------	----	----------
Button machine operator	----	----------	1	7 00	1	322 00	1	322 00	----	----------	----	----------
Closer	----	----------	1	8 00	1	384 00	1	384 00	----	----------	1	75 00
Eyelet maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00	----	----------	----	----------
Folder	1	50	1	3 00	1	6 00	1	6 00	----	----------	----	----------
Liner	2	68—	2	5 25	2	252 00	2	177 00	2	75 00	----	----------
Operator	1	75	1	4 50	1	229 50	1	229 50	----	----------	----	----------
Paster	----	----------	2	4 75	2	196 00	2	71 50	1	250 00	----	----------
Putting rubbers in shoes	1	50	1	3 00	1	72 00	1	72 00	----	----------	----	----------
Stitcher	7	1 12—	7	6 71+	7	278 57+	7	254 29—	3	56 67—	1	65 00
Stayer	2	87+	2	5 25	2	363 00	2	363 00	----	----------	----	----------
Seam rubber	1	58+	1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tapper	----	----------	1	8 00	1	352 00	1	352 00	----	----------	----	----------
Table girl	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	282 00	1	282 00	----	----------	----	----------
Trimmer	1	75	4	4 88—	4	234 50	4	234 50	----	----------	----	----------
Twiner	----	----------	1	5 50	1	258 50	1	258 50	----	----------	----	----------
Vamper	1	1 67	2	10 00	2	480 00	2	480 00	1	100 00	1	200 00
UNDERWEAR FACTORY.												
Button hole maker	4	61+	5	3 20	5	129 85	5	129 85	----	----------	----	----------
Button sewer	4	59—	5	3 15+	4	140 63—	4	121 93—	1	75 00	----	----------
Embroidery cutter	14	77+	14	4 64+	14	213 84—	14	210 32+	1	50 00	----	----------
Examiner	2	1 34—	2	8 00	2	380 00	2	213 00	2	167 00	----	----------
Forelady	9	1 33+	9	8 00	9	364 22+	9	317 67—	4	102 25	1	300 00
Laundress	30	90—	30	5 38+	30	233 33+	30	220 10	6	66 17—	2	72 50
Office worker	5	1 10	5	6 60	5	282 40	5	265 00	2	43 50	----	----------
Operator	224	84+	230	4 98—	229	234 90+	229	215 05+	67	67 85+	24	211 08+
Thread cutter	1	50	1	3 00	1	7 00	1	7 00	----	----------	----	----------
Time keeper	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	294 00	1	294 00	----	----------	----	----------

1 to 2 Different firms.

TABLE XVIII.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

JACKSON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BOX FACTORY (paper).												
Box maker	25	$0 76—	25	$4 52	25	$224 28	25	$217 90	2	$80 00	2	$130 00
CORSET FACTORY.												
Box maker	16	86—	16	5 16—	16	289 29—	16	222 88—	3	67 50	2	130 00
Button-hole maker	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	282 00	2	282 00				
Button hole sewer	3	44+	8	3 06+	8	134 38—	8	120 00	4	28 77—		
Bobbin winder			1	2 00	1	46 00	1	46 00				
Binder	3	67—	3	4 00	3	199 67—	3	168 00	2	55 00		
Boxer	4	60+	5	3 90	5	198 70	5	182 30	2	28 50		
Boner	81	56—	86	3 33+	86	155 27—	66	152 07+	21	17 25		
Corder	11	94—	11	5 63+	11	264 92	11	252 42	2	35 00		
Closer	7	1 04—	7	6 21+	7	285 43—	7	275 43—	2	35 00		
Examiner	11	95—	14	5 64—	14	263 85+	14	249 85—	5	35 83+	2	56 25
Eyelet maker	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Forelady	5	1 27+	5	7 62+	5	372 82+	5	338 56—	1	60 00		
Finisher	7	90+	8	5 34—	8	229 32—	8	223 80—	1	50 00		
Folder	36	88+	44	5 14—	44	225 96+	44	208 77+	19	50 66+	3	435 00
Flosser	3	1 08+	3	6 50	3	321 00	3	301 00	1	40 00		
Hand worker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	240 00	1	240 00				
Inspector	2	1 04+	2	6 25	2	293 75	2	283 50	2	60 00		
Joiner	12	73—	12	4 36+	12	169 73—	12	159 32—	6	45 80		
Laundress	1	50	1	3 00	1	12 00	1	12 00				
Lace sewer	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	408 00	1	408 00				
Labeler	2	58+	2	3 50	2	169 00	2	169 00				
Office worker	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	367 00	1	267 00	1	100 00	1	335 00
Operator	136	92	201	5 33+	198	247 77—	198	234 08+	80	39 63+	4	270 50
Repairer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 70	1	188 70	1	100 00	1	100 00
Shaper	1	50	1	3 00	1	18 00	1	18 00				
Stock keeper	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	343 00	1	323 00	1	20 00		
Steel selector	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	294 00				
Stripper	4	92—	4	5 50	4	199 25	4	172 50	2	50 00		
Stitcher	11	90—	11	5 39—	11	179 90	11	177 20	2	27 00		
Trimmer	2	79+	3	4 84+	3	192 67—	3	182 67—	1	30 00		
* CORSET STEEL FACTORY—One firm.												
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Clerk	7	95—	9	6 04+	9	305 09—	9	270 64+	1	310 00	1	800 00
* DRESSMAKING—One firm.												
* SHOE FACTORY—One firm.												
* UNDERWEAR FACTORY—One firm.												

* See Table XVII for averages of various occupations.

TABLE XIX.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

JACKSON.—CONCLUDED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Box factory	25	$0 76—	25	$4 52	25	$224 28	25	$217 90	2	$80 00	2	$120 00
Corset factory	333	74—	415	5 30—	412	240 14	411	232 07+	141	42 61—	10	123 92+
Corset steel factory	25	71+	25	4 30+	25	187 50	25	178 19+	2	77 50+	2	190 00
Dry goods store	7	95—	9	6 04+	9	305 09—	9	270 64+	1	310 00	1	300 00
Dressmaking	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 00	----	----------	----	----------
Shoe factory	21	86—	31	5 68+	31	293 47+	31	272 08—	7	120 42—	2	123 50
Underwear factory	294	91+	302	5 39+	300	228 02—	300	199 39+	83	81 67	27	194 54—

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XX.—*Summary of wage tables of Jackson, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average, by the day, week and year; also, average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
681	$0 86+	783	$5 45+	778	$258 70+	778	$243 06+	235	$126 44—	12	$287 99—

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

JACKSON.

An examination of the wage tables for Jackson shows a little higher standard for wages than reported by some of the other cities. It, however, does not reach quite up to the average as reported for Grand Rapids, and runs a trifle over that of Detroit. It appears that the industries reported here give higher wages as a rule than in many other parts of the State. Only a few of the factories were canvassed in this city, but enough to give a fair basis for the wage-earners reported. The same rule for tables has been used here as in all the other cities, and although a much smaller number reported, still we have held to the four tables in order to keep the same base for averages as used in all of the other cities, which plan is necessary to carry out in every place canvassed, where more than one firm in a similar line is represented, in order to reach the final average wage table for the State.

The entire number canvassed in Jackson was 817 and the questions answered were irregular here the same as in all other places. Hence in the final summary averages no one column shows the full quota as being represented, due to the fact that some who reported by the day failed to report by the week, and some who reported by the week failed to report by the year, or money savings or any other savings, and the reverse in all cases except the last two, where only a limited number as a rule report, only a few are able to save anything. Out of the 817 canvassed, we find, in looking at Table XX, that only 681 report by the day, these showing an average earning of 86⅓ cents. By the week, 783 report their wage-earnings at $5.45⅓, and 778 of them report a yearly income of $258.70⅓, while the same number report their expenses to be $243.06⅓, and only 235 show a saving of $126.43⅓ each out of their wages, and only 42 of the entire number have made a saving from other sources of $287.98⅔ each.

It will be understood, as usual, that all of those not reporting any savings under the money column have lived up all they have earned. This shows about the same percentage for those who save out of their wages as is shown in the other cities canvassed. There being no domestics nor hotels canvassed the matter of board in connection with wages is not reported in any case.

The highest wages reported in Jackson is $18.75 per week, but only one reported at this figure. The lowest wages is 25 cents per day and quite a number report at this rate among the regular wage-earners in the various occupations. Quite a number report at 41⅔ cents per day. We also find that there are some reporting 91⅔ cents and $1.08⅓ per day, but the bulk of the wage-earners reporting runs at 50, 66⅔ and 75 cents per day. These lower wages and the higher ones averaged with the intermediate brings us to the final average of 86⅓ cents per day as the wage average for this city. The same care has been used in these tables as in all the others and, in some respects, it has required more care, owing to the peculiar report of some of those canvassed, but everything bearing the imprint of doubt, or where there was an error in the report in the schedule, great care has been taken to eliminate or correct the same, so that the results herein found is a perfect data for the city of Jackson.

TABLE XXI.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

MUSKEGON.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Chair Factory.												
Boring holes for chairs					1	$55 00	1	$55 00				
‡ Boring holes for chairs	1											
Chair maker			1	$1 42	3	59 17—	3	59 17—				
Overseer			1	15 00	1	660 00	1	660 00				
Confectionery Store.												
Candy packer			3	2 08+	3	32 00	3	30 33+	1	$5 00		
Cracker Factory.												
Ass't book-keeper			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Packer	4	$0 43—	8	4 06+	8	147 00	8	147 00				
Stenographer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	72 00	1	72 00				
Dining Room.												
Cook			1	2 50	1	90 00	1	70 00	1	20 00		
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	88 00	1	88 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 50	1	110 00	1	104 50	1	5 50		
Dry Goods Store.												
Cashier	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Clerk	2	59—	4	4 25	4	161 00	4	148 50	1	50 00		
Milliner	2	1 04+	3	6 17—	4	212 50	4	192 50	1	100 00		
Trimmer	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	450 00	1	450 00				
Book-keeper and cashier 1	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Clerk	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	242 00	1	8 00		
Clerk 2	2	75	5	4 00	5	140 00	5	140 00				
Book-keeper 3	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Clerk	3	78—	3	4 67—	3	208 33+	3	198 67—	1	14 00		
Cashier 4	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	312 00	1	312 00	1	100 00		
Clerk	3	1 00	4	4 75	4	169 25	4	166 50	1	11 00		
Milliner			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
Merchant			1	15 00	1	765 00	1	700 00	1	65 00		
Book-keeper 5			1	7 50	1	390 00	1	390 00				
Clerk	1	1 00	5	7 00	5	282 00	5	276 60	2	13 50		
Clerk 6			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
Secretary and treasurer			1	18 75	1	900 00	1	900 00				
Drug Store.												
Cashier	1	50	1	3 00	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Saleslady	1	67—	1	4 00	1	141 00	1	141 00				
Dressmaking.												
Dressmaker	2	1 00	5	3 80	5	222 30	5	222 30				
Dressmaker 7			1	3 75	1	180 00	1	180 00				
‡ Dressmaker	1											
Dressmaker 8			2	1 75	2	85 75	2	78 25	1	15 00		
Dressmaker 9			3	2 17—	3	61 33+	3	61 33+			1	$25 00
Dressmaker 10			4	3 00	4	143 00	4	128 00	2	30 00		
‡ Dressmaker 11	2											
Dressmaker 12	3	38+	6	3 84—	5	141 40	5	141 40				

‡ Four, no wages given. 1 to 12 Different firms.

TABLE XXI.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly, and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

MUSKEGON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
DRESSMAKING—*Continued.*												
Dressmaker	1	$2 00	5	$4 30	5	$194 80	5	$188 50	2	$10 67—		
Dressmaker 1	1	50	2	2 25	2	115 00	2	115 00				
‡ Dressmaker	1											
Dressmaker 2	3	1 11+	8	5 19—	8	270 81+	8	251 44—	3	51 67—		
GENERAL WORKERS.												
Book-keeper	3	83+	12	6 31+	12	326 92—	12	306 34—	2	125 00		
Bath house attendant	1	1 33+	1	8 00	1	160 00	1	160 00				
Cashier	1	1 00	4	4 37+	4	207 00	4	207 00				
Clerk	8	73—	19	4 14—	18	170 26+	18	163 04—	2	65 00	1	$40 00
Domestic			56	2 21—	56	91 21+	56	86 96+	9	26 44+		
‡ Domestic	2											
Dressmaker	8	1 00	17	4 70+	18	186 89—	18	184 06—	2	25 50		
‡ Dressmaker	2											
Furniture finisher			1	3 50	1	10 50	1	10 50				
Librarian			3	9 75	3	516 33+	3	516 33+				
Milliner	1	75	3	4 16+	3	175 33+	3	143 66+	2	42 50		
Nurse	1	1 17—	1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Office clerk			1	2 50	1	65 00	1	65 00			1	300 00
Photographer	1	1 00	2	6 25	2	306 25	2	305 00	1	2 50		
Stenographer	6	78—	10	6 84—	11	337 82—	11	300 64—	3	131 67—		
Type setter			1	3 50	1	191 12	1	191 12				
Tailoress	1	50	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	131 00	1	13 00		
‡ Tailoress	1											
Umbrella maker	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
GROCERY STORE.												
Clerk			4	3 87—	4	178 75	4	178 75				
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid			2	2 75	2	119 00	2	117 00	1	4 00		
Cook			2	5 00	2	230 00	2	180 00	1	100 00		
Dining room girl	1	50	5	3 00	5	120 00	5	120 00				
Laundress	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	310 50	1	1 50		
Chambermaid 3			2	3 50	2	173 00	2	173 00				
Dishwasher			4	2 88—	4	149 00	4	145 25	1	15 00		
Dining room girl			11	3 36+	11	151 55—	11	141 90+	3	42 33+		
Extra helper			1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00				
Laundress			3	3 00	3	136 00	3	78 33+	3	57 67—		
Pastry cook			2	6 25	2	267 50	2	160 00	2	107 50		
Clerk 4			1	5 00	1	60 00	1	60 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 50	1	100 00	1	100 00			1	90 00
Kitchen girl			1	2 50	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Cook 5			1	2 50	1	90 00	1	90 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 00	2	97 00	2	89 50	1	15 00		
Dish washer			1	2 00	1	104 00	1	54 00	1	50 00		
Chambermaid 6			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	40 00	1	30 00	1	10 00		
Laundress			2	2 50	2	63 00	2	63 00				
Chambermaid 7			1	2 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Dining room girl			2	2 50	2	129 00	2	131 50	1	15 00		
Kitchen girl			1	2 50	1	90 00	1	90 00				
Laundress			1	3 00	1	13 00	1	12 00				
Cook			1	4 00	1	128 00	1	128 00				
Dining room girl			1	1 50	1	73 50	1	73 50				

‡ Six, no wages given.

1 to 7 Different firms.

TABLE XXI.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

MUSKEGON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL.—*Continued.*												
Dishwasher			1	$1 50	1	$75 00	1	$75 00				
Chambermaid 1			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Cook			1	3 00	1	147 00	1	147 00				
Chambermaid 2			2	2 00	2	84 00	2	84 00				
Dining room girl			1	3 00	1	126 00	1	116 00	1	$10 00		
Dishwasher			2	1 50	1	104 00	1	104 00				
ICE CREAM FACTORY.												
Cook			1	3 00	1	156 00	1	156 00				
Dining room girl			1	2 00	1	96 00	1	96 00				
Dishwasher			1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
LAUNDRY.												
Book-keeper			1	3 00								
Laundress	11	$0 65	10	3 96	11	187 86+	11	171 50	1	80 00		
Overseer			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
Laundress 3	3	1 00	11	4 38	11	197 75	11	195 83+	2	16 00	1	$40 00
Forelady 4			1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 00				
Laundress	4	38—	4	5 20	4	220 50	4	220 50				
MILLINERY.												
Cashier	1	33+	1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Clerk	2	1 09—	2	6 50	2	312 00	2	312 00				
Forelady					1	750 00	1	750 00				
Milliner	3	1 11+	4	6 38—	4	271 50	4	217 50	2	107 50		
Milliner 5			2	5 00	2	185 00	2	185 00			2	50 00
Milliner 6	2	1 66+	3	8 67—	3	415 33+	3	415 33+				
‡ Milliner	2											
PRINTING.												
Book-keeper			1	5 00	1	200 00	1	125 00	1	75 00		
Compositor	1	1 75	1	10 50	1	525 00	1	525 00				
Printer	1	1 75	1	10 50	1	441 00	1	441 00				
Book binder 7			1	4 00	1	225 00	1	225 00				
Compositor	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
PIANO FACTORY.												
Book-keeper			1	15 00	1	735 00	1	735 00				
Engraver			2	6 00	2	290 00	2	251 50	2	38 50		
Stenographer			1	6 00	1	196 00	1	161 00	1	35 00		
PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												
County officer			1	12 50	1	650 00	1	650 00				
RESTAURANT.												
General worker	2	34—	2	2 00	2	79 00	2	74 00	1	10 00		
SECRET SOCIETY OFFICERS.												
‡Great record keeper	1											
TEA STORE.												
Clerk			2	2 75	2	93 00	2	93 00				
TELEGRAPHING.												
Book-keeper			1	6 25	1	150 00	1	150 00				
Operator	1	1 37+	3	8 58+	3	329 33+	3	329 33+				
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Book-keeper			1	12 50	1	625 00	1	625 00				
Operator			5	5 44—	5	281 44—	5	280 19—	1	5 00		

‡ Three, no wages given.

1 to 7 Different firms.

TABLE XXII.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

MUSKEGON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
*CHAIR FACTORY—One firm.												
*CONFECTIONERY STORE—One firm.												
*CRACKER FACTORY—One firm.												
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	$1 00	2	$6 75	2	$345 00	2	$345 00				
Cashier	3	1 33+	3	7 00	3	206 00	3	263 67—	1	$100 00		
Clerk	12	83+	23	5 78—	23	246 51+	23	241 75+	6	19 30		
Milliner	2	53+	4	8 06+	5	366 25+	5	366 25+	1	100 00		
Merchant			1	15 00	1	765 00	1	700 00	1	65 00		
Stenographer			1	18 75	1	900 00	1	900 00				
Trimmer	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	450 00	1	450 00				
*DINING ROOM—One firm.												
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	10	1 01—	36	3 34—	35	157 16—	35	151 80+	9	27 33+	1	$35 00
*DRUG STORE—One firm.												
GROCERY STORE.												
Clerk			4	3 87—	4	178 75	4	178 75				
*GENERAL WORKERS.												
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid			7	2 65	7	151 60	7	137 20	1	4 00		
Clerk			1	5 00	1	60 00	1	60 00				
Cook			7	4 15	7	172 50	7	141 00	3	51 87+		
Dining room girl	1	50	24	2 48+	34	104 63+	23	99 05+	7	20 46+		
Dishwasher			8	1 86+	7	108 00	7	94 56+	2	32 50		
Kitchen girl			3	2 50	3	104 66+	3	104 66+				
Laundress	1	1 00	7	3 63—	7	120 75	7	115 96—	4	29 53+		
*ICE CREAM FACTORY—One firm.												
LAUNDRY.												
Book-keeper			1	3 00								
Foreladv			1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 60				
Laundress	18	84+	25	4 51+	26	202 37+	26	195 94+	3	48 00	1	40 00
Overseer			1	10 00	1	520 00	1	520 00				
MILLINERY.												
Cashier	1	33+	1	2 00	1	100 00	1	100 00				
Clerk	2	1 09—	2	6 50	2	312 00	2	312 00				
Foreladv					1	750 00	1	750 00				
Milliner	5	1 39—	9	6 68+	9	290 61+	9	272 61+	2	107 50	2	50 00
*PIANO FACTORY—One firm.												
*PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												

* See Table XXI for averages of various occupations.

TABLE XXII.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

MUSKEGON.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
PRINTING.												
Book binder			1	$4 00	1	$225 00	1	$225 00				
Compositor	3	$1 38—	2	8 25	2	406 50	2	404 00				
Printer	1	1 75	1	10 50	1	441 00	1	441 00				
*RESTAURANT—One firm.												
*TEA STORE—One firm.												
*TELEGRAPHING—One firm.												
*TELEPHONE EXCHANGE—One firm.												
‡Various occupations	14											

*See Table XXI for averages of various occupations.
‡No wages given.

TABLE XXIII.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings by industries only, as reported.*

MUSKEGON.—CONCLUDED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Chair factory	----	--------	2	$8 31	5	$387 08+	5	$387 08+	----	--------	----	--------
Confectionery store	----	--------	3	2 08+	3	32 00	3	30 33+	1	$5 00	----	--------
Cracker factory	5	$0 50	10	4 69—	10	139 67—	10	139 67—	----	--------	----	--------
Dining room	----	--------	3	2 33+	3	96 00	3	87 50	2	12 75	----	--------
Dry goods store	19	1 03+	35	8 37+	36	387 75+	36	377 90+	9	69 82+	----	--------
Drug store	2	58+	2	3 50	2	180 50	2	180 50	----	--------	----	--------
Dress-making	10	1 01—	36	3 34—	35	157 16—	35	151 80+	9	27 33+	1	$25 00
General workers	32	91+	133	5 14—	141	218 91+	133	211 48—	22	53 96+	2	170 00
Grocery store	----	--------	4	3 87—	4	178 75	4	178 75	----	--------	----	--------
Hotel	2	75	57	3 18+	66	118 92	55	113 93+	17	27 68+	----	--------
Ice cream factory	----	--------	3	2 33+	3	117 33+	3	117 33+	----	--------	----	--------
Laundry	28	1 04—	48	6 60—	49	348 55—	49	341 67+	8	64 08+	3	45 00
Millinery	8	1 04+	12	5 47—	13	338 97+	13	329 97+	2	107 50	2	50 00
Public employes	----	--------	1	12 50	1	650 00	1	650 00	----	--------	----	--------
Restaurant	----	--------	2	2 75	2	93 00	2	93 00	----	--------	----	--------
Telegraphing	1	68+	4	7 30+	4	239 66+	4	239 66+	----	--------	----	--------
Telephone exchange	----	--------	6	8 74+	6	453 22—	6	452 59+	1	5 00	----	--------

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXIV.—*Summary of wage tables of Muskegon showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly. expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
105	$0 93—	360	$5 07+	373	$292 87—	364	$281 08+	41	$73 48	8	$65 00

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

MUSKEGON.

Some difficulty was encountered in this city in securing full answers to the questions especially in getting the daily report of wages received, and the tables show this very clearly in the deficiency for this column. Therefore, owing to the limited number canvassed, the best data for the average of wages here will be to take the weekly report as the base, although the daily is perfectly accurate as to the number reporting in that column. This will be explained in its proper place more thoroughly under the final summary.

There were 382 canvassed in Muskegon, covering a large number of occupations and industries. They have been averaged and condensed through the four tables as usual.

The highest wages reported was $18.75 per week, but this is only given for one individual, and that one a stenographer; all the others running far below this one. The lowest wages reported for any regular wage-earner is 16⅔ cents per day in the dressmaking industry. It will be seen by reference to the tables that in this city, as in Grand Rapids, the millinery industry is among the best for good wages, ranging from $9.00 to $13.00 per week. In the other industries wages range from 16⅔ cents (at which figure quite a number are reported), 25 cents, 33⅓ cents and 41⅔ cents, the bulk, however, reporting by the week and not by the day, which run at $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00.

Coming to the final average of this city, we find the daily to be 92⅔ cents for the 105 reporting; out of this number, 6 failed to give their weekly wages, and 14 failed to give any wages whatever; hence 360 only out of the 382 report their weekly wages; these show a weekly average wage income of $5.07⅓, which last is only an average of 84⅓ cents per day. A still larger number report their yearly income, being 373, with an average of $292.86⅔, and 364 report their yearly expenses at $281.08⅓. Only a very small percentage show a saving out of their wages; 41 only, out of the entire number, with an average of $73.47⅔ per year. We find also that only 8 have saved from other sources on an average of $65.00 per year. There were 2 apprentices reported from this city without pay. There were also 14 who did not give any wages, although answering all the other questions quite fully and freely.

On the whole the data furnished for this city out of those canvassed is sufficient for a good accurate base of wages paid in this city for all statistical purposes, as well as for any other.

ABLE XXV.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

LANSING.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Bazaar.												
Clerk			2	$3 00	2	$111 00	2	$107 00	1	$8 00		
Clerk 1			2	5 50	2	273 00	2	235 50	1	75 00		
Box Factory.												
Box maker			7	2 50	7	65 86—	7	65 86—				
Condensed Milk Factory.												
Crimper	1	$0 50	3	3 00	3	111 00	3	109 00	1	6 00		
Carriers	1	50	2	3 00	2	82 50	2	82 50				
Filler	1	75	1	4 50	1	145 00	1	145 00				
Labeler			1	7 50	4	344 88—	4	344 88—				
Presser	1	1 00	3	6 00	2	297 00	2	297 00				
Putting in ends	1	50	1	3 00								
Boiler			1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Sealer	3	87+	3	5 70	3	263 63—	3	241 63—	6	36 66+	1	$50 00
Solderer	1	1 00	3	7 00	5	311 20	5	307 20	1	20 00		
‡ Solderer	1											
Stenographer			1	7 50	1	360 00	1	360 00				
Crockery Store.												
Clerk			1	7 50	1	382 00	1	382 00				
Confectionery Factory.												
Book-keeper			1	8 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Confectioner			22	3 36+	22	112 66—	22	112 20+	1	10 00		
Sweeper of floors			1	5 00	1	15 00	1	15 00				
Dry Goods Store.												
Clerk			2	5 25	2	265 87+	2	265 87+				
Clerk 2			3	4 66+	3	231 00	3	231 00				
Book-keeper 3			1	5 00	1	267 50	1	267 50				
Clerk			3	5 00	3	250 00	3	246 00	1	12 00		
Milliner			1	10 00	1	270 00	1	270 00				
Clerk 4	2	66+	4	4 25	4	207 75	4	207 75				
Clerk 5			1	7 00	1	343 00	1	343 00				
Clerk 6			4	7 50	4	355 25	4	342 75	2	25 00		
Clerk 7			2	11 25	2	561 00	2	561 00				
Clerk 8			2	4 50	2	186 00	2	186 00				
Clerk 9	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	297 00	2	284 50	1	35 00		
Clerk 10	2	50	2	3 00	2	109 50	2	99 50	1	20 00		
Clerk 11			2	4 25	2	212 50	2	212 50				
Dressmaking.												
Dressmaker			2	3 50	2	116 00	2	112 00	1	8 00		
Dressmaker 12	1	83+	4	4 00	4	192 50	4	192 50				
Dressmaker 13	1	42—	5	5 50	5	187 40	5	177 00	2	36 00		
Engraving.												
Engraver			1	3 00	1	84 00	1	84 00			1	100 00
Stenographer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	12 00	1	12 00				
Gas Plumbing.												
Book-keeper			1	2 50	1	15 00	1	15 00				

‡ One, no wages given.

1 to 18 Different firms.

TABLE XXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

LANSING.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
GENERAL WORKERS.												
Book-keeper	----	----	3	$11 53—	3	$566 25	3	$499 58+	1	$200 00	----	----
Cashier	1	$0 83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----	----	----
Clerk	----	----	11	5 84+	11	259 66—	11	240 11+	4	53 75	1	$100 00
Dressmaker	1	75	1	4 50	1	220 00	1	220 00	----	----	----	----
Domestic	----	----	4	1 75	3	55 80	3	55 80	----	----	----	----
Milliner	----	----	2	7 00	2	224 00	2	224 00	----	----	----	----
Retoucher	----	----	2	5 25	2	252 00	2	252 00	----	----	----	----
Stenographer	----	----	5	13 57—	5	408 70	5	396 70	2	30 00	----	----
Tailoress	----	----	1	1 50	1	4 50	1	4 50	----	----	----	----
GUM FACTORY.												
Forelady	----	----	1	5 00	1	140 00	1	130 00	1	10 00	----	----
Gum folder	----	----	1	3 00	1	81 00	1	81 00	----	----	----	----
Gum maker	----	----	2	4 50	2	208 00	2	198 00	1	10 00	----	----
Wrapper	----	----	5	4 40	5	147 94	5	144 35	2	9 00	----	----
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid	1	50	3	2 67—	3	120 67	3	120 67—	----	----	----	----
Dishwasher	----	----	3	2 50	3	95 63+	3	74 17—	2	22 50	----	----
Housekeeper	----	----	1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00	----	----	----	----
Laundress	----	----	2	2 75	2	133 00	2	133 00	----	----	----	----
Scrubber	----	----	1	2 00	1	48 00	1	48 00	----	----	----	----
Waitress	4	56+	12	3 08	12	154 00	12	142 33+	2	70 00	----	----
Chambermaid 1	----	----	3	2 50	3	96 66+	3	83 33+	1	40 00	----	----
Dining room girl	----	----	4	3 00	4	130 50	4	105 50	2	50 00	2	415 00
Head Pastry cook	----	----	1	6 25	1	325 00	1	275 00	1	50 00	----	----
Kitchen girl	----	----	2	2 50	2	110 00	2	110 00	----	----	----	----
Pastry worker	----	----	2	2 50	2	99 25	2	99 25	----	----	----	----
Side waitress	----	----	2	3 00	2	147 00	2	147 00	----	----	----	----
Second pastry cook	----	----	1	2 50	1	70 00	1	70 00	----	----	----	----
Dishwasher 2	----	----	1	2 00	1	96 00	1	71 00	1	25 00	----	----
Laundress	----	----	1	2 50	2	55 00	1	55 00	----	----	----	----
Waitress	----	----	2	2 50	2	95 00	2	95 00	----	----	----	----
Chambermaid 3	----	----	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	104 00	1	40 00	----	----
Cook	----	----	1	5 00	1	255 00	1	255 00	----	----	----	----
Dishwasher	----	----	1	3 50	1	154 00	1	154 00	----	----	----	----
Laundress	----	----	1	3 00	1	129 00	1	109 00	1	20 00	----	----
Waitress	----	----	3	2 58+	3	120 67—	3	120 67—	----	----	----	----
KNITTING FACTORY.												
Boxer	----	----	1	75	1	39 00	1	39 00	----	----	----	----
†Boxer	----	----	----	----	1	75	1	75	----	----	----	----
Forelady	----	----	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	282 00	1	6 00	----	----
Knitter	----	----	33	4 62+	39	175 55+	39	173 24+	4	22 50	----	----
Label paster	----	----	1	4 50	1	4 50	1	4 50	----	----	----	----
Steamer	----	----	1	3 00	1	120 00	1	120 00	----	----	----	----
Sorter	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	240 00	1	240 00	----	----	----	----
LADIES' FURNISHING STORE.												
Clerk	1	67—	2	4 00	1	104 00	1	104 00	----	----	----	----
LAUNDRY.												
Ironer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	273 00	2	273 00	----	----	----	----
Polisher	----	----	1	3 00	1	154 50	1	152 50	1	2 00	----	----
Washer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	303 00	1	303 00	----	----	----	----

†One, Apprentice.

1 to 3 Different firms.

TABLE XXV.—CONTINUED—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

LANSING.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
LAUNDRY—*Continued.*												
Ironer 1			2	$4 25	3	$218 92—	3	$218 92—				
Polisher			1	5 50								
Washer	1	$1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
MILLINERY.												
Milliner			3	7 66+	3	160 00	3	160 00				
Trimmer 2			4	7 50	4	249 50	4	212 00	2	$75 00		
Milliner 3			1	15 00	1	570 00	1	570 00				
Trimmer	1	33+	1	2 00	1	68 00	1	68 00				
Milliner 4			2	9 25	2	316 00	2	316 00				
MILLING SUPPLY STORE.												
Book-keeper			2	11 00	2	422 00	2	194 50	2	227 50	1	$1200 00
Clerk			3	5 21—	3	266 66+	3	225 00	1	125 00		
Proof reader			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												
Clerk			23	17 52+	23	624 15+	23	550 24—	3	213 33+	1	500 00
PRINTING.												
Feeder			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	230 00	1	20 00		
Forelady			1	8 00	1	408 00	1	308 00	1	100 00		
Folder			5	6 10	6	269 33+	6	223 50	4	84 75		
Mailing clerk			2	6 75	2	343 50	2	331 00	1	25 00		
Proof reader			3	10 83+	3	468 17—	3	439 83+	2	42 50		
Sewer (bindery)			3	5 66+	3	221 00	3	201 33+	2	29 50		
‡ Compositor 5	1											
Editor and proof reader 6			1	12 00	1	550 00	1	350 00	1	200 00		
Folder	1	75	2	7 50	2	273 00	2	273 00				
Bookbinder 7			2	8 00	2	416 00	2	416 00				
Compositor	1	58+	1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00				
Folder	2	1 00	4	5 75	4	180 50	4	155 50	1	100 00		
Printer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	331 00	1	281 00	1	50 00		
Sewer (bindery)			1	6 50	1	169 00	1	69 00	1	100 00		
RESTAURANT.												
Cook			1	5 00	1	125 00	1	125 00				
Dishwasher	1	1 00	5	2 70	5	69 60	5	61 60	1	40 00		
Dining room girl			6	2 34—	6	97 67—	6	91 86+	1	35 00		
Houseworker			2	1 75	2	65 00	2	65 00				
Cook 8	1	67—	1	4 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Helper	1	33+	1	2 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Operator			4	5 00	4	232 12+	4	232 12+				
TELEGRAPHING.												
Operator			2	8 13—	2	267 00	2	263 50	1	7 00		
TAILORING.												
Tailoress			4	5 50	8	299 00	8	289 62+	1	75 00		
Tailoress 9					2	369 00	2	369 00				
Tailoress 10			1	8 00	2	238 00	2	238 00				

‡ One, no wages given.

1 to 10 Different firms.

TABLE XXVI.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

LANSING.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BAZAAR.												
Clerk			4	$4 25	4	$192 00	4	$171 25	2	$41 50		
* BOX FACTORY—One firm.												
*CONDENSED MILK FACTORY—One firm.												
CONFECTIONARY FACTORY.												
Book-keeper			1	8 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Confectioner			22	3 36+	22	112 66—	22	112 20+	1	10 00		
Sweeper of floors			1	5 00	1	15 00	1	15 00				
* CROCKERY STORE—One firm.												
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper			1	5 00	1	267 50	1	267 50				
Clerk	6	$0 72+	27	5 70—	27	274 44—	27	270 90—	5	20 50		
Milliner			2	7 50	2	268 75	2	268 75				
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	2	63+	11	4 33+	11	165 30	11	160 50	3	17 00		
* ENGRAVING—One firm.												
*GAS PLUMBING—One firm.												
* GENERAL WORKERS.												
*GUM FACTROY—One firm.												
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid	1	50	7	2 72+	7	120 44+	7	102 67—	2	40 00		
Cook			5	4 06+	5	187 31+	5	174 81+	1	50 00		
Dishwasher			7	2 63—	7	113 91—	7	102 29+	3	23 75		
Dining room girl	4	56+	23	2 83+	23	129 44—	23	122 10—	4	60 00	2	$415 00
Housekeeper			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Laundress			4	2 75	4	105 67—	4	99 00	1	20 00		
Scrubber			1	2 00	1	48 00	1	48 00				
* KNITTING FACTORY—One firm.												
LAUNDRY.												
Ironer	2	1 00	4	5 12+	5	245 96—	5	245 96—				
Polisher			2	4 25	1	154 50	1	152 50	1	2 00		
Washer	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	303 00	2	303 00				
* LADIES FURNISHING STORE—One firm.												
MILLINERY.												
Milliner			6	10 64—	6	348 66+	6	348 66+				
Trimmer	2	33+	5	4 75	5	105 83+	5	140 00	2	75 00		
* MILLING SUPPLY STORE—One firm.												

* See Table XXV for averages of various occupations.

TABLE XXVI.—CONCLUDED.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

LANSING.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
PRINTING.												
Book binder			2	$8 00	2	$416 00	2	$416 00				
Compositor	1	$0 58+	1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00				
Feeder			1	5 00	1	250 00	1	230 00	1	$20 00		
Folder	8	87+	11	6 45	12	240 94	12	217 33+	5	92 37—		
Forelady			1	8 00	1	408 00	1	308 00	1	100 00		
Mailing clerk			2	6 75	2	343 50	2	331 00	1	25 00		
Printer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	331 00	1	281 00	1	50 00		
Proof reader			4	11 42—	4	519 08	4	394 92—	3	121 25		
Sewer (binder)			4	5 83+	4	195 00	4	135 17—	3	64 75		
RESTAURANT.												
Cook	1	67—	2	4 50	2	114 50	2	114 50				
Dishwasher	1	1 00	5	2 70	5	69 60	5	61 60	1	40 00		
Dining room girl			6	2 34—	6	97 67—	6	91 86+	1	35 00		
Houseworker			2	1 75	2	65 00	2	65 00				
Helper	2	67—	14	2 20	14	84 07—	14	80 61+	2	37 50		
*TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.—One firm.												
TELEGRAPHING.												
Operator			2	8 13—	2	267 00	2	263 50	1	7 00		
TAILORING.												
Tailoress			5	6 75	12	302 00	12	298 87+	2	75 00		
MISCELLANEOUS.												
†Apprentice	1											
‡Various occupations	2											

* See Table XXV for averages of various occupations.
† One without pay.
‡ Two, no wages given.

TABLE XXVII.—SUMMARY—*Showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

LANSING.—CONCLUDED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Bazaar			4	$4 25	4	$192 00	4	$171 25	2	$41 50		
Box factory			7	2 50	7	65 86—	7	65 86—				
Condensed milk factory	9	$0 73+	19	5 14	22	234 14—	22	231 02+	8	20 88+		
Crockery store			1	7 50	1	382 00	1	382 00				
Confectionery factory			24	5 45+	24	146 82—	24	146 40+	1	10 00		
Dry goods store	6	55+	29	6 60—	29	271 59+	29	269 82+	5	20 50		
Dressmaking	2	62+	11	4 33+	11	165 30	11	160 50	3	17 00		
Engraving	1	1 00	2	4 50	2	48 00	2	48 00			1	$100 00
Gas plumbing			1	2 50	1	15 00	1	15 00				
General workers	2	79+	30	6 22—	29	249 12—	29	238 08—	7	94 58	1	100 00
Gum factory			9	4 22—	9	142 98+	9	138 44—	4	9 66+		
Hotel	4	53+	48	3 08+	48	135 13—	48	125 83—	11	38 75	2	207 50
Knitting factory	1	1 09	38	4 15	44	144 51—	44	143 12+	6	49 50		
Ladies' furnishing store	1	67—	2	4 00	1	104 00	1	104 00				
Laundry	5	1 00	7	5 05+	8	234 39—	8	233 71+	1	2 00		
Millinery	1	33+	11	7 69—	11	227 25—	11	244 33+	2	75 00		
Milling supply store			6	4 07	6	332 88—	6	243 83+	3	176 25	1	120 00
Printing	5	83+	23	8 02+	24	359 81—	24	300 42—	12	59 79+		
Restaurant	2	67—	16	3 35—	16	99 08+	16	97 56—	2	37 50		
Telephone exchange			4	5 00	4	232 12+	4	232 12+				
Telegraphing			2	8 13—	2	267 00	2	263 50	1	7 00		
Tailoring			5	6 75	12	302 00	12	298 87+	2	75 00		

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXVIII.—*Summary of wage tables of Lansing, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average, by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
39	$0 73—	298	$5 16+	309	$190 91—	309	$186 85—	67	$37 22+	3	$100 00

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

LANSING.

In carrying out the averages for the tables in this city those reporting under the head of public employes have been held by themselves, as the teachers were in Grand Rapids and Bay City. The average for this class of wage-earners will be found in table XXV under its proper classification. This is not used for the final average of the other wage-earners of the city, and will only be averaged up with teachers by themselves for the final average wage table of the State.

There were 364 wage-earners canvassed, covering a good variety of the industries and occupations for the city. Of this number canvassed, not taking into account the public employes, we find only 39 have reported their daily wage income at an average of 72⅔ cents and 293 out of the total number reporting, only, at a weekly average of $5.16⅓; this average it will be seen running a little higher than the daily average, owing to the fact that more have reported in the weekly column where their grade of wages runs a little higher. It will also be seen by the final table of this city that 309 have reported their yearly income at an average of $190.90⅔, and the same number report their yearly expenses at $186.84⅔. Out of the entire number reporting only 67 show any saving out of their wage earnings at an average of $37.22⅓. This percentage is about the same as that in the other cities for a showing of savings out of their wages. The savings from other sources, we find the percentage to be, in the number reporting, far below that from other cities, as only three report a saving, on an average of $100.

Only one apprentice has reported from this city and that one without pay. Two have reported all the other questions, but failed to report any wages. These, of course, are not used in any way except as here shown.

It will be seen from these tables that the difficulty of securing full answers was encountered here, as well as in other places, no one column being fully reported. None have reported board in connection with their wage-earnings, but all workers in the hotels, restaurants, or private houses are supposed to receive this extra, but, of course, such can not be used in the calculations in any instance.

The highest wages reported is $15.00 per week, one as a book-keeper and another as a milliner, but only one as high as this in each calling has been reported. The lowest reporting is at $1.00 per week and this in the restaurant industry; quite a number have reported at this figure; the majority, however run at $3.00, $4.00 and 5.00 per week. The few running at $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 bringing the final average at $5.16⅓. It has taken some extra care in the classification for Lansing to get out the correct average, owing to the fact that some questions were answered, either purposely to mislead or there might have been a doubt as to facts. These have been accurately run down and corrected and in some instances thrown out entirely so as to give us the true data, which appears in the final results.

TABLE XXIX.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

YPSILANTI.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Box Factory.												
Box maker	3	$0 75	27	$3 82+	27	$181 72+	27	$181 72+				
Foreladv			1	6 00	1	312 00	1	312 00				
Knit Goods Factory.												
Button hole maker	2	79+	2	4 75	2	242 50	2	242 50				
Bobbin winder	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	306 00	1	306 00				
Band maker			2	5 50	2	280 00	2	280 00				
Binder	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	300 00	1	300 00				
Bodice maker	3	92—	3	5 50	3	274 47—	3	274 47—				
Closer			1	4 50	1	234 00	1	234 00				
Crotcher			7	3 66—	7	152 75	7	152 75				
Drawer righter	6	89—	7	5 29	7	226 00	7	226 00				
Finisher			1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00				
Foreladv	2	1 12+	1	7 00	1	364 00	1	364 00				
Folder	1	75	3	7 25	3	363 00	3	363 00				
Facer	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00				
Hose lady	2	1 12+	2	6 75	2	328 50	2	328 50				
Looper	13	83+	13	5 00	12	242 38—	12	242 38—				
Mender	3	88—	10	4 58	10	229 83—	10	229 83—				
Matter	2	61—	3	5 33+	3	205 50	3	205 50				
Marker			1	4 50	1	229 50	1	229 50				
Presser			1	5 00	1	260 00	1	260 00				
Packer	1	1 00	3	5 00	3	263 00	3	263 00				
Piece maker	2	79+	4	4 75	4	232 75	4	232 75				
Sleeve maker	4	75—	5	4 50	5	220 70	5	220 70				
Shirt maker	3	86+	3	5 17—	3	277 60	3	277 00				
Seamer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	288 00				
Sewing on buttons			1	3 00	1	153 00	1	153 00			1	$250 00
Union suit maker	15	88+	16	5 19—	16	254 19	16	249 45—	3	$75 00		
Paper Factory.												
Catcher of paper	2	84—	2	5 00	2	245 00	2	245 00				
Paper cutter	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00				
Sorter	61	92—	61	5 46—	60	238 66—	60	238 66—				
Stay Factory.												
Creaser	7	95+	16	5 49—	14	294 07+	14	294 07+			1	500 00
Cutter	1	1 00	3	5 67—	3	285 33+	3	285 33+				
Pinker	44	66+	50	4 31—	49	151 07—	49	150 05—	1	50 00		
Piece counter			20	4 80	20	234 13—	20	231 63—	1	50 00	2	150 00
Sorter			2	4 25	2	158 50	2	158 50				
Stamper	1	1 00	22	4 68—	22	235 09+	22	235 09+				
Steel layer	7	1 24—	16	7 36—	15	370 13+	15	370 13+				
Tipper	5	93	36	4 60—	36	231 04	36	231 04				
Woolen Mills.												
Combination piece maker	8	88—	8	5 25	8	252 25	8	252 25				
Drawer righter	1	67—	1	4 00	1	192 00	1	192 00				
Facer	2	71—	2	4 25	2	200 50	2	200 50				
Piece maker	2	83+	2	5 00	2	214 00	2	214 00				
Shirt maker	1	79+	1	4 25	1	228 00	1	228 00				
Sleeve maker	6	65	6	3 90—	6	173 00	6	173 00				
Sleeve and drawer maker	1	50	1	3 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Union suit maker	7	1 06—	7	6 21	7	270 86—	7	270 86—				

TABLE XXX.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

YPSILANTI.—CONCLUDED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Box factory	3	$0 75	28	$4 91+	28	$246 86+	28	$246 86+				
Knit goods factory	60	87+	93	5 15+	92	253 68+	92	253 51+	3	$75 00		
Paper factory	64	86+	64	5 15+	63	244 55+	63	244 55+				
Stay factory	65	97—	165	5 14+	161	244 92—	161	244 48—	2	50 00	2	$159 00
Woolen mills	28	76+	28	4 48—	28	209 33—	28	209 33—				

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXXI.—*Summary of wage tables of Ypsilanti, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
220	$0 88+	378	$4 97—	372	$239 91—	372	$239 75—	6	$62 50	2	$150 00

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

YPSILANTI.

The large and important industries of this city were canvassed, and a good report secured of 381 women wage-workers. Here, as elsewhere, there is some deficiency in the answers, no one column being fully up to the entire number canvassed in this place.

As only one firm under any industry has been reported, three tables only are required to carry out the plan of condensation. Out of the 381 reporting only 220 have reported by the day an average of 83⅓ cents, while 378 report an average of $4.96⅔ per week; this reduced to a daily average gives only 82⅔ cents; a little less than the regular average reported by the limited number. There were 372 reporting an average for their yearly income at $239.90⅔, and the same number report their average yearly expenses at $239.74⅔, while only 6 out of the entire number report any savings out of their wages, and these only an average of $62.50. Two, only, have saved from other sources an average of $150.00 each. It will be seen from this report that the average number saving is much less than that hown in other cities, but the amount saved by the few who so report is about on the same basis.

No apprentices where reported from this city, and none refused to answer all the questions pertaining to their wages.

TABLE XXXII.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

OWOSSO.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Casket Works.												
Casket trimmer	----	--------	11	$4 86+	11	$211 68+	11	$205 04+	2	$37 50	----	--------
Robe maker	----	--------	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	--------	----	--------
Sewer	----	--------	1	4 00	1	112 00	1	112 00	----	--------	----	--------
Stenographer and book-keeper	----	--------	2	7 00	2	347 00	2	209 00	1	275 00	----	--------
Dry Goods Store.												
Book-keeper	----	--------	1	7 50	1	360 00	4	360 00	----	--------	----	--------
Clerk	3	$0 66+	6	4 71—	6	253 38—	6	244 21—	2	27 50	----	--------
Cashier and book-keeper 1	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	42 00	1	42 00	----	--------	----	--------
Clerk	1	1 00	2	5 50	2	254 50	2	254 50	----	--------	----	--------
Cashier 2	----	--------	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	154 00	1	140 00	----	--------
Clerk	----	--------	2	7 50	2	327 50	2	255 00	2	125 00	----	--------
Saleslady	----	--------	1	3 00	1	138 00	1	138 00	----	--------	----	--------
Book-keeper 3	----	--------	1	6 00	1	312 00	1	187 00	1	125 00	----	--------
Clerk	4	1 00	5	6 00	5	312 00	5	262 00	2	50 00	----	--------
Dressmaking.												
Dressmaker	1	50	1	5 00	2	164 00	2	164 00	----	--------	----	--------
Dressmaker 4	1	50	----	--------	1	125 00	1	125 00	----	--------	----	--------
‡ Dressmaker	1	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------
General Workers.												
Artist	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	276 00	1	176 00	1	100 00	----	--------
Book-keeper	----	--------	5	3 65	4	162 25	4	162 13—	1	50	----	--------
Clerk	1	1 00	6	4 66+	5	134 33+	5	134 33+	----	--------	----	--------
Cigar maker	----	--------	1	3 00	1	153 00	1	153 00	----	--------	----	--------
Compositor	----	--------	1	7 00	1	308 00	1	308 00	----	--------	----	--------
Dressmaker	1	50	3	2 06+	4	88 88—	4	82 38—	1	26 00	----	--------
‡ Dressmaker	1	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------
Domestic	----	--------	8	2 19—	8	77 52—	8	77 52—	----	--------	----	--------
Stenographer	----	--------	2	7 50	2	380 00	2	355 00	1	50 00	----	--------
Tailoress	1	50	1	2 50	2	106 00	2	106 00	----	--------	----	--------
Hotel.												
Dishwasher	----	--------	1	1 25	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------
Dining room girl	----	--------	1	2 25	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------	----	--------
Chambermaid 5	----	--------	4	3 00	4	135 25	4	90 25	3	60 00	----	--------
Dishwasher	----	--------	1	2 50	1	100 00	1	100 00	----	--------	----	--------
Dining room girl	----	--------	1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00	----	--------	----	--------
Cook 6	----	--------	1	4 00	1	208 00	1	208 00	----	--------	----	--------
Dining room girl	----	--------	1	2 50	1	130 00	1	45 00	1	85 00	----	--------
General worker	----	--------	1	1 50	1	130 00	1	99 00	1	31 00	----	--------
Dishwasher 7	----	--------	3	2 83+	3	91 00	3	91 00	----	--------	1	$40 00
Dining room girl	----	--------	1	2 50	1	105 00	1	105 00	----	--------	----	--------
Laundress	----	--------	1	3 50	1	90 00	1	40 00	1	50 00	1	50 00
Cook 8	----	--------	1	2 50	1	120 00	1	100 00	1	20 00	----	--------
Dishwasher	----	--------	1	2 50	1	120 00	1	120 00	----	--------	----	--------
Dining room girl	----	--------	2	2 50	2	107 50	2	107 50	----	--------	----	--------
Laundress	----	--------	1	2 50	1	60 00	1	50 00	1	10 00	----	--------
Pastry cook	----	--------	1	2 50	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	--------	----	--------

‡ Two, no wages given.

1 to 8 Different firms.

TABLE XXXII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

OWOSSO.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
HOTEL—*Continued.*												
Chambermaid			2	$3 00	2	$144 00	2	$144 00				
Dining room girl			3	2 67—	3	171 67—	3	171 67—				
Houseworker			1	2 00	1	18 00	1	18 00				
Pastry worker			1	3 50	1	178 50	1	178 50				
LAUNDRY.												
Laundress	4	$1 00	5	5 50	5	270 20	5	250 20	1	$100 00		
MILLINERY.												
Milliner	2		4	4 75	4	124 50	4	118 25	1	25 00		
‡ Milliner												
Milliner 1			1	5 00	1	120 00	1	120 00				
‡ Milliner	1											
MATTRESS FACTORY.												
Mattress maker			1	4 50	2	168 00	2	155 90	1	25 00		
RESTAURANT.												
Chambermaid			1	2 50	1	110 00	1	90 00	1	20 00		
Dining room girl			1	3 00	1	144 00	1	94 00	1	50 00		
Laundress			1	4 00	1	108 00	1	88 00	1	70 00		
Second cook			2	3 50	2	177 00	2	139 50	2	87 50		
TAILORING.												
Tailoress	1	75	5	5 56+	6	235 40	6	230 40	1	30 00		
‡ Tailoress	1											
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE.												
Operator			1	5 00	1	257 50	1	257 50				

‡ Four, no wages given.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation where more than one firm is represented.*

OWOSSO.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
* CASKET WORKS—One firm.												
DRY GOODS STORE.												
Book-keeper	1	$1 00	3	$6 50	3	$238 00	3	$196 83+	1	$125 00		
Cashier			1	6 00	1	294 00	1	154 00	1	140 00		
Clerk	8	89—	15	5 98—	15	286 84+	15	278 80+	6	67 50		
Salesalady			1	3 00	1	138 00	1	138 00				
DRESSMAKING.												
Dressmaker	2	50	2	3 00	3	144 50	3	144 50				
*GENERAL WORKERS.												
HOTEL.												
Chambermaid			6	3 00	6	189 62+	6	117 10	3	60 00		
Cook			4	3 12+	4	164 12+	4	159 12+	1	20 00		
Dining room girl			9	2 49—	8	126 83+	8	109 83+	1	85 00		
Dishwasher			8	2 10—	7	75 60	7	65 60	1	31 00	1	$40 00
LAUNDRY.												
Laundress	4	1 00	5	5 50	5	270 20	5	250 20	1	100 00		
MILLINERY.												
Milliner			5	4 87+	5	122 25	5	119 17+	1	25 00		
* MATTRESS FACTORY—One firm.												
*RESTAURANT—One firm.												
*TAILORING—One firm.												
*TELEPHON EXCHANGE—One firm.												
‡ Various occupations.	6											

* See table XXXII for averages of various occupations. ‡ No wages given.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings by industries only, as reported.*

OWOSSO.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Casket works			15	$4 97—	15	$223 92+	15	$187 76+	3	$106 25		
Dry goods store	17	$0 92+	20	5 64+	20	246 95—	20	140 39+	8	110 83+		
Dressmaking	1	50	2	5 00	3	144 50	3	144 50				
General workers	4	75	28	4 28+	28	187 33+	28	173 82—	4	69 12+		
Hotel			21	2 57—	19	122 19—	19	114 85+	3	48 66+	1	$40 00
Laundry	4	1 00	5	5 50	5	270 00	5	250 20	1	100 00		
Millinery			5	4 86+	5	122 25	5	119 17+	1	25 00		
Mattress factory			1	4 50	2	168 00	1	155 90	1	25 00		
Restaurant			5	3 25	5	119 75	5	90 37+	5	44 35		
Tailoring	1	75	5	5 56+	6	235 40	6	230 40	1	30 00		
Telephone exchange			1	5 00	1	257 50	1	257 50				

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXXV.—*Summary of wage tables of Owosso, showing actual wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

OWOSSO.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
27	$0 78+	92	$4 62—	94	$187 41—	94	$116 71—	24	$44 12+	------	------

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

OWOSSO.

A fair variety of industries and occupations were canvassed in this city, and although not so extensive as in preceding cities, still enough to give a very good data as to the points required in this table. Tables XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV give the occupations of the various firms under their respective industries in the usual detailed form. Table XXXV gives the final results.

The general range for daily wages is reported at 25, 50 and 92⅓ cents, and the weekly report at about the same average. In this city, as in others, there were a few failing to give any answers to the questions about wages, and six are found here with this deficiency, not giving any wages at all, but the other questions were fully answered. It will be seen, therefore, that in each column quite a number less are found reported than the entire number canvassed in the city. Table XXXV gives the final average for Owosso, which also shows the irregularity of securing answers from wage-earners. The whole number canvassed for this city was 129, out of which only 27 give their daily report of wages, which averaged 78⅓ cents; 92 of them report by the week an average of $4.61⅔, some less than the daily average, being 76⅔ cents per day. There are also 94 reporting a yearly income of $187.40⅔, and the same number report a yearly expense of 116.70⅔, while only 24 save out of their wages an average of $44.12⅓, and there are none reporting any savings from other sources. None report here board with their wages, but, of course, those working in hotels and restaurants are supposed to get this in addition to regular wage income. However, this is not taken into account to reach the average wage-earnings.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

PONTIAC.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
PUBLIC EMPLOYES.												
Attendant	5	$0 72—	32	$4 36—	32	$222 70+	32	$180 59—	26	$61 77	----	----------
Assistant matron	----	--------	1	3 75	1	228 00	1	228 00	----	----------	----	----------
Helper	----	--------	1	3 50	1	182 00	1	167 60	1	15 00	----	----------
Housekeeper	----	--------	1	6 25	1	325 00	1	300 00	1	25 00	----	----------
Kitchen girl	----	--------	3	2 99+	3	121 33+	3	109 67—	3	11 67—	----	----------
Laundress	5	58+	7	3 61—	7	189 43—	7	146 57+	6	43 33+	----	----------
WOOLEN MILLS.												
Button hole maker	1	1 08+	1	6 50	1	78 00	1	78 00				
Bobin winder	3	89—	3	5 32	3	260 38	3	260 38	----	----------	----	----------
Cutter	2	1 00	2	6 00	2	264 00	2	264 00	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	289 00	1	5 00	----	----------
Knitter	50	74—	50	4 44—	50	194 86+	50	187 06+	7	55 71+	----	----------
Knapper	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	264 00	1	204 00	1	60 00	----	----------
Looper	3	1 39—	3	8 33+	3	373 33+	3	323 33+	1	150 00	----	----------
Repairer	5	73+	5	4 40	5	183 00	5	177 00	1	30 00	----	----------
Steamer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	288 00	1	213 00	1	75 00	----	----------
Sewer	7	1 08+	7	6 50	7	290 29—	7	248 86—	4	72 50	----	----------
Stocking former	1	1 50	1	9 00	1	432 00	1	432 00	----	----------	----	----------
Spooler	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	264 00	1	264 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tapper	9	86+	9	5 18—	9	192 29—	9	167 78—	4	55 00	----	----------
Trimmer	1	1 00	1	6 00	1	294 00	1	266 00	1	28 00	----	----------

TABLE XXXVII.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly wage income and expenses, with savings by industries only, as reported.*

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Public employes	10	$0 65—	45	$4 08—	45	$211 41+	45	$188 64—	37	$31 35+	----	----------
Woolen mills	86	1 02—	86	6 26+	86	263 01+	86	241 03—	21	59 02+	----	----------

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XXXVIII.—*Summary of wage tables of Pontiac, showing the wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

PONTIAC.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
86	$1 02—	86	$6 26+	86	$263 01+	86	$241 03—	21	$59 02+	------	----------

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

PONTIAC.

As only one firm for any particular industry was canvassed here, three tables, only, are used. Here, also, should be noted the fact that one class of public employes was taken which, owing to the plan adopted, is kept out of the regular average, and will only be used with teachers and other public employes for the final State summary average table.

There are 136 reporting from this city, of whom 96 report by the day, 131 by the week, and both yearly columns, and 58 report money savings, none having saved from other sources. In table XXXVII will be found the average for the public employes whose daily wages averages 64⅔ and their weekly average $4.07⅔; this seeming very low for this class of wage-earners, but it must be borne in mind that in addititition to their wages they get their keep, and as this is not used with the final average tables, except in its own class, of course does not affect the final results. The regular average for this city is $1.01⅔.

As this average is only for the one principal industry of the city which seems to pay above the usual average, it is not a fair data for the entire city and so noted, yet is one of the State industries, and will be used to reach the final summary of the State.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

ROCHESTER.—CONCLUDED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
WOOLEN MILLS.												
Closer	1	$0 75	1	$4 50	1	$216 00	1	$216 00	----	----	----	----
Forelady	2	83+	1	6 00	2	176 00	2	176 00	----	----	----	----
Finisher	1	35	1	2 10	1	105 00	1	105 00	----	----	----	----
Joiner	6	60+	6	3 62—	6	180 58+	6	172 42—	1	$50 00	----	----
Knitter	13	91—	13	5 45+	13	161 30—	13	141 00	4	66 25	----	----
Looper	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----	----	----
Matter	3	58+	3	3 50	3	119 00	3	102 33+	1	50 00	----	----
Mender	2	67—	2	4 00	2	102 00	2	102 00	----	----	----	----
Packer	1	50	1	3 00	1	60 00	1	60 00	----	----	----	----
Sewer	1	67—	1	4 00	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Spooler	2	79+	2	4 75	2	58 00	2	58 00	----	----	----	----
Trimmer	1	67—	1	4 00	1	48 00	1	48 00	----	----	----	----
Twister	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----	----	----
Winder	4	67—	4	4.00	4	109 00	4	94 00	1	60 00	----	----

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XL.—*Summary of wage tables of Rochester, showing the wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
39	$0 67+	38	$4 10+	38	$135 37+	38	$130 75—	7	$56 55+	----	----

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

ROCHESTER.

Only one industry was canvassed in this city and the report from 39 secured. It, of course, does not represent all the occupations or industries here, but gives an average of those reporting, which is used in securing the final average, being a correct data, so far as it goes, for this section of the State. As the industries here represented, together with all of the occupations under it, are given in detail in one table any one can very readily get the average for all of these from table XL.

TABLE XLI.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

BELDING.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
BOX FACTORY.												
Box maker	15	$0 60+	15	$3 61+	1	$102 00	1	$102 00	1	$150 00	----	----
Packer	1	75	1	4 50	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Sizer	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----	----	----
Superintendent	1	1 25	1	7 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----	----	----
SILK FACTORY.												
Baler	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----	----	----
Braid picker	3	68+	3	4 10	1	225 00	1	180 00	1	45 00	----	----
Braid folder	1	80	1	4 80	1	240 00	1	230 00	1	10 00	----	----
Braid maker	25	71—	25	4 26—	18	215 00+	18	201 89+	12	19 67—	----	----
Forelady	1	1 30	1	7 80	1	374 40	1	364 40	1	10 00	----	----
Inspector	1	90	1	5 40	1	264 60	1	264 60	----	----	----	----
Packer	3	70	3	4 20	2	216 75	2	210 25	1	18 00	----	----
Reeler	2	75	2	4 50	2	229 50	2	224 50	1	10 00	----	----
Sample maker	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	1	216 00	----	----	----	----
Spinner	26	76—	26	4 56—	19	230 97+	19	221 34+	9	8 88+	----	----
Shipper	1	75	1	4 50	1	255 00	1	255 00	----	----	----	----
Silk drawer	1	80	1	4 80	1	300 00	1	220 00	1	80 00	----	----
Spooler	50	77+	50	4 84+	42	222 51—	42	213 30—	19	21 42+	----	----
Silk parter	1	70	1	4 20	1	214 20	1	214 20	----	----	----	----
Twister	3	75	3	4 50	2	220 50	2	210 00	1	20 00	----	----
Table worker	2	75	2	4 50	2	229 50	2	229 50	----	----	----	----
Various worker	1	75	1	4 50	1	220 50	1	220 50	----	----	----	----
Winder	62	76+	62	4 58—	44	229 92+	44	223 37+	16	17 43—	----	----
Drawer 1	2	75	2	4 50	1	229 50	1	229 50	----	----	----	----
Doubling machine operator	2	75	2	4 50	2	198 00	2	183 00	1	15 00	----	----
Packer	1	70	1	4 20	1	84 00	1	84 00	----	----	----	----
Spinner	19	72—	20	4 22—	10	182 77—	10	178 77—	4	10 00	----	----
Silk doubler	1	75	1	4 50	1	229 50	1	199 50	1	30 00	----	----
Spooler	30	74—	30	4 43+	30	151 51+	28	132 76—	1	80 00	2	$227 50
Sorter	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----	----	----
Spare hand	1	85	1	5 10	1	260 10	1	240 10	1	20 00	----	----
Teacher	1	83+	1	5 00	1	245 00	1	245 00	----	----	----	----
Twister	3	75	3	4 50	3	208 50	3	208 50	----	----	----	----
Weaver	4	75	4	4 50	4	221 50	4	221 50	----	----	----	----
Winder	83	74+	83	4 47—	64	219 76+	64	210 68+	20	18 50	----	----

1 Different firm.

TABLE XLII.—*Summary, showing total average wage income, expenses and savings for each occupation, where more than one firm is represented.*

BELDING.—CONTINUED.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
*BOX FACTORY—One firm.												
SILK FACTORY.												
Braid picker	3	$0 68+	3	$4 10	1	$225 00	1	$180 00	1	$45 00	----	----------
Braid folder	1	80	1	4 80	1	240 00	1	230 00	1	10 00	----	----------
Braid maker	25	71—	25	4 26—	18	215 00	18	201 89+	12	19 67—	----	----------
Forelady	1	1 30	1	7 80	1	374 40	1	364 40	1	10 00	----	----------
Inspector	1	90	1	5 40	1	264 60	1	264 60	----	----------	----	----------
Machine operator	2	75	2	4 50	2	198 00	2	183 00	1	15 00	----	----------
Packer	3	70	3	4 20	3	150 37+	3	147 17+	1	13 00	----	----------
Reeler	2	75	2	4 50	2	229 50	2	224 50	1	10 00	----	----------
Sample maker	1	75	1	4 50	1	216 00	4	216 00	----	----------	----	----------
Shipper	1	75	1	4 50	1	255 00	1	255 00	----	----------	----	----------
Silk parter	1	70	1	4 20	1	214 20	1	214 20	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter	1	83+	1	5 00	1	250 00	1	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Spare hand	1	85	1	5 10	1	260 10	1	240 10	1	20 00	----	----------
Spinner	45	74—	46	4 49—	29	201 87—	29	200 05+	13	9 45+	----	----------
Silk doubler	1	75	1	4 50	1	229 50	1	199 50	1	30 00	----	----------
Silk drawer	3	77+	3	4 65	2	264 75	2	224 75	1	80 00	----	----------
Spooler	80	75+	80	4 64—	72	187 01—	70	173 03—	20	50 71+	2	$237 50
Table worker	2	75	2	4 50	2	229 50	2	229 50	----	----------	----	----------
Teacher	1	83+	1	5 00	1	245 00	1	245 00	----	----------	----	----------
Twister	6	75	6	4 50	5	214 50	5	209 75	1	20 00	----	----------
Various worker	1	75	1	4 50	1	220 50	1	220 50	----	----------	----	----------
Weaver	4	75	4	4 50	4	221 50	4	221 50	----	----------	----	----------
Winder	145	75+	145	4 52+	108	224 84+	108	217 03—	36	17 96+	----	----------

TABLE XLIII.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly income and expenses, with savings by industries only, as reported.*

BELDING.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Box factory	18	$0 84—	18	$5 03—	3	$184 00	3	$184 00	----	----------	1	$150 00
Silk factory	187	75+	188	4 54+	151	211 39+	149	177 39+	57	54 41+	2	237 50

Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silk Mill, Belding, Mich.—View of Assorting Room.

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XLIV.—*Summary of wage tables of Belding, showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average, by the day, week and year; also, average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

BELDING.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
350	$0 77+	351	$4 65+	301	$211 20+	299	$198 85−	91	$60 08+	3	$237 50

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

BELDING.

There being more than one firm in this village engaged in like industries the usual four tables are used, which condensed down to Table XLIV shows an average daily wage income of 77⅓ cents. The weekly average reported is $4.65⅓, while the yearly income averages $211.20⅓, with their average yearly expenses at $198.84⅔. The irregularity in the number reporting does not appear here, as we find that out of 351 canvassed the entire number have reported by the week, and 350 give their report by the day and 301 report for yearly income with 299 for yearly expenses. Out of the entire number, also, 91 are found to have saved out of their wages on an average $60.08⅓, while only 3 report a saving from other sources of $237.50. It will be seen from this that the number saving is about equal to that of other places, only the amount saved runs some higher.

It is well to note in this connection that the large industries of this place are very carefully conducted and although the wages seem to run quite low, yet the cost of living in the place is so reasonable, that it gives the women wage-earners a better opportunity to save than in many other places in the State.

TABLE XLV.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses with savings, by industries and occupations.*

THREE OAKS.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
FEATHERBONE FACTORY.												
Cutter of fiber	2	$0 58+	2	$3 50	2	$152 00	2	$152 00	----	----------	----	----------
Cord maker	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Corder	16	52—	16	3 16—	16	144 81+	16	144 81+	----	----------	----	----------
Fiber feeder	8	47—	8	2 81+	8	119 69—	7	118 69—	----	----------	----	----------
Fiber maker	1	50	1	3 00	1	150 00	1	150 00	----	----------	----	----------
Fiber catcher	3	30+	3	1 83+	3	55 66+	3	55 66+	----	----------	----	----------
Filler of bones	2	45+	2	2 75	2	129 00	2	129 00	----	----------	----	----------
Forelady	2	1 25	2	7 50	2	376 50	2	376 50	----	----------	----	----------
Measurer	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Pither	8	54+	8	3 25	8	139 43+	8	139 43+	----	----------	1	$200 00
Sewer	1	58+	1	3 50	1	168 00	1	168 00	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter	7	61—	7	3 64+	7	171 07+	7	171 07+	----	----------	----	----------
Stitcher	24	69—	24	4 13—	23	191 78+	23	170 35—	9	$54 67—	4	121 25
Winder	73	57+	74	3 44—	74	161 45—	74	155 66+	7	61 14+	1	25 00
WHIP FACTORY.												
Labeler	1	75	1	4 50	1	225 00	1	225 00	----	----------	----	----------
Plater	5	93+	5	5 60	5	274 60	5	274 60	----	----------	----	----------
Putting on buttons	2	88—	2	5 25	2	256 50	2	256 50	----	----------	1	100 00
Spooler	1	67—	1	4 00	1	200 00	1	200 00	----	----------	----	----------
Sorter	2	67—	2	4 00	2	195 00	2	195 00	----	----------	----	----------
Tipper	2	83+	2	5 00	2	250 00	2	250 00	----	----------	----	----------
Winder	2	83+	2	5 00	2	250 00	2	201 00	1	97 00	1	100 00
Wrapper	2	96—	2	5 75	2	290 75	2	290 75	----	----------	----	----------

TABLE XLVI.—*Summary, showing average daily, weekly and yearly income and expenses, with savings, by industries only, as reported.*

THREE OAKS.—CONTINUED.

Industries Only.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
Featherbone factory	149	$0 60—	150	$3 61—	148	$175 67+	148	$166 51+	2	$57 90+	3	$115 41+
Whip factory	17	81+	17	4 88+	17	242 73+	17	236 60+	1	97 00	2	100 00

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XLVII.—*Summary of wage tables of Three Oaks showing the actual wages paid in that city on an average by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

THREE OAKS.—CONCLUDED.

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
166	$0 66—	167	$4 24+	165	$209 20+	165	$201 55	3	$77 45+	5	$107 70+

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

THREE OAKS.

Only two firms being canvassed here, three tables, only, are needed to reach the final results. The report from 167 was secured, which gives a fair representative data of wages in this section of the State. Out of this number it is found in table XLVII that 166 report an average daily wage income of 65⅔ cents, while 167, the entire number canvassed for the place, report a weekly income of $4.24⅓. It is found that 165 report their yearly wage income at $209.20⅓ with their yearly expense at $201.55, thus showing a very small margin saved, which is still further shown in the fact that only three out of the entire number have saved on an average of $77.45⅓. Only five have reported savings from other sources at an average of $107.70⅓.

From this table it will be seen that a very full report was secured from the wage-earners, and very little difficulty was encountered in this place in gathering the statistics desired.

TABLE XLVIII.—*Showing daily, weekly and yearly (by those reporting) average wage income and expenses, with savings, by industries and occupations.*

WYANDOTTE.

Industries and Occupations.	Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
	No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
RUG AND ROBE FACTORY.												
Comber	22	$0 61+	22	$3 66+	22	$147 27+	22	$145 45+	1	$40 00	1	$400 00
Sewer	39	56+	40	3 39—	40	136 81+	40	136 81+	1	8 00	----	----------

FINAL SUMMARY.

TABLE XLIX.—*Summary of wage tables of Wyandotte, showing the wages paid in that city, on an average, by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings as reported by the women wage-workers of this city.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily.	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
61	$0 59—	62	$3 52+	62	$142 04+	62	$141 13+	2	$24 00	1	$100 00

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

WYANDOTTE.

As only one firm was canvassed in this village only two tables are needed to reach the final average. There were 62 wage-earners canvassed who give a very fair report, giving a fairly representative data as to wages for this place. Out of this number reporting, we find 61 give an average daily wage income of 58⅔ cents, while the entire number report their weekly wage income at $3.52⅓. The entire number also give their yearly income at $142.04⅓ with their yearly expenses out of their wages at $141.13⅓. Here as in other places the number saving anything out of their wages is very limited, having only two out of the 62 who make an average saving of $24, and only one reports a saving of $100 from other sources than from their wages.

FINAL STATE SUMMARY.

TABLE L.—*Showing the final State average of wages (by those reporting) paid to women wage-workers, employed as teachers and in other public positions.*

Average wage income.						Average yearly expenses.		Average savings.			
No. reporting.	Daily	No. reporting.	Weekly.	No. reporting.	Yearly.	No. reporting.	Out of wages.	No. reporting.	Money.	No. reporting.	Other.
76	$1 39+	165	$10 78+	297	$457 27—	297	$410 32+	166	$128 06+	7	$406 66+

TABLE LI.—*Showing the average weekly wage earnings by cities.*

Cities.		Cities.	
Detroit	$4 65+	Ypsilanti	$4 97—
Grand Rapids	5 69+	Owosso	4 62—
Saginaw	4 64—	Pontiac	6 26+
Bay City	4 33—	Rochester	4 10+
Jackson	5 45+	Wyandotte	3 52+
Lansing	5 16+	Three Oaks	4 24+
Muskegon	5 07+	Belding	4 78+

FINAL STATE SUMMARY.

TABLE LII.—*Grand final summary of wage tables for the State, showing the average wages paid by the day, week and year, also average yearly expenses and savings, as reported by the 13,139 women wage-workers.*

Average wage income.			Average yearly expenses.	Average savings.	
Daily.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Out of wages.	Money.	Other.
$0 79+	$4 81—	$216 45	$202 21+	$62 37+	$146 64+

ANALYSIS OF WAGE TABLES.

FOR THE STATE.

The grand final tables as presented on page 101 are the results of the plan for reaching the exact data in relation to wages paid to the women wage-workers of our State, while the preceeding tables give the results in detail. The wage-earners in the public employ are held by themselves with the number reporting for each result, and show their wages to be some higher than the rest of the wage-workers. The difference in the number reporting for the daily, weekly and yearly columns is accounted for in the fact that most of them receive their wages by the month and year, some by the week, and only a few by the day. The number saving out of wages is higher and the average amount saved is also higher than the other wage-earners, as can be readily noted by an examination of tables L and LII.

In table LI is given the average weekly wages paid by the various cities canvassed.

Table LII gives the final results for the State, where the numbers are not given, because it is the result of all the persons canvassed in the entire state.

There were 13,436 women wage-workers canvassed for the Bureau. Of this number, 297 were teachers and public employes, thus leaving 13,139 as the base for the results as they appear in table LII.

It is not necessary to analyze this table further as its data can so readily be caught by the eye of the most casual or hurried reader. Except, perhaps, it is well to note that only 2,382 out of the 13,139 have managed to save anything out of their wages, and these only an average of $62.37⅓ for the past year. It is also well to note that 472, out of the entire number reporting, have money saved from other sources, on an average of $146.64⅓. These last savings are made from gifts or money received from parents, relatives or friends, or where they have fallen heir to property, therefore in no way connected with the wages.

PART II.

SECTION I.

TABLE LIII.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

DETROIT.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Boot and shoe factory	112	9	112	45					112	60
" " " "	180	10	180	60	180	7:00	180	6:00	180	60
" " " "	35	9	35	51	35	7:30	35	5:30	35	60
Box factory	116	10	116	58	116	7:00	116	6:00	116	60
" "	15	10	15	57	15	7:00	51	6:00	15	60
" "	30	10	30	54	30	7:00	30	6:00	30	60 S
" "	15	9½	15	54	15	7:30	15	5:30	15	30 S
Bean Store	76	10	76	58	76	7:00	76	6:00	76	60
Cigar factory	28	8	28	54	28	8:00	28	5:00	28	60
" "	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	131	9	131	54	131	7:30	131	5:30	131	60
" "	65	9	65	54	65	7:00	65	5:30	65	60
" "	1	8½	1	50	1	8:00	1	5:30	1	60
" "	64	9½	64	54	64	7:00	64	5:30	64	60
" "	241	8	241	44	241	8:00	241	5:00	241	60
" "	33	10	33	58	33	7:00	33	6:00	33	60
" "	33	7½	33	45	33	7:30	33	4:00	33	60
Cigar and tobacco fac'y	118	10	118	55	118	7:00	118	6:00	118	60
" " " "	1	9	1	55	1	7:00	1	5:00	1	60
" " " "	13	7	13	40	13	7:00	13	3:00	13	60
Confectionery factory	50	10	50	60	50	7:30	50	6:00	50	60
" "	67	10	67	60	67	7:00	67	6:00	67	60
" "	5	10	5	60	5	7:30	5	6:00	5	60
Capsule factory	173	10	173	60	173	7:00	173	6:00	173	60
" "	36	9	36	54	36	7:00	36	5:30	36	60
" "	17	10	17	54	17	7:00	17	6:00	17	60
Chair factory	150	10	150	60	150	7:00	150	5:30	150	30
Corset factory	193	10	193	56½	193	7:00	193	5:30	193	30
Chemical factory	301	10	301	60	301	7:00	301	6:00	301	60
" "	5	10	5	57	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
Drug store	29	10	29	60	29	7:00	29	6:00	29	60
Dyeing establishment	10	10	10	57	10	7:00	10	6:00	10	45
Drug and perfume store	21	10	21	57	21	7:00	21	6:00	21	60
Dress and cloak mak'g	13	9	13	54	13	8:00	13	6:00	13	60
" " " "	1	10	1	60	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Dry goods store	4	9	4	48	4	8:00	4	6:00	4	75
" " "	4	9	4	51	4	8:00	4	6:00	4	60
" " "	18	9	18	54	18	8:00	18	6:00	18	60
" " "	11	9	11	57	11	8:00	11	6:00	11	60
Flag and awning factory	29	10	29	60	29	7:00	29	5:30	29	30 S
Furrier	60	9½	60	54	60	7:30	60	6:00	60	60
Fruit store (wholesale)	60	10	60	60	60	7:00	60	6:00	60	60
General printers and binders	13	10	13	59	13	7:00	13	6:00	13	60
"	28	10	28	59	28	7:00	28	6:00	28	60
"	20	9½	20	54	20	7:30	20	6:00	20	60
"	49	10	49	57	49	7:00	49	6:00	49	60

S Shorter hours on Saturday.

TABLE LIII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

DETROIT.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Housework	28	12	28	70 to 84	28	6 to 7	28	5 to 8	.....	.....
"	20	11	20	70 to 77	20	6 to 7	20	7 to 7:30	.....	.....
"	70	10	70	55 to 70	70	6 to 7	70	7 to 7	.....	.....
"	1	13	1	85 to 94	1	6:00	1	7:00	.....	.....
"	3	14	3	84 to 98	3	6 to 7	3	7:00	.....	.....
"	4	9	4	60 to 63	4	6 to 7	4	6 to 7	.....	.....
"	1	8	1	56	1	6 to 7	1	7:00	.....	.....
Hardware factory	49	10	49	58	49	7:00	49	6:00	49	60
Image bronzing	15	10	15	57	15	7:00	15	6:00	15	60
Junk shop	121	8	121	40	121	7:30	121	4:30	121	60
" "	44	7½	44	38	44	7:30	44	3:30	44	60
Knitting factory	106	9	106	53	106	7:00	106	5:00	106	60
" "	18	10	18	58½	18	7:00	18	6:00	18	30
Lithographing	64	10	64	57	64	7:00	64	6:00	64	60
Lead works	43	8	43	48	43	8:00	43	5:00	43	60
Laundry	173	10	173	60	173	7:00	173	6:00	173	60
"	54	10	54	54	54	7:00	54	6:00	54	60
"	57	10	57	53	57	7:00	57	6:00	57	60
"	56	9	54	54	56	7:00	56	6:00	56	60
"	1	10	1	55	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Match factory	152	8	152	44	152	8:00	152	5:00	152	60
" "	54	9	54	49	54	7:30	54	4:30	54	60
" "	6	8	6	44	6	7:30	6	4:30	6	30
Picture frame factory	9	10	9	60	9	7:30	9	6:00	9	30
Pharmacy	100	10¼	100	61½	100	7:00	100	6:00	100	45
"	34	10	34	58	34	7:00	34	6:00	34	45
"	21	10	21	58	21	7:00	21	6:15	21	45
"	1	9¾	1	58½	1	7:30	1	6:00	1	45
"	2	10	2	53	2	7:30	2	6:00	2	45
Photography	5	9	5	54	5	8:00	5	6:00	5	60
Pin factory	50	10	50	59	50	7:00	50	6:00	50	60
Paper factory	34	8	34	40	34	7:00	34	4:00	34	60
Seed growing establishment	229	10	229	60	229	7:00	229	6:00	229	60
Seed growing establishment	1	9½	1	51	1	7:30	1	5:00	1	60
Stay works	50	10	50	57	50	7:00	50	6:00	50	60
Tobacco factory	1	9	1	54	1	7:30	1	5:30	1	60
" "	75	9½	75	57	75	7:00	75	5:30	75	60
" "	92	10	92	54	92	7:00	92	6:00	92	60 S
" "	567	10	567	57	567	7:00	567	6:00	567	60
Tailoring	103	9	103	54	103	7:30	103	5:30	103	60
"	60	10	10	60	10	7:00	60	6:00	60	60 S
Telephone exchange	12	9	12	54	12	7:00	12	5:00	12	60
" "	1	9½	1	57	1	8:00	1	6:30	1	60
" "	28	9½	28	57	28	7:00	28	5:30	28	60
" "	9	9	9	54	9	11:30	9	1:30	9	60
" "	17	9½	17	57	17	8:00	17	6:30	17	60
" "	5	9½	5	57	5	7:30	5	6:00	5	60
Typewriter	1	7 to 8	1	30	1	9:00	1	5:00	.....	.....
Teacher of music	1	9	1	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Varnish factory	10	10	10	57	10	7:00	10	6:00	10	60

S Shorter hours on Saturday.

TABLE LIV.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner by industries.*

GRAND RAPIDS.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Bazaar	2	9	2	60	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Biscuit factory	16	10	16	60	16	7:00	16	5:30	16	30
" "	2	10½	2	63½	2	7:00	2	5:30	2	30
Bindery	5	------	5	------	5	7:30	5	6:00	5	60
"	18	10	18	59	18	7:00	18	6:00	------	------S
"	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
"	6	9½	6	57	6	7:30	6	6:00	------	------
"	2	8	2	40	2	8:00	2	5:00	2	60
"	5	9	5	52½	5	7:30	5	5:30	------	------
"	4	8	4	48	4	8:00	4	5:00	4	60
Brush factory	72	9¾	72	54	72	7:00	72	5:45	72	60
" "	19	10	19	57	19	7:00	19	6:00	19	60
" "	3	10	3	70	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
Box factory	21	10	21	59	21	7:00	21	6:00	21	60
" "	4	10	4	57	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
" "	2	8	2	48	2	8:00	2	5:00	2	60
Boarding house	5	7	5	42	5	6:00	5	7:00	5	30
" "	1	12	1	72	1	6:00	1	7:00	1	30
" "	5	6	5	36	5	6:00	5	7:00	5	30
" "	1	12	1	72	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	30
" "	2	10	2	70	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	30
" "	2	8	2	48	2	8:00	2	5:00	2	30
Brass factory	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
Carpet sweeper fact'y	19	10	19	59	19	7:00	19	6:00	19	60
" " "	6	8	6	48	6	7:00	6	6:00	6	60
Corset factory	1	10	1	59	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Cigar factory	7	9½	7	47	7	7:30	7	6:00	7	60
" "	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	8	1	45	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Crockery store	3	9	3	48	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
" "	3	9	3	54	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
" "	2	9	2	57	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Chair factory	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	50
Candy factory	38	10	38	60	38	7:00	38	6:00	38	60
Dressmaking	71	10	71	60	71	7:00	71	6:00	71	60
"	52	9	52	54	52	8:00	52	6:00	52	60
"	2	10	2	60	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	10	1	60	1	7:30	1	5:30	1	60
"	1	9	1	------	1	8:00	1	5:30	1	60
Dry goods store	54	9	54	67	58	8:00	54	6:00	54	60
" " "	53	9	53	54	53	8:00	53	6:00	53	60
" " "	35	9½	35	62	35	7:30	35	6:00	35	60
" " "	10	10	10	60	10	7:00	10	6:00	10	60
" " "	7	9	7	48	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
" " "	5	8½	5	46	5	8:30	5	6:00	5	60
" " "	2	10	2	64½	2	7:30	2	6:00	2	60
" " "	2	9	2	50	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
" " "	1	12	1	72	1	8:00	1	9:00	1	60
Felt boot factory	17	10	17	59	17	7:00	17	6:00	17	60
" " "	1	7	1	47	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	120
Flavoring extract factory	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60

S Shorter hours on Saturday.

TABLE LIV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

GRAND RAPIDS,—CONTINUED.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
General workers	17	10	17	70	17	7:00	17	6:00	17	60 *
" "	88	10	88	60	88	7:00	88	6:00	88	60 *
" "	25	10	25	59	25	7:00	25	5:45	25	45 *
" "	9	9	9	54	9	8:30	9	6:30	9	75 *
" "	31	12	31	84	31	7:00	31	8:00	31	15 *
" "	25	12	25	72	25	6:00	25	6:00	25	60 *
" "	9	14	9	84	9	5:00	9	7:00	9	60 *
" "	26	8	26	48	26	8:00	26	5:00	26	90 *
" "	2	10	2	42	2	7:30	2	8:00	2	60
" "	7	9	7	57	7	8:00	7	6:00	7	30
" "	1	11	1	77	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	65 L
" "	17	13	17	78	17	6:00	17	8:00	17	30 *
" "	2	13	2	84	2	8:00	2	10:00	2	60
" "	1	15	1	.....	1	5:00	1	8:00	1	.....
" "	2	12	2	68	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	8	1	56	1	6:00	1	7:00	1	60
" "	2	7	2	.....	2	5:30	2	2:30	1	60
" "	6	8½	6	51	6	8:30	6	6:00	6	60
" "	6	10	6	67	10	8:00	10	6:00	10	60
" "	1	17	1	128	1	6:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	18½	1	129	1	5:30	1	10:00	1	.....
" "	5	9½	5	68	5	7:30	5	6:00	5	60 S
" "	7	6½	7	42	7	9:00	7	5:00	7	60
" "	5	9	5	59	5	8:00	5	6:00	5	60
Hotel	18	8	18	56	18	6:00	18	7:00	18	30 *
"	20	7	20	42	20	9:00	20	5:00	20	30 *
"	13	9	13	54	13	7:00	13	7:30	13	30 *
"	3	14	3	84	3	6:00	3	8:00	3	30
"	13	10	13	60	13	7:00	13	6:00	13	60 *
"	2	14½	2	87	2	6:00	2	8:30	2	.....
"	20	7	20	49	20	6:00	20	7:00	20	30 *
"	5	9	5	63	5	8:00	3	6:30	3	30 *
"	4	10	4	70	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	30
"	2	11½	2	.....	2	5:00	2	8:00	2	30
"	1	12	1	72	1	6:00	1	8:30	1	.....
"	7	12	7	84	7	6:00	7	7:00	7	30 *
"	5	6	5	35	5	6:00	5	7:30	5	30 *
"	2	14	2	90	2	6:00	2	8:00	2	30 *
"	1	11	1	77	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	30
"	1	3	1	18	1	11:00	1	2:00	.....	.....
"	1	8½	1	40	1	8:00	1	4:30	1	60
Hair dressing	3	9	3	57	3	8:00	3	7:00	3	60
Laundry	23	10	23	59	23	7:00	23	6:00	23	60
"	33	10	33	60	33	7:00	33	6:00	33	60
"	11	9	11	54	11	8:00	11	6:00	11	60 *
"	5	10	5	57	5	6:00	5	7:00	5	60
Mattress factory	10	10	10	60	10	7:00	10	6:00	10	60
" "	3	8	3	47½	3	8:00	3	5:00	3	60 *
" "	1	7½	1	45	1	8:30	1	6:00	1	60
Millinery	18	9	18	54	18	8:00	18	5:00	18	60
"	3	10	3	70	3	8:00	3	7:00	3	60
"	2	11	2	73	2	8:00	2	7:00	2	60 *
"	10	10	10	63	10	8:00	10	6:00	10	60
"	23	9	23	57	23	8:00	23	6:00	23	60
Public employes	14	8	14	48	14	8:00	14	5:00	14	60 *
" "	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60 *
" "	1	7	1	42	1	9:00	1	4:00	1	60
Printing	7	10	7	60	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	.....
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:30	2	6:00	2	70 *
Restaurant	5	9	5	54	5	8:00	5	4:00	5	60 *

L Longer hours on Saturday, S shorter.
* General average.

TABLE LIV.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

GRAND RAPIDS.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Restaurant—Contin'd	2	8½	2	51	2	8:30	2	6:00	2	30
"	2	8	2	48	2	8:30	2	6:00	2	30
Shirt factory	25	9½	25	56	25	7:30	25	6:00	25	60 *
" "	7	10	7	59	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
" "	3	9	3	54	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
Shoe factory	3	9½	3	56½	3	7:30	3	6:00	3	60
" "	15	10	15	59	15	7:00	15	6:00	15	60
Stationery store	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Spice mill	1	10	1	57	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Teaching	15	5½	15	27½	15	9:00	15	3:30	15	90
"	51	6½	51	32½	51	8:30	51	4:00	51	60 *
"	4	6¼	4	31¼	4	8:30	4	4:00		
"	53	6	53	30	58	8:30	53	4:00	53	90
"	11	9	11		11	7:30	11	4:00		
"	17	8	17	40	17	7:45	17	4:00	17	60
"	26	7	26		26	8:30	26	3:45	26	75
"	4	7½	4	37½	4	7:45	4	4:00	4	60
"	1	14	1		1	8:00	1	4:00		
"	5	9½	5	56½	5	7:30	5	6:00		
Telephone exchange	1	10	1	59	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	18	9½	18	57	18	8:00	18	6:30	18	60
" "	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Tailoring	3		3		3	7:30	3	6:00	3	60 *
"	1	7	1	42	1	8:00	1	3:00	1	30
"	3	9½	3	57	3	7:30	3	5:30	3	30
"	2	9	2	57	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60 *
"	1	10	1	70	1	6:00	1	7:00	1	60

* General average.

TABLE LV.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

SAGINAW.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Accountant (general)	1	9	1	54	1	7:30	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	9½	1	57	1	7:30	1	6:00	1	60
Auctioneering	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
Bindery	2	9	2	54	2	7:00	2	5:00	2	60
Boarding house	2	9½	2	57	2	7:00	2	5:30	2	60
" "	1	15	1	90	1	5:00	1	8:00	1	60
Bottling works	18	10	18	60	18	7:00	18	6:00	18	60
Button Factory	3	8½	3	51	3	7:30	3	6:00	3	60
Clothing store	1	10½	1	63	1	7:00	1	6:30	1	60
Curtain Factory	26	10	26	60	26	7:00	26	5:30	26	30
Corset Factory	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
Dry goods store	37	10	37	60	37	7:00	37	6:00	37	60
" " "	38	10	38	64	38	7:30	38	6:30	38	60 L
" " "	8	9	8	54	8	7:00	8	5:00	8	60
" " "	86	9½	86	57	86	7:30	86	6:00	86	60
" " "	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	9:00	1	60
" " "	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
" " "	3	12	3	72	3	6:00	3	7:00	3	60
" " "	2	9¾	2	58½	2	8:30	2	6:00	2	60
" " "	2	12½	2	77	2	6:00	2	7:30	2	60
Dressmaking	328	10	328	60	328	7:00	328	6:00	328	60
"	2	9½	2	57	2	7:30	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	14	1	84	1	5:00	1	8:00	1	60
"	1	7	1	42	1	7:00	1	3:00	1	60
Furrier	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	9:00	1	60
"	1	12½	1	77	1	6:00	1	7:30	1	60
"	7	9	7	54	7	7:00	7	5:00	7	60
Florist	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
General workers	1	8½	1	51	1	7:30	1	6:00	1	60
" "	2	15	2	90	2	5:00	2	8:00	2	60
" "	19	9	19	54	19	7:00	19	5:00	19	60
" "	4	8	4	48	4	8:00	4	5:00	4	60
" "	43	10	43	60	43	7:00	43	6:00	43	60
" "	4	12	4	72	4	6:00	4	7:00	4	60
" "	1	13	1	78	1	6:00	1	9:00	1	60
" "	2	9½	2	57	2	7:30	2	6:00	2	60
Grocery store	2	12	2	72	2	6:00	2	7:00	2	60
Gent's furnishing goods	6	10	6	60	6	7:00	6	6:00	6	60
Hotel	26	15	26	90	26	5:00	26	8:00	26	60
"	1	16	1	96	1	5:00	1	9:00	1	60
"	4	17	4	102	4	4:00	4	9:00	4	60
"	5	14½	5	87	5	4:30	5	8:00	5	60
"	4	14	4	84	4	6:00	4	9:00	4	60
"	59	13	59	78	59	6:00	59	8:00	59	60
"	19	12½	19	77	19	6:00	19	7:30	19	60
"	38	12	38	72	38	6:00	38	7:00	38	60
"	22	11½	22	69	22	7:00	22	7:30	22	60
"	31	11	31	66	31	6:00	31	6:00	31	60
"	36	10	36	60	36	6:00	36	7:00	36	60
"	1	10½	1	63	1	5:30	1	7:00	1	60
"	8	9	8	54	8	8:00	8	6:00	8	60
"	1	7	1	42	1	7:00	1	3:00	1	60
"	19	6	19	36	19	6:00	19	12:00	19	60

L Longer hours on Saturday.

TABLE LV.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

SAGINAW.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Hardware factory	5	10	5	60	5	7:30	5	6:30	5	60
Laundry	53	10	53	60	53	7:00	53	6:00	53	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	6:00	1	6:00	1	60
Millinery	22	9½	22	57	22	7:30	22	6:00	22	60
"	5	9	5	54	5	8:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	2	12	2	72	2	7:30	2	6:00	2	60
"	39	10	39	60	39	7:00	39	6:00	39	60
Notion store	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
Paper store	3	10½	3	63	3	7:00	3	6:30	3	60
" "	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
Planing mill	4	8	4	48	4	8:00	4	5:00	4	60
Printing	3	9	3	54	3	7:00	3	5:00	3	60
Real estate office	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Stenography	1	7	1	42	1	8:30	1	5:30	1	60
"	2	8	2	48	2	8:00	2	5:00	2	60
"	3	8½	3	51	3	8:30	3	6:00	3	60
"	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	7:00	1	60
Sewing machine fact'y	6	9	6	54	6	8:00	6	6:00	6	60
" " "	3	8	3	48	3	8:00	3	5:00	3	60
Shirt factory	12	10	12	60	12	7:00	12	6:00	12	60
Tailoring	80	10	80	60	80	7:00	80	6:00	80	60
"	3	8	3	48	3	8:00	3	5:00	3	60
"	31	9	31	54	31	8:00	31	6:00	31	60
Tent factory	10	10	10	60	10	7:00	10	6:00	10	60
Type-writing	2	8½	2	51	2	7:30	2	5:30	2	60
Tobacco factory	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
Telephone exchange	15	10	15	60	15	7:00	15	6:00	15	60
" "	2	7	2	42	2	7:00	2	3:00	2	60
" "	5	4	5	24	5	5:00	5	9:00	5	60
" "	1	9	1	54	1	6:30	1	5:30	1	60
" "	1	9½	1	57	1	7:30	1	6:00	1	60

TABLE LVI.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with the time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

BAY CITY.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Book keeping	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
" "	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
" "	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	12	1	72	1	7:00	1	8:00	1	60
Bottling works	24	10	24	60	24	7:00	24	6:00	24	60
Confectionery store	4	9	3	54	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
" "	1	13	1	78	1	7:00	1	9:00	1	60
Canning factory	59	10	59	60	59	7:00	59	6:00	59	60
Cigar factory	18	10	18	60	18	7:00	18	6:00	18	60
Cracker factory	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
Dry goods store	33	9	33	54	33	8:00	33	6:00	33	60
" "	14	10	14	60	14	7:00	14	6:00	14	60
" " "	6	12	6	72	6	8:00	6	8:00	6	60
" " "	2	13	2	78	2	8:00	2	9:00	2	60
" " "	2	11	2	66	2	7:00	2	7:00	2	60
" " "	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Dressmaking	1	15	1	90	1	7:00	1	11:00	1	60
"	97	10	97	60	97	7:00	97	6:00	97	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
"	8	9	8	54	8	8:00	8	6:00	8	60
"	2	12	2	72	2	7:00	2	8:00	2	60
"	8	9½	8	57	8	8:00	8	6:30	8	60
"	1	13	1	78	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	60
Domestic	257	12	257	72	257	7:00	257	8:00	257	60
"	101	10	101	60	101	7:00	101	6:00	161	60
"	12	15	12	90	12	5:00	12	8:00	12	60
"	108	8	108	48	108	8:00	108	6:00	108	60
"	5	7	5	42	5	8:00	5	5:00	5	60
"	167	9	167	54	167	8:00	167	6:00	167	60
"	15	11	15	66	15	6:00	15	7:00	15	60
"	8	13	8	78	8	6:00	8	8:00	8	60
"	2	14	2	84	2	6:00	2	10:00	2	60
Glove making	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
Hoop factory	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
Hotel	35	10	35	60	35	7:00	35	6:00	35	60
"	4	8	4	48	4	8:00	4	5:00	4	60
"	7	9	7	54	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
"	54	15	54	90	54	5:00	54	8:00	54	60
"	6	16	6	96	6	5:00	6	9:00	6	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
"	15	12	15	72	15	7:00	15	8:00	15	60
"	1	6	1	36	1	7:00	1	2:00	1	60
Laundry	58	10	58	60	58	7:00	58	6:00	58	60
"	1	12	1	72	1	7:00	1	8:00	1	60
"	1	12½	1	75	1	7:00	1	8:30	1	80
"	1	11½	1	69	1	7:00	1	7:30	1	60
Music teaching	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	10:00	1	60
" "	1	4								
" "	1	6	1	36	1	8:00	1	3:00	1	60
" "	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Millinery	23	10	23	60	23	7:00	23	6:00	23	60
"	76	9	76	54	76	8:00	76	6:00	76	60
"	3	9½	3	57	3	7:30	3	6:00	3	60
"	2	11½	2	69	2	7:30	2	9:00	2	60

TABLE LVI.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with the time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

BAY CITY.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Notion store	3	9	3	54	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
Photography	3	8	3	48	3	8:00	3	5:00	3	60
"	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Pail factory	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
Pillow sham holder factory	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
"	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Rag dealer	37	10	37	60	37	7:00	37	6:00	37	60
Teaching	26	6	26	36	26	9:00	26	4:00	26	60
"	5	5½	5	33	5	9:00	5	3:30	5	60
Tailoring	5	9	5	54	5	8:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	2	12	2	72	2	7:00	2	8:00	2	60
"	38	10	38	60	38	7:00	38	6:00	38	60

TABLE LVII.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

JACKSON.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Box factory	25	10	25	60	25	7:00	25	6:00	25	60
Corset factory	417	10	417	60	417	7:00	417	6:00	417	60
Corset steel factory	30	10	30	60	30	7:00	30	6:00	30	60
Dry goods store	10	9½	10	57	10	7:30	10	6:00	10	60
Shoe factory	32	10	32	60	32	7:00	32	6:00	32	60
Underwear factory	303	10	303	60	303	7:00	303	6:00	303	60

TABLE LVIII.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

MUSKEGON.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Book-keeping	6	9	6	54	6	8:00	6	6:00	6	60
"	1	6½	1	39	1	9:00	1	5:00	1	60
"	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
"	2	7	2	42	2	8:00	2	7:00	2	60
"	1	8½	1	51	1	7:30	1	5:00	1	60
"	2	11	2	66	2	7:00	2	7:00	2	60
Cracker factory	6	10	6	60	6	7:00	6	6:00	6	60
" "	1	13½	1	81	1	6:00	1	8:30	1	60
" "	2	9½	2	57	2	8:00	2	6:30	2	60
Crockery store	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Chair factory	1	8½	1	51	1	8:00	1	5:30	1	60
Confectionery store	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
Dry goods store	22	9	22	54	22	8:00	22	6:00	22	60
" " "	6	8	6	48	6	8:00	6	5:00	6	60
" " "	1	6	1	36	1	9:00	1	4:00	1	60
" " "	8	10	8	60	8	7:00	8	6:00	8	60
" " "	1	7	1	49	1	8:00	1	4:00	1	60
" " "	5	11	5	66	5	7:00	5	7:00	5	60
" " "	3	12	3	72	3	7:00	3	8:00	3	60
" " "	4	13½	4	81	4	7:00	4	9:30	4	60
" " "	1	15	1	90	1	7:00	1	11:00	1	60
Dressmaking	47	10	47	60	47	7:00	47	6:00	47	60
"	9	9	9	54	9	8:00	9	6:00	9	60
"	4	12	4	72	4	7:00	4	8:00	4	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
"	1	8	1	48	1	9:00	1	6:00	1	60
"	1	6	1	36	1	9:00	1	4:00	1	60
"	1	14	1	84	1	7:00	1	10:00	1	60
"	1	15	1	90	1	7:00	1	11:00	1	60
Domestic	11	15	11	90	11	6:00	11	10:00	11	60
"	15	13	15	78	15	6:00	15	8:00	15	60
"	2	11½	2	66	2	7:00	2	7:30	2	60
"	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Furniture store	1	7	1	42	1	9:00	1	5:00	1	60
Hotel	18	15	18	90	18	4:00	18	9:00	18	60
"	2	16	2	96	2	4:00	2	10:00	2	60
"	18	8	18	48	18	8:00	18	5:00	18	60
"	4	10	4	60	4	7:00	4	6:00	4	60
"	35	13	35	78	35	5:00	35	8:00	35	35
"	3	12	3	72	3	6:00	3	7:00	3	60
"	10	14	10	84	10	6:00	10	8:00	10	60
"	1	12½	1	75	1	6:00	1	6:30	1	60
Invalid goods factory	1	9½	1	57	1	8:00	1	6:30	1	60
" " "	6	9	6	54	6	8:00	6	6:00	6	60
Laundry	24	11	24	66	24	7:00	24	7:00	24	60
"	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
"	2	12	2	72	2	7:00	2	8:00	2	60
"	3	15	3	90	3	4:00	3	9:00	3	60
Millinery	11	9	11	54	11	8:00	11	6:00	11	60
"	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	3	12	3	72	3	7:00	3	8:00	3	60
"	3	8	3	48	3	8:00	3	5:00	3	60
"	1	13	1	78	1	7:00	1	9:00	1	60
Piano factory	4	9	4	54	4	8:00	4	6:00	4	60

TABLE LVIII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

MUSKEGON.—CONCLUDED.

Industries	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Public employes	5	8	5	48	5	8:00	5	5:00	5	60
" "	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	7	1	42	1	9:00	1	5:00	1	60
Printing	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	9½	1	57	1	7:00	1	5:30	1	60
"	3	9	3	54	3	8:00	3	6:00	3	60
Photography	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	8½	1	51	1	8:00	1	5:30	1	60
Restaurant	3	13	3	78	3	5:00	3	8:00	3	60
Stenography	3	7	3	42	3	9:00	3	5:00	3	60
"	4	9	4	54	4	8:00	4	6:00	4	60
Tailoring	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
"	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Telephone exchange	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	8:00	1	60
Telegraphing	3	9½	3	57	3	8:00	3	6:30	3	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	8:00	1	60
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Umbrella making	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60

TABLE LIX.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

LANSING.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Box factory	7	10	7	60	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
Book store	2	12	2	72	2	7:00	2	8:00	2	60
Book keeping	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
" "	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	9½	1	57	1	8:00	1	6:30	1	60
Bazaar	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	1	9½	1	57	1	8:00	1	6:30	1	60
Con'd milk factory	29	10	2	60	29	7:00	29	6:00	29	60
Confectionery factory	27	10	27	60	27	7:00	27	6:00	27	60
" "	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	60
Crockery store	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Dry goods store	12	11	12	66	12	7:00	12	7:00	12	60
" " "	17	10	17	60	17	7:00	17	6:00	17	60
" " "	2	9½	2	57	2	8:00	2	6:30	2	60
Dressmaking	11	10	11	60	11	7:00	11	7:00	11	60
"	1	11½	11	69	1	7:00	1	7:30	1	60
Engraving	2	8½	2	51	2	8:00	2	5:30	2	60
Fancy goods store	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
" " "	2	8	2	48	2	8:00	2	5:00	2	60
Gum factory	9	10	9	60	9	7:00	9	6:00	9	60
Gas plumbing	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Hotel	13	12	13	72	13	6:00	13	8:00	13	60
"	20	13	20	78	20	5:00	13	8:00	13	60
"	14	10	14	60	14	7:00	14	6:00	14	60
"	17	14	17	84	17	6:00	17	8:00	17	60
"	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Insurance office	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Knitting factory	18	8	18	48	18	8:00	18	5:00	18	60
" "	25	10	25	60	25	7:00	25	6:00	25	60
" "	3	8½	3	51	3	8:00	3	5:30	3	60
" "	4	9½	4	57	4	8:00	4	6:30	4	60
" "	2	14	2	84	2	6:00	2	8:00	2	60
Laundry	8	10	8	60	8	7:00	8	6:00	8	60
"	1	7	1	42	1	8:00	1	4:00	1	60
"	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
Millinery	4	9	4	54	4	8:00	4	6:00	4	60
"	7	10	7	60	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
"	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
Printing	28	10	28	60	28	7:00	28	6:00	28	60
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Photography	1	8½	1	51	1	8:00	1	5:30	1	60
"	1	7	1	42	1	9:00	1	5:00	1	60
Public employes	2	7	2	42	2	8:00	2	4:00	2	60
" "	14	8	14	48	14	8:00	14	5:00	14	60
" "	1	11½	1	69	1	7:00	1	7:30	1	60
" "	11	7½	11	45	11	8:00	11	4:30	11	60
Stenography	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60
Tailoring	5	9	5	54	5	8:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	7	10	7	60	7	7:00	7	6:00	7	60
"	2	15	2	90	2	6:00	2	10:00	2	60
Telegraphing	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
Telephone exchange	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60

TABLE LX.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

YPSILANTI.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Box factory	29	10	29	60	29	7:00	29	6:00	29	60
Knit goods factory	54	10	54	60	54	7:00	54	6:00	54	60
Paper factory	64	10	64	60	64	7:00	64	6:00	64	60
Stay factory	67	10	67	60	67	7:00	67	6:00	67	60

TABLE LXI.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

OWOSSO.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Boarding house	2	12	2	72	2	7:00	2	8:00	2	60
Dry goods store	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
" " "	19	12	19	72	19	7:00	19	8:00	19	60
" " "	3	12½	3	75	3	7:00	3	8:30	3	60
" " "	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
" " "	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
Dressmaking	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
General workers	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	60
" "	3	10	3	60	3	7:00	3	6:00	3	60
" "	3	3	3	78	3	5:00	3	8:00	3	60
" "	2	12½	2	75	2	7:00	2	8:30	2	60
" "	5	8	5	48	5	8:00	5	5:00	5	60
" "	1	11	1	66	1	7:00	1	7:00	1	60
Hotel	1	15	1	90	1	4:00	1	9:00	1	60
"	3	17	3	102	3	5:00	3	11:00	3	60
"	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	1	7	1	42	1	7:00	1	2:00	1	60
"	1	14	1	84	1	6:00	1	8:00	1	60
Laundry	5	10	5	60	5	7:00	5	6:00	5	60
"	1	9½	1	57	1	8:00	1	6:30	1	60
Mattress factory	1	8	1	48	1	8:00	1	5:00	1	60
" "	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
Tailoring	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
"	4	11	4	66	4	7:00	4	7:00	4	60
"	2	9	2	54	2	8:00	2	6:00	2	60
Telephone exchange	1	10	1	60	1	7:00	1	6:00	1	60

TABLE LXII.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

PONTIAC.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Public employes	36	14	36	84	36	6:00	36	8:00	36	60
" "	2	10	2	60	2	7:00	2	6:00	2	60
" "	1	9	1	54	1	8:00	1	6:00	1	60
" "	2	15	2	90	2	6:00	2	9:30	2	30
Woolen mills	89	10	89	60	89	7:00	89	6:00	89	60

TABLE LXIII.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

BELDING.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Box factory	18	10	18	60	18	7:00	18	6:00	18	60
Silk factory	351	10	351	60	351	7:00	351	6:00	351	60

TABLE LXIV.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

THREE OAKS.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Featherbone factory	145	10	145	60	145	7:00	145	6:00	145	60
Whip factory	17	10	17	60	17	7:00	17	6:00	17	60

TABLE LXV.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

WYANDOTTE.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Robe and rug factory	62	10	62	60	62	7:00	62	6:00	62	60

TABLE LXVI.—*Showing daily and weekly hours of labor, with time of beginning and quitting, with minutes for dinner, by industries.*

ROCHESTER.

Industries.	No.	Daily hours.	No.	Weekly hours.	No.	Begin. A. M.	No.	Quit. P. M.	No.	Minutes for dinner.
Knitting factory	43	10	43	60	43	7:00	43	6:00	43	60

SUMMARY AND COMMENTS

ON HOURS OF LABOR TABLES.

In these tables are given the various hours as worked in the different departments and various firms under each industry aggregated together for the number reporting in response to the Hours of Labor questions. Instead of giving the average for each industry the total number working under the various hours in that industry is given, massing all the industries together of similar lines. This of itself showing more readily to any reader the hours most in use for a day's work, and the averages of which are easier caught by any one.

In Detroit, those who do housework have the longest hours; one class (this will be seen by Table LIII to mean a number who work the hours specified in each class per day, and not meaning one individual) report at 14 hours per day, one at 13 hours per day, one at 12, one at 11. Then there are 46 other firms and industries at 10 hours per day, and 10 at 9½, 20 at 9, 1 at 8½, 9 at 8, 3 at 7½ and 1 at 7. The highest hours per week are 98 and that in housework. The lowest at 30 hours per week as a typewriter. The bulk, however, runs from 54 to 60 hours per week, all of the variations from these hours being exceptions to the general rule. The great body of workers begin at 7 o'clock in the morning and quit at 6 o'clock P. M. Sixty minutes is found as a rule for dinner. It will be seen by referring to the tables that some firms close earlier on Saturdays. Some of those reporting shorter hours on Saturday make up the 60 hours per week by overtime, and where any apparent discrepency appears between the daily and weekly hours it is caused by either overtime, or lost time. For instance, many working 10 hours per day only work 54 hours per week, there being 6 hours of lost time during the week somewhere, which is reported by itself and does not appear in this table. It should also be noted here that many of the wage-earners either were unable to answer the questions pertaining to their hours of labor, or else they refused to answer the same, so the total number reporting, in some cases, is below the total canvassed for the city. But the large number reporting is more than sufficient to give a perfect data for this city.

Some firms in the laundry business only work five days to the week, also note that the pants factory and men's furnishing factory are classed under tailoring.

In Grand Rapids the same difficulty was encountered, but those who have reported give a broad base for statistical purposes. In this city it has been necessary to average up some of the various departments in a given industry, which is designated by a star and foot note in proper lines.

The hours are more various in this city than in Detroit, the same industry having a variety in the different firms and even some firms having different hours in different departments. These variations are shown in the following analysis, which will aid the reader to at once reach the actual hours worked in any particular line of business. The highest daily hours reported is 18½, but only one reports at this, among the general workers as a clerk in a confectionery store, it should be also added in this connection, that this is only one person who also reports 129 hours per week, and the wages are given for this person at only $8.75 per week, and another clerk also reporting 17 hours per day and 128 hours per week receives only a salary of $1.00 per week, this is also an individual report. One class reports at 17 hours per day, 1 at 15, 1 at 14½, 3 at 14, 2 at 13, 8 at 12, 1 at 11½, 2 at 11, 1 at 10½, 42 at 10, 1 at 9¾, 9 at 9½, 26 at 9, 4 at 8½, 11 at 8, 2 at 7½, 7 at 7, 2 at 6½, 1 at 6¼, 1 at 6, 1 at 5½ and 1 reports at only 3 hours per day, but this one is only a helper in a hotel at the dinner hour. From the foregoing, it will be seen that the mass of workers in this city are running at 9 and 10 hours per day with the general run of the weekly at from 50 to 65, the exceptions running higher and lower from the one at 129 hours per week as a clerk down to 27½ hours as the working hours for some teachers. The average time for beginning in the morning seems to be from 7 to 8 o'clock with the quitting time at from 5 to 6 and 7 o'clock, the variations on quitting being so much different here than in any other city. The hours of quitting not only varying in the different firms, but sometimes varying in the different departments in the same firm. There are some who begin work as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, and although these usually, from the report, quit at 6 o'clock, yet there are others beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning who work until 10 o'clock at night. The usual time for dinner is one hour, although some only have half an hour for dinner, while there are quite a number who report as only having one quarter of an hour for dinner, and these having the shorter time for dinner are also reported as putting in their full hour's time per day except some who are allowed a half or quarter of an hour extra time in such cases. In this city, also, many report longer or shorter hours for Saturday, which is properly noted. Over time and lost time also appears from the variations in the daily and weekly hours as they are given in the table.

In Saginaw, the time allowed for dinner is found to be much more uniform than in the preceding cities, nearly all having 60 minutes; the daily and weekly hours of labor showing about the same variation for the various firms and industries. The highest hours reported is by one class in the hotel industry at 17 hours per day and 102 hours per week. Then summarizing the number of hours down through the scale, as usual, one class reports at 16 hours per day, 3 at 15, 1 at 14½, 4 at 14, 2 at 13, 2 at 12½, 5 at 12, 1 at 11½, 2 at 13, 3 at 10½, 23 at 10, 1 at 9¾, 7 at 9½, 13 at 9, 4 at 8½, 6 at 8, 4 at 7, 1 at 6 and 1 at 4. This last being the lowest hours per day and reported as a telephone operator who only works part of the time, averaging only 24 hours to the week. From Table LV it will also be seen that the weekly hours run principally from 54 to 60 with the time of beginning work ranging from 6 o'clock to 7 o'clock and quitting from 5:30 o'clock to 6 o'clock, exceptions being outside of these figures.

In Table LVI is shown the hours of labor for Bay City with the time of beginning and quitting work and the time allowed for dinner, which is for this city uniformly 60 minutes. Now giving the summary of the running scale of hours as usual, by days and weeks, under the firms and industries, the highest is reported in the hotel business at 16 hours per day and 96 per week, there are three classes at 15 hours per day, 1 at 14, 4 at 13, 1 at 12½, 7 at 12, 2 at 11½, 5 at 11, 17 at 10, 2 at 9½, 10 at 9, 7 at 8, 1 at 7, 3 at 6, 1 at 5½ and 1 at 4; this last being the lowest and for a music teacher. None here report longer or shorter hours on Saturday. As the time for beginning and quit' runs about the same here as elsewhere, no further mention need be made of that.

In Jackson under Table LVII only one class report at 9½ hours per day wit' classes at 10 hours per day; and the latter runs regularly at 60 hours per week a

former at 57. The uniform time of beginning is at 7 o'clock A. M. and the time for quitting is 6 o'clock P. M. with the rule and no exceptions for 60 minutes for dinner.

In Table LVIII is given the hours of labor for Muskegon, and here as in most of the other cities, is found one class under the hotel industry at 16 hours per day and 96 hours per week; then also, is found 4 classes at 15 hours per day, 2 at 14, 1 at 10½, 4 at 13, 1 at 12½, 4 at 12, 1 at 11½, 6 at 11, 12 at 10, 4 at 9½, 14 at 9, 3 at 8½, 5 at 8, 5 at 7, 1 at 6½ and 1 at 6, all having 60 minutes for dinner except one which is 35 minutes. The time of beginning and quitting is the same here as in other cities with about the same variations.

In Lansing under Table LIX the variations for daily and weekly hours of labor is similar to that of other places, except the time for dinner which is uniformly 60 minutes. Here the tailoring industry gives the longest hours under one class, that being 15 hours per day and 90 hours per week and only one class reports at this. There are 3 classes at 14 hours per day, 1 at 13, 2 at 12, 2 at 11½, 2 at 11, 19 at 10, 4 at 9½, 7 at 9, 3 at 8½, 7 at 8, 1 at 7½ and 3 at 7. The time for beginning runs from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock, and quitting at from 4 o'clock to 10 o'clock.

In Ypsilanti there is no variation from 10 hours per day, 60 hours per week and 60 minutes for dinner, beginning at 7 o'clock A. M. and quitting at 6 o'clock P. M.

In Owosso the daily and weekly hours vary. The class reporting for the highest number of hours per day is 1 at 17 in the hotel industry, then the other classes are reported as 1 at 15, 1 at 14, 1 at 13, 2 at 12½, 2 at 12, 3 at 11, 8 at 10, 1 at 9½, 3 at 9, 3 at 8, 1 at 7. The time for dinner is regularly 60 minutes and time of beginning and quitting running about the same as in other cities.

In Pontiac there is 1 class at 15 hours per day and 90 hours per week, 1 at 14, 2 at 10 and 1 at 9. One class has 30 minutes for dinner, all the rest 60.

In Belding the hours are 10 per day, 60 per week with 60 minutes for dinner regularly, beginning at 7 o'clock in the morning and quitting at 6 o'clock P. M., and in Three Oaks, Wyandotte and Rochester the time is similar all through to that reported for Belding.

In concluding the remarks on the hours of labor tables, the following condensations are given, which, of themselves, show the true status of the women wage-workers of this State in respect to this part of their daily routine, and which clearly and in a compact form shows the exact number reporting for the various hours worked per day.

FINAL SUMMARY.

DAILY HOURS OF LABOR.

Showing the number reporting for the various hours of labor per day, as reported by the 13,436 women wage-workers of the State.

Number reporting.	Hours per day.	Number reporting.	Hours per day.
1	18½	7,161	10
8	17	75	9¾
8	16	528	9½
118	15	1,561	9
7	14½	89	8½
107	14	968	8
5	13½	94	7½
168	13	135	7
30	12½	59	6½
377	12	4	6¼
31	11½	87	6
20	11	15	5½
7	10½	6	4
00	10¼	1	3

PART II.

SECTION II.

TABLE LXVII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

DETROIT.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Awning and flag factory	23	5	1	23	5	1	23	5	1	------	29
Boot and shoe factory	287	73	28	295	53	40	283	51	55	* 4	389
Button factory	19	------	1	19	------	1	19	------	1	------	20
Box factory	132	17	6	133	16	6	132	17	6	------	155
Black book bindery and stationers	50	4	1	50	2	3	50	2	3	------	55
Bindery (general)	40	10	4	39	5	10	39	4	11	------	54
Cigar and tobacco factory	587	49	54	586	40	66	576	31	85	1	691
Cigar factory	143	13	15	143	17	11	137	14	20	------	171
Candy factory	71	66	4	74	42	25	74	44	23	2	129
Capsule factory	164	53	6	150	44	17	159	39	23	------	224
Chair, bed, mattress and spring factory	142	7	1	143	4	3	143	4	3	------	150
Chemical factory	409	103	11	407	85	26	400	85	27	† 2	457
Corset factory	120	72	1	117	64	12	117	64	12	1	193
Clothier	43	------	1	42	------	2	42	------	2	------	43
Dry goods and notion store	36	12	6	36	6	15	33	3	18	------	54
Drug and perfume stores	144	4	1	144	2	3	144	2	3	------	149
Furrier	51	5	4	51	6	3	51	5	4	------	60
Housework	111	23	------	106	16	12	106	16	12	------	134
Hardware factory	47	2	------	46	1	2	46	1	2	------	49
Image bronzing	19	4	2	17	3	5	17	3	5	------	25
Junk shop	160	1	4	72	------	4	72	------	4	------	159
Jewelry factory	27	1	------	26	2	------	26	1	1	------	28
Knitting factory	139	27	18	133	15	8	133	15	24	------	171
Lead works	30	10	3	29	6	8	29	5	9	------	43
Laundry	280	66	16	251	10	81	251	10	81	------	342
Lithographing	50	8	6	48	8	8	50	7	7	------	64
Match factory	223	28	12	242	27	13	244	24	14	------	282
Mens' furnishing factory	126	35	14	128	30	17	126	28	21	------	175
Picture-frame factory	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	------	------	9
Pin factory	51	------	------	51	------	------	51	------	------	1	50
Paper store (wholesale)	35	------	------	16	------	------	16	------	------	------	35
Photography	8	3	------	8	1	2	8	1	2	------	11
Produce dealer (wholesale)	60	10	------	60	8	2	60	8	2	1	75
Regalia and uniform factory	100	3	------	100	------	3	100	------	3	------	103
Stay factory	35	11	4	31	16	3	35	11	4	------	50
Shirt, cloak and dress factory	71	7	2	65	11	4	66	10	4	------	80
Seed growing establishment	190	21	19	192	13	26	172	13	33	------	229
Tailoring	106	35	17	102	28	28	104	25	28	------	158
Telephone exchange	58	9	6	56	10	7	57	7	9	------	73
Tobacco factory	417	138	161	442	94	188	414	87	215	1	713
Wooden-ware factory	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	------	------	9
Varnish factory	6	4	------	6	4	------	6	4	------	------	10
Total	4,807	839	429	4,697	694	665	4,627	646	776	12	6,089

* 1 in chair factory
† 1 in an elevator.

TABLE LXVIII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

GRAND RAPIDS.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Bazaar	8	4	1	8	4	1	8	4	1		
Biscuit factory	24	2	1	22	1	4	22	1	4		27
Bindery and book bindery	17	5	2	12	5	7	12	4	8	1	22
Book and stationery store	4	2	1	4	1	2	4	1	3		5
Box factory (paper)	8	5	4	8	3	6	8	2	7	1	16
Box factory	3			3			3				3
Boot and shoe factory	13	2		13	2		14	1			15
Brass factory	18	1		14	2	3	14	2	3	1	18
Brush factory	69	25	1	61	20	14	62	18	15	23	72
Boarding house	42	8	1	34	8	5	41	5	9	4	47
Candy factory	24	15		29	3	7	26	2	11		39
Chair caning factory	1			1			1				1
Cigar factory	14	8	1	14	6	3	14	5	4		23
Crockery store	7	1	1	7	1	1	7	1	1		9
Confectionery store	1	1		1	1		1	1			
Carpet sweeper factory	19	8	2	16	8	5	16	7	6	1	28
Dry goods store	17	6	4	13	7	4	13	7	7	1	26
Dry goods, notion and carpet store	114	40	10	102	21	40	103	20	40	3	147
Dressmaking	111	23	8	113	14	25	116	13	23	3	79
Domestics	34	7	5	38	4	14	36	6	14		24
Fancy dry goods store	1	2	1		1	3		1	3		4
Felt boot factory	13	3		12	4		12	4			16
Flavoring extract factory	4			3		1	3	1			4
Furniture store	1	1			2			2			2
General workers	140	52	37	124	37	75	98	40	65	19	161
Hair dressing	6			5		1	5		1		3
Hotel	80	18	6	55	18	15	66	18	26	6	91
Laundry	52	14	5	47	9	15	47	11	13	1	59
Mattress factory	7	7	1	6	2	7	6	2	7		15
Millinery	41	13	4	37	8	13	37	8	13	1	43
Printing	11	1	1	11		2	11		2		13
Public employés	12			12			12				12
Rattan chair factory	14	1		12	1	2	14	1			15
Restaurant	5			5			5				5
Railroading	3			3			3				3
Shirt factory	26	18	7	23	11	19	24	9	20	5	43
Spice Mills			1			1			1		1
Teachers (public schools)	160	38	7	140	18	37	140	19	36	4	185
Telephone exchange	11	5	2	10	1	7	10	1	7		18
Total	1,185	382	114	1,018	222	340	1,014	217	350	74	1,305

TABLE LXIX.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

SAGINAW.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Auctioneering	3	2		3	2		3	2			5
Bakery	1	2		2		1	2		1		3
Book bindery	20	1		20	1		20	1			21
Bottling works	17	1		17	1		17		1		18
Cigar factory	6			6			6				6
Cloak and dressmaking	6			6			6				6
Curtain factory	23	4	1	25	2	1	25	3	1		15
Corset factory	2			2			2				2
Confectionery store	3			3			3				3
Coal dealer	8			8			8				8
Dry goods and notion store	138	28	4	120	14	16	119	15	20	2	142
Dressmaking	192	68	16	272	43	42	170	43	42	1	334
Furrier	6	3		6	3		6	3			2
Fruit, meat and grocery store	2			2			2				2
General workers	59	8	1	60	5	4	60	5	4		71
Grocery store (wholesale)	3			3			3			1	2
Grocery store	15	2		6		4	6		2		11
Hat and cap factory	8	3		8	3		8	3			11
Hotel	278	59	9	291	47	23	291	46	22	4	209
Lanndry	33	9	4	27	8	5	27	8	5	1	32
Millinery	54	18	2	47	10	2	45	12	1		54
Printing	9	1		9	1		10				10
Paper store	3	1		3	1		3	1			4
Photography	1		1	1	1		1	1			2
Salt works	20	2	1	16	3	4	16	3	4		23
Shirt factory	8	3	1	10	1	1	10	1	1		12
Sewing machine office	7	3		6	4		7	3			10
Stationery and fancy goods store	3			3			3				
Shoe store	2		1	2		1	2		1		3
Second hand store	1	3		1	3		1	3			4
Tailoring	95	19	8	92	13	18	90	12	15		112
Tent and awning factory	8	2	1	8		1	8		1		9
Telephone exchange	23	3		25	1		25	1		1	25
Total	1,057	240	50	1,110	167	118	1,005	141	121	10	1,172

TABLE LXX.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

BAY CITY.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Artist	1			1			1				1
Bottling works	24		1	23		2	23		2		25
Bakery	4	1	1	1		3	1		3	1	4
Bazaar	4			4			4				4
Canning factory	59		1	58	1	1	58	1	1		60
Cigar factory	16			16			16			1	15
Cracker factory	4			4			4				4
Domestics	508	26	31	497	28	36	498	27	36	3	578
Dressmaking	66	17	7	63	19	8	66	16	8	2	88
Dry goods store	17	1		17	1		17	1			18

TABLE LXX.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

BAY CITY.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
General workers	202	57	27	166	26	93	198	27	80	7	300
General store	8	------	3	7	1	3	8	------	3	------	11
Glove factory	5	------	1	3	2	1	5	------	1	------	6
Hoop factory	4	------	------	2	------	2	2	------	2	------	4
Hotel	100	1	5	112	1	3	112	1	3	------	116
Junk shop and rag dealer	36	3	4	36	3	4	36	3	4	1	32
Jewelry store	2	------	------	2	------	------	2	------	------	------	2
Laundry	41	3	------	39	3	2	39	4	1	1	43
Millinery	34	5	4	35	6	4	36	5	4	------	45
Notion store	22	------	------	22	------	------	22	------	------	------	22
Seed store	7	2	------	7	2	------	7	2	------	------	9
Shirt factory	1	------	------	1	------	------	1	------	------	------	------
Tailoring	29	3	2	29	3	2	29	3	2	------	33
Teaching	9	4	------	5	1	7	5	------	8	------	13
Woodenware	9	------	------	9	------	------	9	------	------	1	8
Total	1,207	123	87	1,159	97	171	1,199	90	158	17	1,441

TABLE LXXI.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

JACKSON.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Box factory (paper)	20	5	------	20	3	2	20	2	2	------	25
Corset factory	349	47	25	349	39	35	349	39	35	------	421
Corset-steel factory	22	3	1	22	3	1	22	1	3	------	26
Dry goods store	9	------	1	8	------	2	8	------	2	------	10
Shoe factory	22	4	6	22	2	8	22	2	8	------	32
Underwear factory	229	44	30	230	35	30	230	35	30	------	303
Total	651	103	63	651	81	78	651	79	80	------	817

TABLE LXXII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

MUSKEGON.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Chair factory	3	1	------	3	1	------	3	1	------	------	4
Confectionery store	2	1	------	2	1	------	2	1	------	------	3
Cracker factory	3	2	------	3	2	------	3	1	1	------	5
Dining room	4	2	------	2	1	3	2	------	4	------	6
Drug store	1	------	1	1	------	1	1	------	1	1	1

TABLE LXXII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

MUSKEGON.—CONCLUDED.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Dry goods store	21	6	.....	20	3	4	21	4	2	2	25
Dressmaking	37	7	.....	32	4	8	32	4	8	1	43
Grocery store	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
General workers	119	27	6	110	17	27	108	18	24	5	148
Hotel	34	8	3	29	5	11	29	5	11	6	37
Ice cream factory	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Invalid goods factory	4	1	1	4	.....	2	4	.....	2	.....	6
Laundry	21	7	1	20	5	4	21	5	3	.....	28
Millinery	15	6	.....	13	4	4	14	4	3	.....	20
Printing	4	2	.....	3	1	2	3	1	2	.....	5
Piano factory	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3
Public employés	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2
Restaurant	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	3
Tea store	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Telegraphing	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Telephone exchange	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Total	292	70	13	266	44	67	267	44	62	15	353

TABLE LXXIII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

LANSING.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Bazaar	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Box factory	4	2	1	3	1	3	3	1	3	.....	7
Book store	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	2
Crockery store	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Confectionery factory	19	5	3	17	2	8	17	2	8	.....	27
Condensed milk factory	25	5	.....	19	3	8	21	2	7	.....	30
Dry goods store	28	5	4	24	3	10	24	3	10	.....	37
Dressmaking	8	1	.....	6	.....	3	6	.....	3	.....	9
Engraving	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
General workers	14	1	2	14	.....	3	14	.....	3	.....	16
Gum factory	6	.....	3	6	.....	3	6	.....	3	1	8
Hotel	40	10	3	34	5	14	34	5	14	1	53
Knitting factory	40	7	5	38	5	9	38	5	9	.....	52
Ladies' furnishing store	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Laundry	5	3	1	4	3	2	4	3	2	1	8
Millinery	7	3	.....	7	1	3	7	2	2	.....	11
Public employés	20	7	.....	17	8	2	19	7	1	.....	27
Photography	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1
Printing	25	4	2	22	4	6	22	3	6	2	29
Restaurant	12	5	.....	8	4	4	8	4	4	1	15
Telephone exchange	3	1	1	1	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....	2
Telegraphing	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tailoring	12	1	.....	12	1	.....	12	1	.....	.....	13
Total	276	61	26	239	40	83	243	39	79	6	351

TABLE LXXIV.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

YPSILANTI.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Box factory	19	5	4	19	5	4	19	5	4	------	26
Paper factory	31	13	21	30	13	22	31	13	21	* 1	64
Stay factory	111	44	10	111	44	10	111	43	11	------	165
Woolen mills	85	23	15	85	16	22	78	16	20	------	123
Total	246	85	50	245	78	58	239	77	56	1	378

* Fell on way to work.

TABLE LXXV.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

OWOSSO.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Casket works	9	------	4	7	------	6	8	------	5	------	13
Dry goods store	8	6	------	8	3	3	8	4	2	------	14
Dressmaking	4	4	1	6	1	1	6	1	2	* 1	8
General workers	20	8	7	18	3	14	19	3	13	† 3	32
Hotel	16	5	4	12	1	11	14	1	12	2	22
Laundry	2	2	2	3	------	3	3	------	3	1	5
Millinery	4	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	------	8
Mattress factory	1	------	1	1	------	1	1	------	1	------	1
Restaurant	4	2	------	4	2	------	4	2	------	1	5
Tailoring	6	1	------	5	1	1	5	1	1	------	7
Total	74	30	21	68	12	43	72	13	42	8	115

* 1 teaching at time.
† 1 hurt in a runaway.
† 1 hurt in a fire.

TABLE LXXVI.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

PONTIAC.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Public employés	31	8	------	39	7	1	39	7	1	1	48
Woolen mills	80	4	6	78	3	8	78	3	8	------	87
Total	111	12	6	117	10	9	117	10	9	1	135

TABLE LXXVII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

ROCHESTER.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Woolen mills	29	8	2	29	8	2	29	8	2	.....	39

TABLE LXXVIII.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

BELDING.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Box factory	15	3	.....	15	3	.....	15	3	.....	.....	18
Silk factory	257	61	15	263	53	17	263	51	18	1	332
Total	272	64	15	278	56	17	278	54	18	1	350

TABLE LXXIX.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

THREE OAKS.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Featherbone factory	116	21	13	116	21	13	116	21	13	.....	140
Whip factory	13	3	1	13	3	1	13	3	1	.....	17
Total	129	24	14	129	24	14	129	24	14	.....	157

TABLE LXXX.—*Showing condition of health by industries and by cities.*

WYANDOTTE.

Industries.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Rug and robe factory	55	7	.....	55	3	4	55	3	4	.....	62

In order to show the final results of the preceding tables the following summary table is given showing the general condition of health by cities, with a final total summary for the State.

SUMMARY OF HEALTH TABLES.

TABLE LXXXI.—*Showing condition of health by cities.*

Cities.	State of health now.			At beginning of present year.			At age of beginning work.			Accidents.	
	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Bad.	Yes.	No.
Detroit	4,807	839	429	4,687	704	665	4,627	616	776	13	6,090
Grand Rapids	1,009	232	113	1,001	222	340	1,007	217	350	74	1,305
Saginaw	1,057	240	50	1,110	167	118	1,002	141	121	10	1,172
Bay City	1,207	123	87	1,159	97	171	1,199	90	158	17	1,441
Jackson	651	108	68	651	81	78	651	79	80	------	817
Muskegon	292	70	13	266	44	67	267	44	62	15	353
Lansing	276	61	26	239	40	82	243	39	79	6	351
Ypsilanti	246	85	50	245	78	58	229	77	56	1	378
Owosso	74	30	21	68	12	43	72	13	42	8	115
Pontiac	111	12	6	117	10	9	117	10	9	1	135
Rochester	29	8	2	29	8	2	29	8	2	------	39
Belding	272	64	15	278	56	17	278	54	18	1	350
Three Oaks	129	24	14	129	24	14	129	24	14	------	167
Wyandotte	55	7	------	55	3	4	55	3	4	------	62
Final State summary--Total	10,215	1,998	889	10,034	1,546	1,668	9,905	1,415	1,771	146	12,765

COMMENTS ON HEALTH TABLES.

This series of tables show the comparative state of health for the past year at the time of making the canvass of the women wage-workers, with the state of their health at the beginning of the past year, and also at the time of their beginning as a wage-earner. In addition to this, these tables give the number reporting accidents and also those who report no accidents. Where not noted by a * or † and a foot note the accidents have occurred in the industry for which they are reported. Note here, also, that a large number have not reported for this table who did report for the previous tables, and may have reported for subsequent tables, but the report here is much fuller than for the wage tables. It should also be noted in this connection that some industries are combined under one head when they are in the same line. This is done as a matter of condensation, therefore the industries may not appear in these tables in similar order to that of the others. Further that many have reported for the other tables while failing to do so for this, and this is true for all of the other cities for this series of tables, for which reason in some of the cities industries appear here, not found in the other tables, such being the cases where nothing was reported for wages in those tables but did give responses as to health. Besides other industries reported for wages and other tables, but not for the health tables.

Table LXVII for Detroit gives a very good showing, as 4,807 report good health at present, with 839 fair, and 429 bad. At the beginning of the past year 4,687 report good health, 704 fair, and 665 bad, while at beginning as a wage-earner 4,627 give their health as good, 616 as fair, and 776 as bad. The result will be seen from this data that for those reporting bad health the number has diminished since becoming a wage-earner. It will also be seen that those reporting fair health has been increased, as well as those reporting for good health, since becoming a wage-earner. On the whole, then, the state of health for this city has been improved since these women have become wage-earners. In this city only 13 report accidents, while 6,090 report none.

Table LXVIII gives the state of health for Grand Rapids women wage-workers. Here, also, in some industries nothing was reported in relation to their health. The general health for women wage-workers in this city seems fairly good, as 1,009 have reported good at present, with 332 fair, and only 113 bad, while there were reporting at the beginning of the past year 1,001 for good health, 222 fair, 340 bad; and 1,007 reported good health, 217 fair, and 350 bad at age of beginning work. There were 74 accidents, while 1,305 report no accidents. It will be seen from this that the number of accidents in Grand Rapids far exceeds that of Detroit, in proportion to the number reporting, as 31+ to the thousand are reported bad for Detroit, and 46+ to the thousand are reported bad for Grand Rapids.

Table LXIX shows that the women workers in Saginaw are generally healthy. Here in one industry not an individual responded to the questions pertaining to their health. There were 1,057 with good health at the present time, 240 fair, and only 50 with bad health, out of the 1,461 reporting for this city. There were 1,110 reporting good health at the beginning of the past year, 167 fair, and 118 bad, thus showing a general improvement during the year. Then 1,002 report good health at the time of their beginning as a wage-earner, with 141 fair health, and 121 bad, this showing a still greater improvement for the wage-earners while workers. Only 10 have reported accidents, with 1,172 none.

Bay City's health is found in Table LXX, where the same difficulties, as before noted for full reports, were encountered; but as a rule the data was readily given. For the present time, 1,207 report good, 123 fair, and 87 bad. At the beginning of the past year, 1,159 report good, 97 fair, and 171 bad, while at beginning as wage-earners 1,199 report good, 90 fair, and 158 bad, thus showing a general improvement in health since becoming wage-earners. There were 17 accidents reported, and 1,441 report none.

Table LXXI gives the results in Jackson as 651 good the present year, 103 fair and 63 bad. For the beginning of the past year 651 report good, 81 fair, and 78 bad; then at beginning as a wage-earner 651 report good, 79 fair, and 80 bad, showing about the same state of health all through since these women and girls became wage-earners. One exception to the other cities is that the entire number, 817, reporting for this city have no accidents to account for.

Table LXXII gives the health of Muskegon women wage-earners, and 292 report good at the present time, 70 fair and only 13 bad, while at the beginning of the past year 266 report good health, 44 fair, and 67 bad, and at the beginning of work at wage-earners, 267 report good, 44 fair and 62 bad, this showing an improvement in their state of health since wage-earners. There were 15 who reported accidents from this city, and 353 reported none.

Table LXXIII gives the health data for Lansing. Some industries here also failed to report under this table. At the present time 276 report their health as good, 61 fair and 26 bad, while at the beginning of the past year 239 report good, 40 fair, and 82 bad. At the beginning of work as a wage-earner 243 report good, 39 fair, and 79 bad. This

shows a general improvement of health while wage-workers. There were 6 reporting accidents, and 351 none.

Table LXXIV shows the state of health in Ypsilanti. Here the Knit Goods factory and Woolen mills are condensed together as woolen mills, being similar industries. At the present time 246 report good health, 85 fair and 50 bad, while at the beginning of the past year 245 report good, 78 fair and 58 bad, and at beginning of work 229 report good, 77 fair, and 56 bad. This shows very little change in the condition of health since becoming wage-earners. There was only 1 reporting accidents, while 378 report none.

In Owosso, Table LXXV, 74 report their health as good at present, 30 fair and 21 bad, while at the beginning of last year 78 report good, 12 fair and 43 bad, and at beginning as a wage-earner, 72 good, 13 fair and 42 bad, this showing that the general health of the women wage-workers for this city has not improved, but rather grown worse. Eight accidents are reported and 115 report none.

In Pontiac, Table LXXVI, for the present year 111 report their health as good, 12 as fair, 6 bad. At the beginning of last year, and at becoming a wage-earner, 117 report good, 10 fair and 9 bad. This indicates an improved state of health during the years engaged as wage-earners. Only 1 accident is reported for this city and 135 none.

In Rochester, Table LXXVII, the health of the women wage-workers is the same at the present time as when beginning as wage-earners. There were 39, only, who report from this place and none of them report any accidents.

Table LXXVIII shows the condition of health in the great factories at Belding, where at the present time 272 report their health as good, 64 fair and 15 bad. At the beginning of last year 278 report health good, 56 fair and 17 bad, while at the beginning as wage-workers 278 are good, 54 fair and 18 bad. This shows very little change in the condition of the workers in this place. Only 1 accident is reported, while 350 report none.

In Three Oaks, Table LXXIX, the condition of health is generally fair and there has been no change in that condition since the women have been wage-earners. No accidents are reported of the 167 who were canvassed in this city.

In Wyandotte, Table LXXX, the condition of health appears about the same, which is good at the present time and since the women became wage-earners. Sixty-two report from this village and no accidents.

Viewing the final State summary, in Table LXXXI, taking the total number reporting for the different columns as to the state of their health, it is seen that the number reporting good health has increased since they became wage-earners. It is also seen that the number reporting fair health has been increased considerably, which would indicate that a good many who had either good or bad health have improved or grown worse so as to report their health in a fair condition, while others have improved to good health. Then it will also be seen that the number reporting bad health since becoming wage-earners have greatly diminished and the conclusion is that this number has improved in health sufficiently to class themselves as under fair health, which would account,to some extent, for the increased number reporting for fair health. On the whole, then, this final summary shows an average good health condition among the women wage-workers and it also shows that sanitary surroundings, as a rule, must be fair in order to bring about this result. Of course there are exceptions to the general rule, and as has been noted elsewhere in this report, those exceptions are clearly defined and the reasons for bad ventilation and poor sanitary surroundings given. It would seem that out of so many reporting for the State that the accidents reported are marvelously low, as only 146 are reported as having any accidents occur to them, out of 12,765 reporting no accidents.

PART II.

SECTION III.

TABLE LXXXII.—*Showing state, province or country of*

Cities.	Native born.															
	Alabama.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Dakota.	Delaware.	Dist. of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Indiana.	Iowa.	Illinois.	Kentucky.	Kansas.	Louisiana.	Maine.
Detroit	1	14	1	2	3	1	1	2		6	3	28		2		1
Grand Rapids										11	6	14	1			
Saginaw										1	2	6				3
Bay City												13	3	2		
Jackson		2		4	2	1		1	2	9		16		2		1
Muskegon										1					1	
Ypsilanti		3		1						2	3	11				
Lansing																
Owosso										1	1					
Pontiac														1		
Rochester																
Belding		2	1							6	4	8		3		1
Three Oaks		1								14	4	15				
Wyandotte																
Total	1	22	2	7	5	2	1	3	2	51	23	111	4	10	1	6

Cities.	Foreign born.													
	Atlantic Ocean.	Australia.	Austria.	Berlin.	Belgium.	Bohemia.	Canada.	Denmark.	Europe.	England.	Finland.	France.	Galacia.	Germany.
Detroit	2	2	5	1	1	26	656	1	1	102		14		810
Grand Rapids			3				94	5	6	20		2		50
Saginaw		4			1	7	337		2	10		3	1	147
Bay City							79			8		2		91
Jackson				2			10			21		1		33
Muskegon							35	1		3	3			13
Ypsilanti					1		5			8		3		13
Lansing							20			3				35
Owosso							13							6
Pontiac							12			7				2
Rochester														1
Belding							3			3				6
Three Oaks	1													16
Wyandotte							6							1
Total	3	6	8	3	3	33	1,270	7	9	185	3	25	1	1,214

PART II.

SECTION III.

birth of the women wage-workers, all occupations, by cities.

Native born.

Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Massachusetts.	Maryland.	Michigan.	Missouri.	New York.	New Jersey.	New Hampshire.	North Carolina.	Nebraska.	Ohio.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Other of the United States.	Total native born.
----	1	20	----	1,344	2	51	2	2	----	1	67	9	2	----	2	1	----	----	5	1,589	3,163
----	2	4	7	349	2	46	----	----	1	----	28	11	----	1	----	1	1	----	6	661	1,152
----	1	----	1	300	----	38	1	----	----	----	35	9	----	----	----	----	2	1	6	453	859
1	----	----	----	607	----	----	55	----	----	----	31	2	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	358	1,075
----	2	1	----	327	1	33	3	----	2	----	46	14	1	----	1	1	1	2	3	188	666
----	----	----	----	37	----	6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	202	249
----	----	----	----	233	1	18	----	----	----	----	23	3	1	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	302
----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	297	301
----	----	----	----	64	----	3	----	----	----	----	3	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	30	107
----	----	----	----	54	----	3	----	----	----	----	1	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	39	101
----	----	----	----	26	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	29
----	----	----	----	240	2	13	----	----	----	----	10	7	----	1	----	----	----	----	3	1	302
----	----	1	----	89	----	5	1	----	----	----	14	1	----	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	149
----	----	----	----	52	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	53
1	6	26	8	3,724	8	218	63	2	3	1	260	65	4	2	3	4	10	4	27	3,818	8,508

Foreign born.

Holland.	Hungary.	Ireland.	Italy.	Mexico.	Manitoba.	New Brunswick.	Nova Scotia.	Netherlands.	New Foundland.	Norway.	Ontario.	Poland.	Prussia.	Russia.	Sweden.	Scotland.	Switzerland.	South America.	Unknown.	Total foreign born.
8	----	100	29	1	1	1	2	----	----	----	177	585	2	----	4	75	16	1	1	2,624
62	1	31	1	----	----	----	----	39	----	----	4	13	----	----	12	4	4	----	4	355
----	1	36	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	2	3	3	1	----	6	----	----	----	566
----	----	45	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	56	----	2	15	2	----	----	----	301
1	----	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	50	1	----	----	2	6	2	----	----	142
12	----	8	----	----	----	----	1	1	----	17	----	----	----	----	20	3	----	----	----	117
1	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22	----	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	63
----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	51
----	----	3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	22
----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	31
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	21	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	36
3	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	24
----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7
87	2	250	30	1	1	2	3	40	1	18	291	658	5	4	55	99	23	1	5	4,346

TABLE LXXXIII.—*All Occupations, nativity, parents' nativity, conjugal condition, and parents dead.*

DETROIT.

Nativity.				Conjugal condition, all nationalities.	Number.	Parents dead, all nationalities.	
Born in—	Self.	Father.	Mother.			Father.	Mother.
Australia	3	2	6				
Austria	27	32	38				
Atlantic Ocean	2						
Belgium	1		2				
Canada	778	447	424				
Cape Breton		1					
Denmark	1	1	1				
England	91	224	199				
France	15	76	64				
Germany	1,014	2,069	1,729	Widow	139		
Holland	2	6	6				
Ireland	96	636	659				
Italy	28	36	34				
Manitoba	1	2	2				
Mexico	1						
Nova Scotia	1						
Poland	560	873	827	Married	136		
Prussia	2	3	1				
Russia		2	1				
Scotland	63	237	209				
Sweden	4	4	4				
Switzerland	17	21	18				
South America	1						
Spain		1	1				
Turkey	1						
United States	3,163	583	609	Single	5,287	1,453	897

One does not know birthplace of self.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Atlantic Ocean		1					
Austria	4	8	8				
Canada	101	71	84				
Denmark	5	7	7				
England	87	93	80				
France	5	12	11				
Germany	52	189	179	Widow	109		
Holland	71	130	133				
Ireland	27	140	141				
Italy	1	2	1				
Norway and Sweden	66	79	81				
Nova Scotia	1	2	2				
Poland	15	21	21	Married	111		
Prussia		1	1				
Russia	1	2	2				
Scotland	4	36	33				
Switzerland	4	10	9				
Spain		1					
United States	1,152	653	654	Single	1,361	515	356

Four do not know birthplace of self.
Sixteen do not know birthplace of father.
Nine do not know birthplace of mother.

TABLE LXXXIII.—CONTINUED.—*All occupations, nativity, parents nativity, conjugal condition and parents dead.*

SAGINAW.

Nativity.				Conjugal condition, all nationalities.	Number.	Parents dead, all nationalities.	
Born in—	Self.	Father.	Mother.			Father.	Mother.
Austria	8	17	16				
Australia	4	5	6				
Belgium	1	2	2				
Canada	376	207	225				
Denmark		1	1				
England	10	65	44				
France	3	15	13				
Germany	130	351	291	Widow	48		
Holland	1	2	1				
Ireland	29	151	117				
New Foundland	1						
Poland	3	6	5	Married	49		
Prussia	3	9	7				
Russia	1	2	2				
Scotland	6	30	22				
Switzerland	1	6	6				
United States	659	478	494	Single	137	315	228

Eight do not know birthplace of father. Five do not know birthplace of mother.
One father born on the ocean.

BAY CITY.

Canada	189	212	209				
England	5	30	24				
France	10	37	32				
Germany	117	192	201	Widow	56		
Holland		2	2	Grass widow	1		
Ireland	33	120	111				
Mexico	1						
New Foundland		1					
Norway and Sweden	17	19	19				
Poland	52	95	90	Married	24		
Russia	2	2	2				
Scotland	2	21	15				
Switzerland			1				
United States	1,077	579	595	Single	1,377	342	240

Thirty-nine do not know birthplace of father. Forty-eight do not know birthplace of mother.

JACKSON.

Africa		1	1				
Australia			2				
Canada	57	45	52				
England	21	64	46				
France	1	6	8				
Germany	30	108	94	Widow	54		
Holland	1	1	1				
Ireland	8	137	141	Married	29		
Italy	1		1				
Nova Scotia	1						
Norway and Sweden	2	2	2				
Poland	1	2	1				
Scotland	6	19	16				
Switzerland	2	2	3				
United States	666	373	405	Single	742	255	139

Eighteen do not know birthplace of father. Sixteen do not know birthplace of mother.

TABLE LXXXIII.—CONTINUED.—*All occupations, nativity, parents' nativity, conjugal condition, and parents dead.*

MUSKEGON.

Nativity.				Conjugal conditions, all nationalities.	Number.	Parents dead, all nationalities.	
Born in—	Self.	Father.	Mother.			Father.	Mother.
Canada	33	42	40				
Denmark	1	2	1				
England	2	12	8				
Finland	4	4	4				
France		3					
Germany	13	53	48	Widow	22		
Holland	9	40	38				
Ireland	7	37	41	Married	25		
Nova Scotia	1						
Norway and Sweden	42	56	57				
Russia			1				
Scotland	2	9	10				
United States	249	101	110	Single	338	119	93

LANSING.

Belgium		1					
Canada	18	26	24				
England	3	18	13				
France	1	1	2				
Germany	26	61	60	Widow	19		
Ireland	2	32	35	Married	24		
Nova Scotia		1					
Scotland		5	6				
Switzerland		3	3				
United States	301	190	205	Single	318	112	53

Three do not know birthplace of father. Three do not know birthplace of mother.

YPSILANTI.

Austria	1	1	1				
Belgium	1	1	1				
Canada	26	20	18				
England	9	32	27				
France	3	3	4				
Germany	13	66	68	Widow	21		
Holland	1	2	2				
Ireland	4	65	61	Married	7		
Norway and Sweden	1	2	2				
Russia		1					
Scotland	2	11	10				
Switzerland	1	1	2				
United States	302	154	157	Single	356	117	80

OWOSSO.

Canada	13	15	12				
England		4	2				
France		1	1				
Germany	6	17	23	Widow	6		
Ireland	2	23	22	Married	11		
Norway and Sweden		2	2				
Scotland		1	1				
United States	107	65	56	Single	109	40	27

TABLE LXXXIII.—CONCLUDED.—*All occupations, nativity, parents' nativity, conjugal condition, and parents dead.*

PONTIAC.

Nativity.				Conjugal condition, all nationalities.	Number.	Parents dead, all nationalities.	
Born in—	Self.	Father.	Mother.			Father.	Mother.
Canada	19	11	10				
England	8	22	26				
France		1	1				
Germany	2	5	4	Widow	5		
Ireland	2	31	25	Married	2		
Scotland	2	9	7				
Switzerland		2	1				
United States	101	51	54	Single	129	42	23

ROCHESTER.

Canada	5	3	9				
England		1	1				
Germany	1	1	1	Widow	1		
Ireland		3	1	Married	6		
United States	29	29	25	Single	42	6	8

BELDING.

Canada	23	29	39				
England	3	22	15				
France		1	2				
Germany	6	24	21	Widow	3		
Ireland	2	12	4	Married	6		
Norway and Sweden	1	2	2				
Russia		1					
Scotland		3	3				
Switzerland		1	2				
United States	302	229	246	Single	341	60	45

Twenty-four do not know birthplace of father.
Twenty-two do not know birthplace of mother.

THREE OAKS.

Canada	3	7	6				
England		5	5				
France		1					
Germany	14	67	64	Widow	9		
Holland	3	8	8	Married	14		
Russia	1	1	1				
Scotland		2	1				
United States	149	61	73	Single	143	47	39

WYANDOTTE.

Canada	7	4	6				
Germany	2	27	28	Widow	2		
Ireland		8	6				
Scotland		2					
United States	53	20	21	Single	60	10	2

One born on the ocean.

RECAPITULATION, REMARKS AND SUMMARIES OF THE NATIVITY TABLES.

The detailed statements of the nativity of each woman wage-worker as reported is fully shown in Table LXXXII. Here is clearly defined the states for those native born, and in addition to this the provinces for all who are foreign born, with totals both by states, provinces, and the entire table carried out by cities. In that table the eye very readily catches the state from whence most of our women wage-earners come from, so far as especially reported.

The bulk of our women wage-workers under the native born are reported from Michigan, and there is a large percentage of them reported from other states, nearly every state in the Union being represented by one or more. Looking to the foreign part of this table we find that Germany leads in the list for the largest number reported outside of the United States, with Canada next and Poland third.

The number reporting of foreign birth seems to indicate a large immigration from all of the various countries to add to the force of our wage-working women, and in looking over the table it will be seen that the foreign born and native born are nearly equal.

Quite a number have failed to report in connection with this table, as will be seen both for self and parents. Of those failing to report in this connection, it is fair to suppose that most of them are foreign born, and should be so classed for any statistical results or otherwise. As a rule, those of American birth, usually know their birthplace more accurately, than where the individuals were born in a foreign country, and especially would this be the case in connection with the foreign born of father and mother.

An interesting table could be formed showing the detailed account of the foreign parentage of each individual, but such a table would take up so much space with our large number reporting that for lack of sufficient means to carry it out the Bureau is compelled to forego such a table, and in lieu thereof give condensed results, which now seems to be more demanded by the public than the minute, exhaustive detailed reports as heretofore, and, of course, is now generally the rule with all Bureaus conforming to this. Here is given a recapitulation thereon thrown into a tabulated form.

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity of individuals and both parents, all occupations, native and foreign, for the State.

Working women born in.	Number reporting.	Parents' Nativity.			
		Father born in.	Number reporting.	Mother born in.	Number reporting.
Michigan	3,724	United States	3,566	United States	3,703
Other states	3,818	Foreign	9,762	Foreign	9,630
Foreign	4,341	Not known	108	Not known	103
Not known	5				
Total	11,888		13,436		13,436

From this is seen that out of the 13,436 women-workers canvassed only 3,566 fathers are of American birth, with 9,762 of reported foreign birth, and it is fair to suppose that the 108 reporting "that they did not know the birthplace of father," are of foreign birth also. About the same proportion of mothers, it will be seen from this summary, are of foreign birth, as reported. These facts, with that presented for individul nativity, indicate clearly that the mass of our working women and girls are foreigners or the children of foreign born parents.

Here the querry comes in, what has become of the American women as a class among the working forces? The inference is natural that our American women are the last to drift into the busy hive of toilers. Wherever the women-workers have been investigated this state of facts has always been found to exist. Although it is becoming popular for women to engage in the various industries of life, still it is very likely to be some time ere the American women and girls will outnumber the foreign element.

The following summary will show the results of table LXXXIII in a different form, massing each number under the birthplace by countries for the individual, the father and mother, which is virtually a recapitulation of the totals as presented in the detailed table above mentioned.

SUMMARY.

Nativity of self, father and mother.

Place of birth.	Self.	Father.	Mother.
Austria	7	7	14
Australia	39	58	63
Africa		1	1
Atlantic ocean	2	1	
Belgium	2	3	4
Canada	1,598	1,139	1,158
Cape Breton		1	
Denmark	7	11	10
England	187	592	490
France	88	157	138
Germany	1,426	3,230	2,831
Holland	88	191	191
Ireland	212	1,395	1,364
Italy	30	38	36
Manitoba	1	2	2
Mexico	2		
Nova Scotia	4	3	2
Norway and Sweden	132	164	167
New Foundland	1	1	
Poland	631	997	944
Prussia	5	13	9
Russia	5	11	9
Scotland	87	335	333
Switzerland	22	40	37
South America	1		
Spain		2	1
Turkey	1		
United States	7,542	3,566	3,703

From this is seen the great preponderance of foreign over native parents.

Another feature of these tables is next presented in relation to those with or without parents living. One matter which is not presented in the tables is here defined topically, that is, in the individual reports the aggregate of the State reports show largely in favor of the longevity of foreign parents over the native parents; the greatest bulk of those reporting where father and mother are both living being foreigners, where the mass of

those reporting with father and mother both dead, are native. The proportion of those where one parent is living and the other reported as dead is about in the same proportion as to foreign or native born. The final summary in connection with parents being dead or living is herewith given in the tabulated form, the more readily to catch the eye. Here is presented the number reporting where both parents are living, those reporting where both parents are dead, those reporting where the father is dead and mother living and also those reporting where mother is dead with father living.

RESULTS IN TOTAL.

Parents dead and living.

Both living.	Father dead.	Mother dead.	Both dead.
8,336	3,433	2,361	1,060

In conclusion of this section we here throw a tabulated form into a final total showing the conditions of the individuals as reported for the State.

SUMMARY.

Nativity of individuals and conjugal condition of women wage-workers of the State.

Native born.	Foreign born.	Single.	Married.	Widow.	Grass widow.
7,542	4,341	10,641	444	489	1

PART II.

SECTION IV.

The two following tables show the present age of the women wage-workers, and the age of their beginning as wage-earners, for each city as reported.

TALBE LXXXIV.—*Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

DETROIT.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	11		359	24		8	37	
3	12		181	25		23	38	
12	13		161	26		7	39	
139	14		100	27		29	40	
326	15		90	28		10	41	
590	16		53	29		9	42	
673	17		104	30		3	44	
903	18		17	31		6	45	
447	19		30	32		3	46	
672	20		16	33		2	48	
337	21		11	34		1	50	
416	22		39	35		1	75	
215	23		24	36				

GRAND RAPIDS.

1	12		88	23		11	42	
1	13	8	102	24		6	43	
1	13	9	57	25		8	44	
3	13		87	26		6	45	
24	14		38	27		6	46	
9	14	6	47	28		5	47	
1	14	8	33	29		2	48	
54	15		1	29	6	3	49	
2	15	6	37	30		3	50	
83	16		20	31		1	51	
1	16	6	25	32		2	52	
98	17		18	33		3	53	
116	18		16	34		1	54	
1	18	6	23	35		2	55	
119	19		13	36		2	56	
1	19	9	9	37		1	57	
134	20		16	38		2	59	
1	20	6	5	39		1	60	
112	21		7	40		1	69	
131	22		4	41		2	70	

TABLE LXXXIV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

SAGINAW.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
9	13		14	26		2	39	
18	14		13	27		5	40	
44	15		22	28		1	41	
102	16		18	29		1	42	
135	17		18	30		1	44	
202	18		4	31		1	45	
162	19		10	32		1	46	
133	20		3	33		1	47	
87	21		4	34		1	48	
155	22		7	35		1	50	
87	23		2	36		1	52	
83	24		2	37		1	55	
58	25		5	38				

BAY CITY.

1	12		17	26		4	40	
1	13		10	27		4	42	
35	14		9	28		1	43	
49	15		18	29		2	44	
58	16		7	30		2	45	
153	17		5	31		1	47	
115	18		7	32		1	48	
193	19		6	33		6	50	
157	20		8	34		1	52	
188	21		4	35		1	54	
168	22		3	36		3	55	
138	23		3	37		1	64	
47	24		6	38				
29	25		1	39				

JACKSON.

3	13		27	26		4	39	
11	14		20	27		8	40	
36	15		19	28		5	41	
59	16		16	29		6	42	
68	17		20	30		3	43	
86	18		7	31		3	44	
50	19		9	32		6	45	
61	20		9	33		1	49	
51	21		8	34		3	50	
57	22		9	35		1	52	
41	23		6	36		1	57	
47	24		2	37		1	58	
34	25		6	38				

TABLE LXXXIV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

YPSILANTI.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	12		8	25		2	39	
1	13		8	26		4	40	
4	14		6	27		1	42	
14	15		10	28		5	43	
28	16		4	29		2	45	
30	17		9	30		4	47	
58	18		2	31		1	48	
26	19		6	32		1	54	
35	20		1	33		2	57	
30	21		3	35				
						1	62	
27	22		2	36		1	68	
21	23		1	37				
13	24		2	38				

MUSKEGON.

1	12		10	25		1	39	
1	13		8	26		1	41	
5	14		11	27		1	42	
19	15		8	28		7	44	
18	16		5	29		1	46	
35	17		7	30		2	47	
42	18		2	31		2	49	
31	19		5	32		2	51	
35	20		2	33		1	53	
21	21		2	34		1	54	
24	22		4	35		1	57	
19	23		1	36		1	58	
32	24		1	37		1	59	
1	24	8	1	38				

LANSING.

1	11		20	24		2	37	
4	13		17	25		2	38	
7	14		16	26		9	39	
10	15		4	27		4	40	
16	16		8	28		11	41	
32	17		3	29		2	42	
21	18		7	30		1	43	
27	19		6	32		1	44	
32	20		3	33		6	45	
30	21		2	34		1	46	
20	22		4	35		2	50	
18	23		5	36		1	51	

TABLE LXXXIV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

OWOSSO.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
2	14		6	23		3	33	
3	15		12	24		1	34	
7	16		5	25		2	35	
5	17		2	26		2	40	
3	18		5	27		2	41	
9	19		5	28		1	42	
17	20		5	29		2	47	
9	21		4	30				
14	22		2	32				

PONTIAC.

1	13		8	23		1	33	
1	14		6	24		1	35	
9	15		2	25		2	38	
6	16		3	26		2	39	
8	17		3	27		1	40	
13	18		5	28		2	41	
10	19		2	29		1	43	
7	20		6	30		1	44	
10	21		1	31		1	55	
12	22		4	32				

ROCHESTER.

2	14		4	19		1	29	
5	15		1	20		1	31	
5	16		2	21		1	53	
6	17		2	22				
6	18		3	23				

BELDING.

11	13		26	21		1	30	
8	14		19	22		1	32	
3	14	6	14	23		1	33	
22	15		15	24		1	35	
48	16		3	25		1	38	
35	17		5	26		3	43	
58	18		1	27		1	49	
36	19		6	28				
28	20		2	29				

TABLE LXXXIV.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

THREE OAKS.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	9		15	20		2	40	
1	11		6	21		1	41	
3	12		7	22		1	43	
1	12	6	2	23		2	45	
5	13		2	24		1	46	
1	13	6	1	25		1	47	
9	14		2	26		2	50	
21	15		1	27		1	51	
13	16		1	29		1	53	
21	17		3	30		1	58	
23	18		1	35				
11	19		1	39				

WYANDOTTE.

2	15		5	21		1	29	
6	16		2	22		1	33	
7	17		4	23		1	34	
9	18		2	25		1	35	
5	19		1	26				
9	20		2	27				

TABLE LXXXV.—*Showing the age at beginning work, of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

DETROIT.

Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Numbers.	Years.	Months.
2	8		362	18		2	29	
6	9		61	19		17	30	
26	10		59	20		2	31	
47	11		24	21		1	32	
1	11	6	30	22		1	33	
300	12		6	23		1	34	
502	13		17	24		2	35	
2,012	14		16	25		3	36	
885	15		4	26		1	40	
879	16		2	27				
299	17		1	28				

GRAND RAPIDS.

3	9		219	18		12	30	
10	10		3	18	6	4	31	
14	11		1	18	11	7	32	
1	11	6	158	19		1	33	
21	12		1	19	6	3	34	
75	13		105	20		2	35	
8	13	6	44	21		3	36	
1	13	9	19	22		1	37	
155	14		1	22	6	1	39	
4	14	6	7	23		1	40	
180	15		19	24		1	41	
1	15	6	13	25		1	43	
208	16		4	26		2	44	
1	16	6	7	27		1	45	
205	17		11	28		1	46	
3	17	6	8	29		1	48	

SAGINAW.

2	10		1	18	6	2	26	
1	11		52	19		4	28	
18	12		50	20		2	29	
52	13		17	21		2	30	
193	14		16	22		2	31	
291	15		8	23		1	32	
277	16		11	24		1	35	
230	17		5	25		1	45	
170	18							

BAY CITY.

1	8		62	17		1	27	
1	9		39	18		2	28	
10	10		25	19		3	29	
5	11		13	20		1	32	
60	12		7	21		1	34	
161	13		1	22		1	37	
380	14		1	23		1	39	
387	15		1	24		1	40	
139	16		2	26		1	53	

TABLE LXXXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the age at beginning work, of the women wage-workers, as reported, by cities.*

JACKSON.

Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	10		13	22		1	34	6
2	11		12	23		4	35	
7	12		2	23	6	6	36	
23	13		10	24		5	37	
112	14					2	38	
			8	25				
1	14	6	7	26		1	39	
120	15		1	26	6	2	40	
2	15	6	6	27		4	42	
112	16		7	28		1	43	
80	17					1	44	
			2	29				
81	18		10	30		1	45	
31	19		3	31		2	47	
1	19	6	8	32		1	58	
57	20		2	33				
20	21		6	34				

YPSILANTI.

1	10		11	19		3	28	
1	11		14	20		1	34	
13	12		3	21		1	35	
16	13		4	22		1	36	
50	14		4	23		1	40	
92	15		1	24		2	43	
60	16		3	25		3	44	
20	17		2	26		1	50	
34	18		1	27		1	51	

MUSKEGON.

1	8		69	16		1	24	
2	9		46	17		3	25	
8	10		38	18		1	27	
4	11		25	19		1	28	
9	12		19	20		1	31	
21	13		5	21		1	38	
51	14		3	22		1	45	
53	15		3	23				

One does not know.

LANSING.

1	9		30	17		1	25	
4	10		49	18		2	26	
5	11		19	24		2	27	
5	12		20	19		1	29	
30	13		9	21		3	31	
32	14		15	22		2	33	
38	15		3	23		1	36	
62	16		3	24				

TABLE LXXXV.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing the age at beginning work, of the women wage-workers as reported, by cities.*

OWOSSO.

Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	9		9	19		1	27	
9	12		14	20		1	30	
5	14		7	21		1	32	
20	15		1	22		2	35	
24	16		2	24		1	40	
10	17		2	25				
13	18		3	26				

PONTIAC.

1	8		21	16		3	23	
2	10		15	17		1	26	
2	11		4	18		1	28	
5	12		3	19		1	31	
8	13		6	20		1	33	
9	14		3	21		1	34	
19	15		3	22		1	43	

ROCHESTER.

3	13		4	16		3	21	
5	14		5	17		2	22	
12	15		2	19		1	28	

BELDING.

5	10		1	16	6	7	23	
5	12		33	17		1	24	
1	12	6	43	18		2	25	
26	13		1	18	6	1	27	
1	13	6	17	19		2	28	
47	14		12	20		1	31	
58	15		5	21		1	32	
1	15	6	2	21	6	1	35	
78	16		6	22		1	49	

THREE OAKS.

2	10		7	17		1	30	
6	11		6	18		1	39	
4	12		2	19		2	41	
8	13		9	20		1	44	
1	13	6	1	21		1	46	
21	14		1	23		1	49	
21	15		2	24		1	50	
8	16		1	29		1	54	

WYANDOTTE.

16	14		9	16		3	18	
30	15		1	17		1	19	

SUMMARY AND COMMENTS ON THE AGE TABLES.

In table LXXXIV is presented the present age of the women wage-workers of the State in detailed form by cities. The total number for each special age is given for each city. In table LXXXV is given the detailed account of their ages at their beginning work. This is also given by cities.

Following through each table the variety of ages at which women and girls first begin work will be found to cover a large number of different years, and the largest number reporting for any one age can be readily ascertained for each city by a glance at the table, and the same is true of the women and girls reporting their present age.

But the more readily to ascertain the ages at which most of the wage-workers begin work and the ages of those now at work the following summary of both tables is presented here, as a final total for the State.

FINAL SUMMARY.

Showing the present age of the women wage-workers as reported by the 13,436 in the State.

Present age.			Present age.			Present age.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
1	9		1,068	22		31	45	
2	11		670	23		13	46	
1	11	6	750	24		19	47	
8	12		432	25		7	48	
1	12	6	304	26				
						7	49	
48	13		219	27		19	50	
2	13	6	234	28		6	51	
1	13	8	167	29		5	52	
1	13	9	1	29	6	6	53	
259	14		57	30				
						4	54	
12	14	6	90	31		7	55	
1	14	8	139	32		2	56	
598	15		100	33		5	57	
2	15	6	89	34		3	58	
984	16		137	35				
						3	59	
1	16	6	98	36		1	60	
1,271	17		65	37		1	62	
1,628	18		102	38		1	63	
1	18	6	74	39		1	64	
1,142	19		109	40				
						1	69	
1	19	9	80	41		2	70	
1,353	20		37	42		1	75	
1	20	6	23	43				
518	21		29	44				

FINAL SUMMARY.

Showing the age at beginning work of the women wage-workers as reported by the 13,436 in the State.

Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.			Age at beginning work.		
Number.	Years.	Months.	Number.	Years	Months.	Number.	Years.	Months.
5	8		420	19		1	34	6
15	9		2	19	6	14	35	
71	10		391	20		13	36	
88	11		152	21		7	37	
2	11	6	2	21	6	2	38	
465	12		114	22		3	39	
1	12	6	1	22	6	7	40	
1,070	13		55	23		3	41	
10	13	6	2	23	6	4	42	
1	13	9	70	24		4	43	
1,301	14		55	25		4	44	
5	14	6	30	26		4	45	
1,945	15		1	26	6	2	46	
4	15	6	23	27		2	47	
1,996	16		33	28		1	48	
2	16	6	19	29		1	48	6
1,093	17		44	30		1	49	
3	17	6	16	31		1	50	
1,104	18		21	32		1	53	
5	18	6	7	33		1	58	
1	18	11	12	34				

A glance at the final summary for those reporting their present age shows the largest number reporting at 18 years of age, the next largest at 20 years of age, the third largest number reporting at 17 years of age, and the next two in order at 19 and 22 years. The large number reporting at the age of 22 in connection with those reporting at 15 and 16 runs the age of most of the working women at from 15 to 25. It will also be seen that a large number report at advanced years of age, but the majority comes within the figures before noted.

Glancing at the final summary for the age at beginning work it is seen that the largest number begin work at the age of 16, the next largest at 15, third in order at 14, with the next in order at 18 and 17 years of age, with 1,070 at the age of 13 and 465 at 12, showing that a large proportion of our working women begin when very young in life, the majority ranging between the years of 12 and 18. It will be noticed in connection with this table, also, that the final number reporting for the entire State does not appear here, all not having reported for this table in many cases.

In this connection there are a few points should be noted and that in relation to child labor, and the consequent results on the health of our growing girls. Without doubt few parents in this country realize the aggregate number of children working in factory, mill and shop, and so as a matter of history we here record the fact—as taken from the most reliable sources—that 1,000,800 under the age prescribed by law are so working. If these little ones only worked a few hours per day, receiving a fair compensation therefor, with opportunities to sit when tired and no constant strain on their nervous system, it would only do them good in such case, and more truly fit them for the struggles of life, but alas! the facts are that many, and every thing indicates, the most of them, are compelled to work long hours, with scarcely any time for rest or recreation and a mere pittance for their work, making a fearful draft on their nervous system, and in many cases producing deformed adults.

In this State child labor is not so extensively employed as in some other states, but from reports given in, and data gleaned from other sources, it is found of sufficient extent to demand more rigid attention by our law makers.

PART II.

SECTION V.

Under this section is presented the conditions surrounding the women workers when resting from the toils endured in the work shop and factory, showing the number under home influence as compared with those outside the home circles.

TABLE LXXXVI.—*Showing where the working women lodge and eat, thus giving the home influence, by industries and cities.*

DETROIT.

Industries.	Residence.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Box factory	142			2	4
Boot and shoe factory	263		3	25	68
Button factory	17			1	
Capsule factory	125		7	16	39
Canning factory	56			2	2
Chair factory	106				2
Candy factory	113		2		19
Chemical factory	367	1	5	14	44
Corset factory	166		10	6	26
Dressmaking	8			7	9
Dry goods store	27	1	4	11	6
Flag and awning factory	20		5	1	2
Furrier	58		1	12	7
Hardware factory	52			4	
Houseworkers	5			2	
Image bronzing	15			25	
Junk shop	168				
Knitting factory	113			11	7
Lithographing	60			2	
Lead works	40		2	4	3
Laundry	257			96	
Match factory	252			24	15
Pharmacy	104			5	6
Pin factory	48			2	
Photography	5		2		2
Picture-frame factory	16				2
Paper store (wholesale)	36				
Produce dealer	121			2	2
Printing	100			2	17
Plush box factory	26				
Regalia and uniform factory	89				
Seed growing establishment	187		9	56	1
Shirt factory	27			5	1
Stay factory	38			4	16
Tailoring	367	1	10	50	26
Tobacco factory	259		2	27	17
Tobacco and cigar factory	1,094		4	72	40
Telephone exchange	53		1	8	9
Varnish factory	9				2

TABLE LXXXVI.—CONTINUED.—*Showing where the working women lodge and eat, thus giving the home influence, by industries and cities.*

GRAND RAPIDS.

Industries.	Residence.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Bath room	2				
Biscuit factory	26				1
Brass factory	4			1	1
Brush factory	80			1	14
Boot and shoe factory	29				5
Box factory (paper)	27			1	3
Carpet sweeper factory	17		1	2	8
Confectionery factory	28			3	5
Cigar factory	17		2		6
Carpet store	4				
Domestics	52	3	7	30	3
Dry goods store	170		3	17	12
Dressmaking	121		4	15	9
General workers	64		6	4	4
Hair dressing	12			1	
Hotel	4	7	9		
Laundry	64		5	4	3
Millinery	43		3	11	8
Mattress factory	13		1		2
Printing	27			2	6
Photography			1	3	1
Public employés	128		9	54	9
Ratan chair factory	19				2
Restaurant	14		1	3	5
School furniture factory	1		1	1	
Shirt factory	34			8	17
Spice mills	1				
Tailoring	2			1	3
Telephone exchange	8			1	6

SAGINAW.

Awning and tent factory	5				
Bottling works	19				
Curtain factory	25				1
Corset factory	1			1	
Domestics	5		8	2	
Dry good store	197		2	7	14
Dressmaking	340			21	25
Furrier	7			1	1
General workers	56		2	8	3
Hardware store	4				
Hotel	25		79		6
Laundry	35			6	6
Millinery	57			7	7
Paper store	1		1		
Printing	19			1	6
Shirt factory	8			2	2
Sewing machine office	6			1	2
Salt works	22			1	
Tailoring	100		4	3	12
Telephone exchange	18			1	1
Tobacco factory	9				

TABLE LXXXVI.—CONTINUED.—*Showing where the working women lodge and eat, thus giving the home influence, by industries and cities.*

BAY CITY.

Industries.	Residence.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Bottling works	32			1	1
Canning factory	32			1	
Cracker factory	4				
Cigar factory	12		7		
Dry goods store	67		2	7	10
Dressmaking	107		21	6	11
Domestics	15	2	8	62	
General workers	19	1	1	2	3
Hotel	15		143		2
Junk shop	32				
Laundry	54		2		
Millinery	50		2	7	1
Pail factory	9				1
Public employés	27			4	
Shirt factory	2			1	
Tailoring	35			1	1
Woodenware factory	4				

JACKSON.

Box factory	22		8		
Corset steel factory	22		2		
Corset factory	352		56	6	12
Dry goods store	7				
Shoe factory	25		3		2
Underwear factory	205		75	1	11

MUSKEGON.

Cracker factory	10			1	
Chair factory	4				
Confectionery factory	3		1		
Domestics	13				1
Dressmaking	46			9	4
Dry goods store	36			1	4
General workers	45		1	3	1
Hotel	1		91		
Laundry	26		1		2
Millinery	18	1		5	
Printing	6				
Photography	1				
Public employés	4		2	1	
Restaurant	1				
Tailoring	1				
Telephone exchange	5				

LANSING.

Bazaar	1			1	1
Box factory	8				
Crockery store	1				
Condensed milk factory	20			2	7
Confectionery factory	20			4	3

TABLE LXXXVI.—CONTINUED.—*Showing where the working women lodge and eat, thus giving the home influence, by industries and cities.*

LANSING.—CONTINUED.

Industries.	Residence.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Domestics					
Dry goods store	26			4	
Dressmaking	5		1	1	
Gum factory	8			1	
General workers	7			5	
Hotel					2
Knitting factory	32			13	
Laundry	4				
Ladies furnishing store	1				
Millinery	13			2	
Photography				1	
Printing	8			3	4
Public employés	3			14	2
Restaurant		8	1		
Telephone exchange	3			1	
Tailoring	7			4	

YPSILANTI.

Box factory	26	3	42		1
Knit goods factory	31		24		
Paper factory	37		15		
Stay factory	71		58	5	7
Woolen mills	13		15		

OWOSSO.

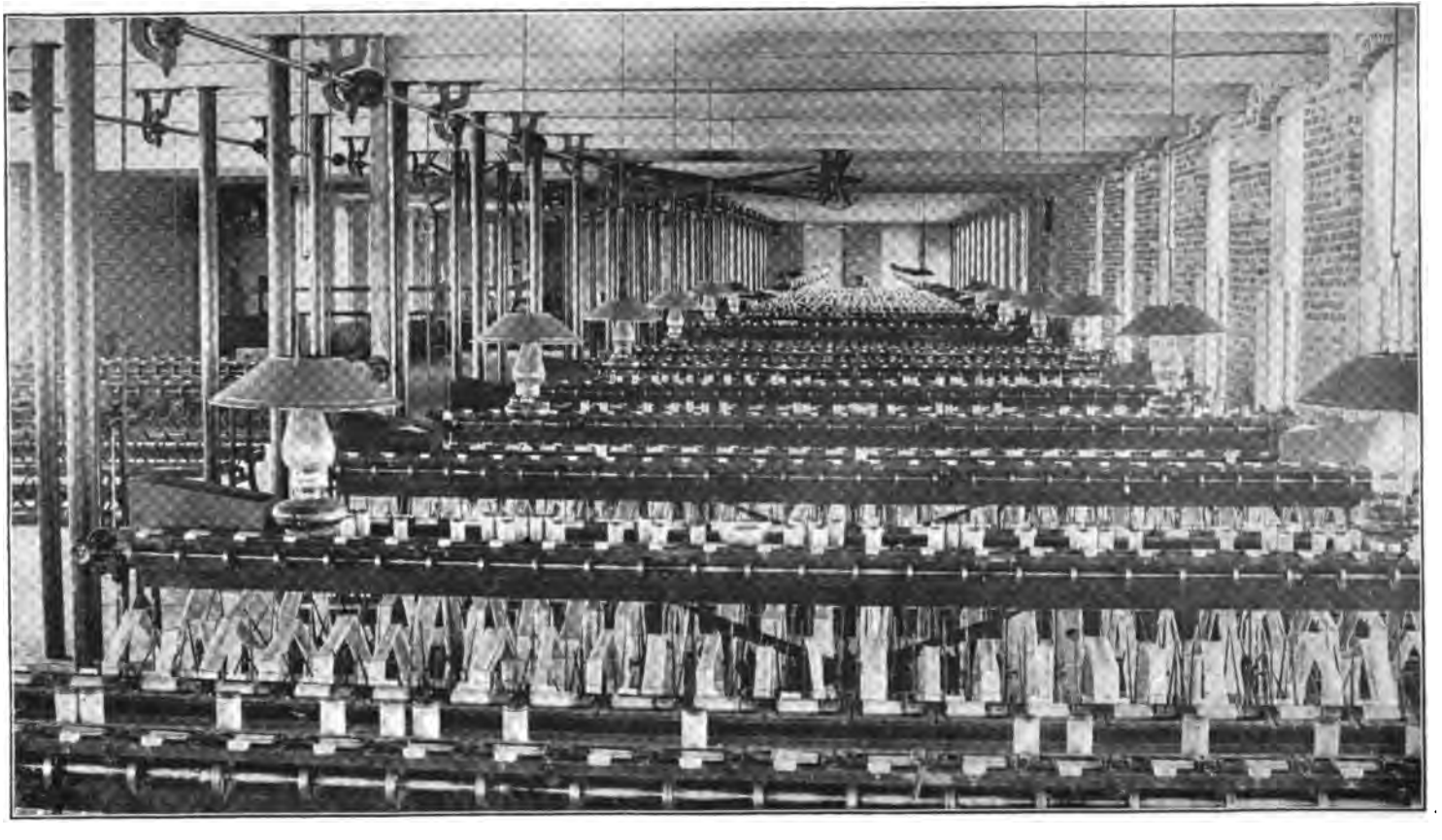
Cigar factory	1				
Casket factory	11		4		
Dressmaking	7			2	
Domestics	2		2		
Dry goods store	22		1	3	2
General workers	9			1	2
Hotel	1		29	1	
Laundry	8				
Millinery	1				2
Mattress factory					2
Printing				2	
Tailoring	5		1	2	

PONTIAC.

Public employés	2				
Woolen mills	70		15		3

ROCHESTER.

Woolen mills	27	10			3



Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silk Mill, Belding, Mich.—View of Winding Room.

TABLE LXXXVI.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing where the working women lodge and eat, thus giving the home influence, by industries and cities.*

BELDING.

Industries.	Residence.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Box factory	9		12		
Silk factory	102		166	2	1

THREE OAKS.

Featherbone factory	128		27		2
Whip factory	16		1		

WYANDOTTE.

Rug and robe factory	59			3	

REMARKS AND SUMMARY.

The preceding table is a detailed history of the working women in relation to their surroundings when resting from their work. Showing where they lodge and eat, classified by cities, and by industries. The object of this table is to show the home influence. developing the fact as to whether most of the working women and girls live at home or not. In each city it will be seen that the great mass are under home influence, although there are a large number who live in lodging houses or in private families, yet under the aggregate number reporting, nearly the proportion of four under home influence is found to one under other influences. A close study of the table will show any desiring to know, which industry reports the largest number outside of home influence, as it will also show in which city there is proportionately the greatest lack of home surroundings

The following condensation of all the women workers reported, and for this table a large number did not report, is given in this summary:

SUMMARY.

	Residents.				
	At home.	Boarding house.	Lodging house.	Private family.	Relatives.
Final totals	9,108	28	1,066	919	730

This shows that out of 11,851 reporting, only 2,013 are outside of the home influence, with 730 living with relatives. A very good showing in favor of the home surroundings of the women wage-earners of the State.

TABLE LXXXVII.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of the women wage-workers, by cities.*

DETROIT.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	5,889	64		155
Are there offensive oders?	115	5,818		142
Cause—rags	19			
livery stable	12			
closets	2			
Are seats provided?	5,638	251		219
Are you compelled to stand?	1,377	3,712	12	1,107
Are there washing facilities?	5,997	27		84
Are there separate dressing rooms?	5,783	13		312
Are there separate toilet closets?	5,846			262

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	14		5			14	
Furnished with pure drinking water				5,967	14		94

GRAND RAPIDS.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	1,239	75		367
Are there offensive odors?	12	931		565
Cause—closet and glue kettle	9			
brewery near	2			
tobacco works	10			
closets	19			
bottling works	1			
livery stable	8			
gas works	10			
unventilated basement	5			
sewer	1			
alley	5			
stagnant water	1			
paste pail	2			
Are seats provided?	* 1,120	35		426
Are you compelled to stand?	662	822	21	76
Are there washing facilities?	737	34		810
Are there separate dressing rooms?	914	69		598
Are there separate toilet closets?	1,095	164		322

* Seats provided for customers only.

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	5	5	5			13	
Furnished with pure drinking water				1,095	134		324

TABLE LXXXVII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of women wage-workers, by cities.*

SAGINAW.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	1,346	16		99
Are there offensive odors?	8	1,318		105
Cause—bad sewerage	4			
tobacco works	6			
closets	20			
Are seats provided?	1,041	201	13	20
Are you compelled to stand?	588	781	13	7
Are there washing facilities?	1,042	46		37
Are there separate dressing rooms?	835	420		20
Are there separate toilet closets?	643	745		78

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	45	31	252				
Furnished with pure drinking water				915	123		95

BAY CITY.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	1,448	2		8
Are there offensive odors?	51	1,391		12
Cause—closets	4			
Are seats provided?	1,295	6		157
Are you compelled to stand?	384	957	7	110
Are there washing facilities?	1,178	48		232
Are there separate dressing rooms?	1,172	59		227
Are there separate toilet closets?	1,317	36		105

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
Furnished with pure drinking water				1,421	3		34

TABLE LXXXVII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of women wage-workers, by cities.*

MUSKEGON.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	330	26	3 fair.	23
Are there offensive odors?	3	288		49
Cause—sewerage	2			
dampness	2			
glue factory	1			
back yard	1			
back alley	2			
cracker factory	1			
cigar factory	1			
s noke	1			
back yard to store	1			
closet	7			
gas factory	2			
unventilated basement	† 1			
Are seats provided?	301	16		65
Are you compelled to stand?	212	136	5	29
Are there washing facilities?	356	4		22
Are there separate dressing rooms?	275	69		38
Are there separate toilet closets?	287	* 64		31

† One jail under building. * One none furnished.

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	9	5	10			5	
Furnished with pure drinking water.				260	90		2

YPSILANTI.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	315			66
Are there offensive odors?		307		74
Are seats provided?	186	60		135
Are you compelled to stand?	115	184		82
Are there washing facilities?	309			72
Are there separate dressing rooms?	252			129
Are there separate toilet closets?	250			131

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
Furnished with pure drinking water.				253			128

TABLE LXXXVII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of women wage-workers, by cities.*

JACKSON.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	817			
Are there offensive odors?		816		1
Are seats provided?	790	27		
Are you compelled to stand?	42	775		
Are there washing facilities?	817			
Are there separate dressing rooms?	814	1		2
Are there separate toilet closets?	815	1		1

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
Furnished with pure drinking water				816			1

LANSING.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	264	32		68
Are there offensive odors?	1	259		81
Cause—closets	1			
gas factory	10			
cellar	4			
rosin burning	1			
gas factory and back alleys	7			
Are seats provided?	* 233	14		112
Are you compelled to stand?	36	223	2	103
Are there separate dressing rooms?	112	12		230
Are there separate toilet closets?	145	90		129

* One furnishes her own seat; four supplied with boxes.

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	4	3	8			1	
Furnished with pure drinking water				268	7		73

TABLE LXXXVII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of women wage-workers, by cities.*

OWOSSO.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	121	6		2
Are there offensive odors?	3	101		
Cause—bad smell from bakery	2			
steam from feathers	2			
saloon	1			
soiled clothes	5			
bad meats	2			
tobacco factory	1			
back yard of grocery store	1			11
Are seats provided?	108	9		12
Are you compelled to stand?	71	49		9
Are there washing facilities?	63	46		20
Are there separate dressing rooms?	51	65		13
Are there separate toilet closets	78	* 36		

* One none supplied.

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
How often is water changed?	3	2	1			1 pails.	1
Furnished with pure drinking water.				121	3		

PONTIAC.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	136			
Are there offensive odors?		135		1
Are seats provided?	136			
Are you compelled to stand?		131		5
Are there washing facilities?	136			
Are there separate dressing rooms?	134			2
Are there separate toilet closets	135			1

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
Furnished with pure drinking water.				136			

TABLE LXXXVII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing condition of air, water and general surroundings of women wage-workers, by cities.*

ROCHESTER.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	39			
Are there offensive odors?		39		
Are seats provided?	39			
Are you compelled to stand?		39		
Are there washing facilities?	39			
Are there separate dressing rooms	38			1
Are there separate toilet closets?	38			1

DRINKING WATER.

Questions.	Oftener.	Twice daily.	Daily.	Pure.		Longer.	Blank.
				Yes.	No.		
Furnished with pure drinking water				39			

BELDING.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	351			
Are there offensive odors?		351		
Are seats provided?	350			1
Are you compelled to stand?		350		1
Are there washing facilities?	350			1
Are there separate dressing rooms?	350			1
Are there separate toilet closets?	350			1

The entire 351 report pure drinking water.

THREE OAKS.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	167			
Are there offensive odors?		167		
Are seats provided?	167			
Are you compelled to stand?		167		
Are there washing facilities?	167			
Are there separate dressing rooms?	167			
Are there separate toilet closets?	167			

The entire 167 report pure drinking water.

WYANDOTTE.

Questions.	Yes.	No.	Optional.	Blank.
Is there free circulation of air?	60			2
Are there offensive odors?		60		2
Are seats provided?	60			2
Are you compelled to stand?		60		2
Are there washing facilities?	60			2
Are there separate dressing rooms?	60			2
Are there separate toilet closets?	60			2

The entire 62 report pure dringing water.

Looking over the surroundings and conditions as detailed in the foregoing tables it will be seen that some cities present worse features in this respect than others, but it must be noted, that there is a large number who do not report as appears by the blank columns, hence the impossibility of drawing true comparisons between cities in this respect, so not attempted, but the detailed records give the data accurate so far as reported.

There is no need for any but the following as a

SUMMARY.

Impure air.	Impure water.	Offensive odors.
157	374	382

This represents 125 different places of business in the first column, 115 for the second column, and 85 for the third column. The balance of the numbers being duplicates of the same places.

TABLE LXXXVIII.—*Showing assistance received from other sources than wages of the women workers, aggregated together for all reporting in the State.*

Classification.	Amount.	Number.	Classification.	Amount.	Number.
Assisted—From relatives		7	Cash, gross	$32 00	1
In cash, per week	$1 00	1	" "	36 00	1
" " " "	1 50	7	" "	40 00	1
" " " "	2 00	5	" "	50 00	3
" " " "	2 50	1	" "	100 00	1
" " " "	3 00	1	" "	200 00	1
" " " "	3 50	24	Clothing, per week	4 00	1
" " " "	4 00	2	" " year	40 00	1
" " " "	5 00	9	" gross	100 00	1
" " " "	6 00	32	" "	15 00	1
" " " "	7 00	1	" "	10 00	1
Cash, clothing and board, per week	3 60	1	In board, per week	1 00	3
Clothing and board, per week	2 00	1	" " " "	1 50	4
Cash and board, per week	1 00	1	" " " "	2 00	1
" " " " "	6 00	1	" " " "	3 00	8
Cash, per month	2 00	1	" " " "	5 00	1
" " "	3 00	5	" " " "	9 00	1
" " "	6 00	7	" clothing and board, per week	5 00	1
" " "	8 50	1	Clothing and board, gross	112 00	1
" " "	9 00	2	" " " "	25 00	1
" " "	10 00	2	" " " "	75 00	1
" " "	20 00	6	Cash and board		1
" " "	25 00	2	Cash and clothing		25
" " "	30 00	1	Cash, clothing and board, per year	15 00	1
Cash, clothing and board, per month	7 50	1	" " " " " "	40 00	1
" " " " " "	3 50	1	" " " " " "	50 00	1
Board, per month	2 50	1	House rent		1
" " "	3 00	1	Coal and wood		1
Cash. " "	12 00	1	Provisions		1
Board and washing, per week	3 00	1	Presents		1
Cash, gross	2 00	3	From others		1
" "	4 00	2	In cash, per week	2 00	1
" "	5 00	1	Clothing		1
" "	15 00	1	Board, per week		2
" "	20 00	1	Cash, clothing and board		5
" "	24 00	1	Present		1
" "	25 00	4	In other ways		1
" "	28 00	1	While sick		1
" "	30 00	3			

In table LXXXVIII is presented the detailed record of those receiving assistance from relatives or others. This of course is not taken into account as a matter of wages, and given purposely here to show how few of the large number canvassed receive any assistance outside of their wages. This however in this case is only an approximate as to showing the actual number receiving outside aid as there were more defects in the answers to this table than any other. It would seem that in relation to questions of this character working people seem to decline answering more than in any other, for the reason that so may do not yet understand the great benefit to all concerned, that must result from these investigations.

The foregoing table does show so far as it goes, the various sources and manner of outside assistance, and had all given faithful reports to these questions, a comparative result could have been given, showing the bearing all such assistance would have as a betterment to the working women. Now being so short of the full number, it is not sufficient data to use as a base on which to found such a result, therefore its only given as a limited individual report, as very likely to show the range of help to the women workers.

PART II.

SECTION VIII.

Under this section is given a table showing the lost time, with cause. This table is also an aggregate one of all women workers reporting, showing the entire number under each specified day, week or month. A supplement table also follows, showing the number reporting a vacation, with and without pay, also the causes for lost time.

TABLE LXXXIX.—*Showing the time lost and causes for same, with vacation and whether wages cease or not, for all the women wage-workers reporting in the State.*

Time lost in days or weeks in past year.	Number.	Time lost in days or weeks in past year.	Number.	Time lost in days or weeks, in past year.	Number.
1 day	7	5 weeks	256	24 weeks	46
2 days	14	6 "	650	25 "	7
2½ days	1	7 "	113	26 "	80
3 days	31	8 "	1,147	27 "	7
4 "	21	9 "	47	28 "	83
				29 "	1
5 "	11	10 "	141		
6 "	1	11 "	6	30 "	4
7 "	4	12 "	406	31 "	2
8 "	1	13 "	17	32 "	10
9 "	3	14 "	13	34 "	3
				36 "	1
10 "	9	15 "	21		
12 "	2	16 "	89	39 "	1
23 "	1	17 "	39	40 "	1
25 "	1	18 "	38	41 "	1
1 week	502	19 "	1	44 "	2
				46 "	1
1½ weeks	3	20 "	63		
2 weeks	1,954	21 "	4	47 "	2
3 "	667	22 "	9	48 "	1
4 "	1,950	23 "	2	6 months	54

Vacation and causes of lost time.

Vacation.			Causes of lost time.		
Wages cease.	Wages do not cease.	Optional.	Sickness.	No work.	Other causes.
4,848	357	24	2,934	3,685	1,747

COMMENTS ON LOST TIME AND VACATION TABLE.

Only about two-thirds of the women and girls gave answers to these questions, therefore the number appearing in this table is far below the total number reporting for the State.

In this table it is seen that the great body of workers have two, four and eight weeks vacation. The total number reporting the cause of lost time runs less than the total reporting for the lost time only, because some reported lost time but did not give the cause. The vacation time has, as a rule, been reported separate from the lost time, but some reported their vacation because of a lack of work, in which cases they are classed under lost time because of no work.

Out of the large number who have vacation, 357 only draw pay. The 24 optional, reporting means that they can take a vacation or not as they choose, but do not say whether wages cease or not, nor that they have taken the vacation.

The largest number, outside the vacation, report lack of work as a cause for lost time, with sickness next and other causes least.

From the supplemental table it is found that 8,366 have lost time ranging from six months to one day.

This table furnishes a large variety of results, which could be thrown into different tabulated forms, but for the lack of time and space, further details and conclusions must be left to those in statisical work desiring them, who can quickly get the points needed. For the general reader its present form is the more readily understood.

TIME AT WORK IN PRESENT AND PAST OCCUPATIONS.

TABLE XC.—*Showing the time at work in present occupations. All occupations and cities.*

Number.	Time at work, present occupation.		Number.	Time at work, present occupation.		Number.	Time at work, present occupations.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
	Days.		37		10	1	6	4
6	1		6		11	1	6	6
5	2		967	1		296	7	
1	3		7	1	1	2	7	6
	Weeks.		12	1	2	294	8	
71	1		11	1	3	2	8	6
59	2		10	1	4	116	9	
43	3		3	1	5	3	9	6
28	4		163	1	6	223	10	
16	5		4	1	7	56	11	
65	6		1	1	8	1	11	9
9	7		8	1	9	65	12	
11	8		4	1	10	29	13	
7	9		2,602	2		20	14	
7	10		2	2	2	25	15	
1	13		3	2	3	18	16	
2	14		1	2	4	29	17	
1	15		1	2	5	12	18	
49		1	54	2	6	4	19	
2		1½	1,613	3		26	20	
101		2	1	3	2	7	21	
1		2½	2	3	4	2	22	
195		3	20	3	6	1	23	
1		3½	1	3	9	5	24	
115		4	1,669	4		3	25	
1		4½	1	4	3	3	27	
76		5	17	4	6	2	28	
236		6	1	4	8	1	29	
1		6½	781	5		2	30	
61		7	6	5	6	2	34	
1		7½				1	55	
76		8	655	6				
62		9	1	6	2			
1		9½	1	6	3			

TABLE XCI.—*Showing the time at work in other occupations. All occupations and all cities.*

Number	Time at work, other occupations.		Number.	Time at work, other occupations.		Number.	Time at work, other occupations.	
	Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.
	Weeks.		3	2	5	7	8	6
1	1		30	2	6	1	8	7
7	2		3	2	8	64	9	
2	3		2	2	9	1	9	2
2	5		3	2	10	1	9	6
11		1						
			1	2	11	1	9	9
6		1½	568	3		65	10	
28		2	1	3	3	2	10	6
1		2½	1	3	4	13	11	
24		3	2	3	5	1	11	6
11		4						
			21	3	6	22	12	
9		5	2	3	9	1	12	6
46		6	3	3	10	18	13	
11		7	339	4		2	13	6
1		7½	2	4	3	18	14	
14		8						
			1	4	5	1	14	6
8		9	20	4	6	15	15	
9		10	1	4	7	1	15	8
7		11	1	4	8	4	16	
	Years.		307	5		8	17	
610	1							
			1	5	2	9	18	
4	1	2	10	5	6	1	18	6
4	1	3	2	5	9	1	18	10
1	1	4	322	6		3	19	
1	1	5	3	6	6	2	20	
55	1	6						
			1	6	9	4	21	
2	1	7	127	7		2	24	
3	1	8	1	7	5	1	26	
6	1	9	7	7	6	1	28	
8	1	10	1	7	7	1	29	
1,021	2							
			1	7	8	1	31	
3	2	3	1	7	10	1	33	
1	2	4	102	8		1	35	

Very few comments are needed on tables XC and XCI, as the form presented is easily comprehended. In the table showing the time employed in present occupation, the largest number report at two years, next largest at four, with next in order at three years. Those engaged in other occupations, the largest number report at three years, the next largest at four years, third at six years and fourth at five years. A large number failed to answer the questions for these tables.

TABLE XCII.—*Showing time served as an apprentice, with or without pay. All occupations and all cities.*

APPRENTICES WITH PAY.

Number.	Time at.	Number.	Time at.	Number.	Time at.
6	1 week	43	3 months	1	10 months
46	2 weeks	4	4 "	50	1 year
23	3 "	4	5 "	3	1½ years
74	1 month	37	6 "	6	2 "
3	1½ months	1	7 "	1	4 "
68	2 "	2	8 "		

Number.	Amount per week.	Number.	Amount per week.	Number.	Am't per month.
56	$0 50	8	$2 50	1	$1 00
9	75	74	3 00	1	25 00
1	85	10	3 50	3	30 00
110	1 00	1	3 75	1	35 00
4	1 25	2	4 50		per year
		14	5 00	3	$200 00
44	1 50			2	250 00
1	1 63	6	6 00	1	300 00
2	1 75	1	6 25		
25	2 00	1	7 50		

APPRENTICES WITHOUT PAY.

Number.	Time at.	Number.	Time at.	Number.	Time at.
6	1 week	3	2½ months	22	1 year
20	2 weeks	192	3 "	1	1 11/12 years
27	3 "	1	3½ "	8	2 "
1	4 "	24	4 "	1	2 11/12 "
1	5 "	7	5 "	4	3 "
5	6 "	212	6 "	1	3½ "
46	1 month	5	9 "	1	No time given.
127	2 months				

COMMENTS.

Table XCII is a record of those who served time as apprentices. The first part showing the number who worked with pay, and the number reporting at the various specified sums, while the rest of the table gives the number reporting at the various weeks, months or years served without pay. From this table it would seem that only a small proportion of the women workers serve time in the various occupations. And it would also appear that the system of apprenticeship is little used in this State among the female workers.

PART II

SECTION IX.

TABLE XCIII.—*Showing the number who own homes, and personal property, the mortgages on each, if any, with amount and the interest paid, for the women wage-workers of the State. All cities and all occupations.*

Own a home.

Yes, 2,544	When mortgaged, the amount with interest.				No, 6,463
No.	Amount.	Interest.	No.	Amount.	Interest.
1	$20 00	7%	1	$300 00	8%
1	50 00	7	1	300 00	14
1	80 00	10	3	350 00	7
1	90 00	7	51	400 00	7
1	100 00	7	20	400 00	6
1	100 00	4	2	400 00	
1	125 00	7	91	500 00	7
1	130 00		11	500 00	6
1	140 00	10	4	500 00	
1	148 00	7	15	600 00	7
2	150 00	6	1	600 00	6
5	150 00	7	1	600 00	
1	150 00		12	700 00	7
72	200 00	7	1	700 00	8
71	200 00	10	5	700 00	5
3	200 00		2	800 00	6
2	200 00	8	3	800 00	7
6	200 00	6	1	800 00	
1	175 00	7	1	900 00	6
4	250 00	10	3	1,000 00	7
1	250 00		1	1,100 00	7
1	275 00	8	1	1,500 00	7
85	300 00	7	1	1,100 00	*
23	300 00	6	1	3,000 00	*
2	300 00		3	not given	7
1	300 00	5	2	buying a	home.

Own personal property.

No.	Article.	Amount.	No.	Article.	Amount.
1	Piano	$280 00	10	Watches	
1	"	350 00	5	"	$35 60
1	"	500 00	4	"	50 00
1	Organ	125 00	2	"	40 00
1	"	130 00	5	Clothing	
1	"	55 00	36	Sheep	
1	"	772 00	1	2 Cows	
7	"		2	1 Cow	
38	Furniture		1	Bycicle	
1	Sewing macine	50 00	6	Stock	
1	"	45 00	1	Type writer, value $500.00, mortgd. $250.00, 7%.	
5	"				

Own personal property.

Yes, 39	When mortgaged, the amount with interest.				No, 6,722
No.	Amount.	Interest.	No.	Amount.	Int'est.
2	$0 50	8%	1	$148 00	
1	1 00		103	150 00	
1	2 50		3	160 00	
2	3 00		1	165 00	
1	4 00		14	175 00	
1	4 50		1	190 00	
2	5 00		176	200 00	
1	5 50		1	212 50	
1	6 00		1	225 00	
1	7 00		1	235 00	
3	8 00		1	240 00	
6	10 00		43	250 00	
1	10 50		1	255 00	
2	12 00		1	275 00	
4	15 00		1	291 00	
2	18 00		124	300 00	
18	20 00		1	300 00	7%
1	22 00		3	325 00	
1	24 00		1	350 00	6
27	25 00		15	350 00	
30	30 00		2	375 00	
19	35 00		1	375 00	7
2	36 00		52	400 00	
66	40 00		1	415 00	
2	42 00		6	450 00	
1	43 00		1	450 00	6
10	45 00		97	500 00	
180	50 00		1	532 00	
1	55 00		2	550 00	
32	60 00		1	575 00	
1	63 00		24	600 00	
1	64 00		1	635 00	
9	65 00		2	650 00	
7	70 00		1	675 00	
103	75 00		11	700 00	
12	80 00		1	750 00	
6	85 00		1	780 00	
1	90 00		12	800 00	
2	95 00		1	850 00	
193	100 00		2	900 00	
1	105 00		16	1,000 00	
2	110 00		1	1,200 00	
3	120 00		1	1,300 00	
23	125 00		1	1,400 00	
2	130 00		1	1,500 00	
2	140 00		1	1,575 00	
1	143 00		1	2,000 00	
1	145 00		1	2,500 00	

* Value of home

TABLE XCIV.—*Showing rents paid and the number of rooms occupied, for those reporting in the State.*

Number of rooms occupied.			Rents.			
Number reporting.	Number of rooms.	Number occupying entire house.	Number.	Per week.	Number.	Per month.
3,080	1	34	4	$0 50	2	$0 50
210	2		4	75	1	75
224	3		1	87	5	1 00
427	4		380	1 00	1	1 25
375	5		2	1 12½	2	1 50
487	6		70	1 25	1	1 75
359	7		152	1 50	27	2 00
140	8		1	1 75	8	2 50
34	9		285	2 00	20	3 00
33	10		1	2 12½	1	3 25
9	11		17	2 25	5	3 50
5	12		93	2 50	44	4 00
16	13		4	2 75	2	4 50
2	14		62	3 00	92	5 00
2	15		7	3 25	1	5 25
1	17		1	3 37½	146	6 00
3	20		7	3 50	1	6 25
			15	4 00	9	6 50
			3	4 50	1	6 75
			103	5 00	52	7 00
			5	6 00	2	7 50
			4	7 00	43	8 00
			7	8 00	4	8 60
			3	9 00	26	9 00
			10	10 00	149	10 00
					2	10 50
					12	11 00
					104	12 00
					2	12 50
					4	13 00
					28	14 00
					22	15 00
					3	16 00
					4	18 00
					1	19 00
					6	20 00
					2	25 00
					1	45 00
					1	57 00

Table XCIII shows the number of wage-women who own homes, and in addition to that, the amount of the mortgage on such homes, with the interest they pay. From this table it is seen that very few of our working women have homes of their own, compared to the entire number canvassed, as we find that 6,463 report not owning a home, while only 2,544 report that they own a home, and of this number those reporting mortgages on the same, are included. This leaves 4,429 women wage-workers who have not answered as to this question, and the presumption is that they also do not own homes. This would make only 26+ per cent owning homes with 73+ per cent not owning homes, and in this percentage is also included the number of homes mortgaged, which would bring the actual ownership of homes less.

The number reporting under ownership of personal property is less in the aggregate than those who own homes. In this connection those reporting yes are not included with those reporting the amount of the personal property they own. We find here that 6,722 report that they do not own personal property, while 1,732 are reported as owning

personal property in the various forms as appears in the table. Where the interest is given in addition to the amount of personal property owned, it means that the personal property is mortgaged and they are paying that amount of interest, but they have not given the amount of such mortgage.

In table XCIV is given the condition of the women wage-workers as to living together in rooms, also the number reporting for the various amounts of rent they are compelled to pay, which is, of course, given in connection with those who are renting. The larger part of the women wage-workers living at home or with relatives, of course, would not be taken in this table as they have no rents to pay, consequently the number appearing here is only a small amount of the entire number of women canvassed. In connection with those who occupy rooms, we find that 3,030 are living in only one room, and as the number of rooms increase the number of those occupying diminishes at a very rapid rate, as will be seen in the table. The general average paid for rents runs between the figures at $1.00 a week to $5.00 per week, only very few paying larger sums. Of those who are reported at the larger rents per week or month, it is fair to presume that they have a larger number of rooms than is utilized for family purposes, and re-rent some of them to help in the family support.

TABLE XCV.—*Showing how many of the working women report having to reach up or stoop over in work. All cities and all occupations.*

Number compelled to stoop over.							
Yes.	No.	And sitting.	And standing.	And walking.	Sometimes.	Very little.	And sitting and standing.
6,571	5,005	321	33	2	14	5	2

Number compelled to reach up.							
Yes.	No.	And sitting.	And standing.	And walking.	Sometimes.	Very little.	And sitting and standing.
2,673	6,026	310	76	23	26	5	2

In relation to the above table all that need be said is that 6,571 of the women wage-workers are compelled to stoop over in their work, while 5,005 of them report no in this connection, showing that more are compelled to stoop over in their work than those who do not, and in addition to this we find that 321 although sitting have to stoop over also, and 33 while standing report that they have to stoop besides. As to whether those reporting yes are compelled to stand or sit in addition to stooping over, of course is not known as they have not reported other than as taken. From this it will appear that a majority of the women workers are compelled to stoop in their work and in connection with those who are compelled to reach up, we find a less number reporting yes than no, showing that most of the vocations in which women are engaged compel more stooping than reaching up, the latter, of course, being considered the most injurious to health.

PART II.

SECTION X.

TABLE XCVI.—*Showing the number attending the various churches, and also those reporting whether they belong to any societies. All occupatons and all cities.*

Number.	Denominations.	Number.	Denominations.	Number.	Denominations.
103	Lutheran.	1	Salvation army.	11	Do not attend church.
140	Protestant.		Church members—	1	Does not believe in church.
14	German Catholic.	734	Yes.		Societies—
122	Roman "	346	No.	64	Yes.
10	French "	931	Attend various churches.	947	No.
				10,729	Not reporting.

In relation to the questions from which this table is formulated it should be said that it was one of those, where the women who are interested in the conditions of their fellow workers, had earnestly requested the Commissioner to investigate these subjects, and on these requests, questions were asked as voluntary ones, which accounts for the large number not reporting.

Only 2,707 of the 13,436 canvassed responded, which are classified as above stated.

A great many of whom the questions were asked, thought no one had any right to receive any answer to them, not comprehending the statistical purposes in view. As to those who did answer it is found that a very small per cent belong to any societies, only 64, while 947 report as non-society members. A very large percentage of those reporting either belong to or attend church. The answer in connection with those who attend church does not imply that they belong to any church, but only that they are church goers.

The total number reporting as belonging to some church or who attend church, is 2,055, while 358 are in no way church goers, which leaves 11,023 who have not responded to the questions.

TABLE XCVII.—*Showing the number reporting who wear corsets and those, who do not, and the individual remarks.*

Number wearing corsets, reporting yes.	Number wearing corsets, reporting no.	Number not reporting on this question.
3,487	232	9,614

Number reporting.	Remarks.
2	Occasionally.
10	Sometimes.
1	Hygiene waist.
1	Corset waist in winter.
1	Does not like to answer.
1	Can not go without them.
2	In winter.
1	No; I advise no one to wear them, I think them injurious to working people.
1	Dress can not be well fitted without them.
8	Corset waist.
1	It is a personal affair.
2	Sometimes when not working.
66	When not working.
1	Dislikes to say.
3	I think them injurious,
1	I do not think them injurious.
1	When I can get them.

In relation to the above question we would say that it is one of those classed as "voluntary" by the Bureau. This question was requested to be asked of the women wage-workers by ladies interested in the welfare of their sex with a desire of ascertaining, if possible, the effect of the wearing of corsets upon women workers, and also to get an expression from the women themselves as to their effect upon health. In no case were these questions compelled to be answered, and were only asked of individuals in a limited number of cases, and whenever freely responded to, taken, which accounts for the small number of those who have answered to this question as will be seen by table XCVII. Of the 3,487 who report wearing corsets we find that an additional 232 report that they do not wear them. An interesting feature of this report which could not be made to appear in the table is well to speak of now, which is that comparing the health of those who report not wearing corsets with the health of those who report that they do, the percentage of good health we find largely in favor of those who report no. Whether this would be the direct result of the wearing of corsets or not is only an inference, but supposably the real cause. The number not reporting is also given, but we must further explain that the most of these women were not asked the question, and those to whom the question was given as a rule responded freely.

In addition to the above remarks by the individuals canvassed, one lady worker writes the following:

I believe a complete reform should be made in woman's attire, but custom is such a stern master, that the method of how to best secure the change is hard to find out. I send you the following extract which was clipped from a lady's paper which seems pertinent to this subject:

"It is not to be wondered at that those women who care for their beauty rather than for style in their attire should again and again revert to the idea of introducing among English ladies the graceful fashions of ancient Greece. The flowing draperies and cunning folds in which the robe of the Athenian lady was arranged formed the very ideal of a suitable attire for women, if they studied only the art of making themselves appear charming.

"That the Greek is really the only mode of attire suited to the form feminine is sufficiently attested by the fact that no woman of taste wishing a life size statue of herself to be made would think of arraying herself in any other fashion of clothing. How would the bodice, short or long in basque, according to the prevailing style, the full straight skirt or the flounced petticoat, the tight laced waist and the peaked shoulders appear when chiseled in marble or rendered in bronze. So far, however, the demand for classic ideals has been made in vain. The attempts to revive the beautiful fashions of the Greek women have been desultory and infrequent, and the few ladies who have tried the experiment have either been soon tired by the extra trouble involved and annoyed by the notice they excited, or they have not possessed sufficient social importance for their example to be largely followed."

Another woman worker says: "I know from extensive observation that the wearing of corsets is very injurious to the health of women and have been deeply interested in the ideas as promulgated by the Chautauqua dress reform ladies which this year has attracted more popular attention than ever before, and is creating more public interest than all the learned discussions of that far-famed resort. I am not posted as to the full purport of their ideas, but they seem to contemplate a combination of the Greek and Turkish costumes and to entirely discard all stays or devices that tend to hamper the free motions of the body. The principal motive for the change is undoubtely a worthy one, namely, to give greater freedom of motion to women, to dispense with the health-breaking corset, and to shift the weight of clothing from the waist, where it now is, to the shoulders, where it ought to be. It is a serious matter this dress reform idea, and while the temptation to the average American is to treat the matter in a joking way, it is very far from being a joke. "The way to resumption is just to resume." The way to dress reform is just to reform, not to talk about it. Thus dress reformers of Chautauqua have concluded, and they have donned the new garments. I do hope women will break down the old customs and seek that which will give us the greatest health.

PART II.

SECTION XI.

INDIVIDUAL REMARKS, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

Under this section we give the remarks, comments and suggestions as given to the canvassers of the Bureau by the individual women wage-workers canvassed in the State. We not only give their various comments, but also in this connection give their remarks as to the number of persons any particular wage-earner may be supporting, *i. e.*, those who support children and how many, those who say they are keeping house and give all towards it, and support father or mother, also the various remarks pertaining to the individual life of each as they have voluntarily given it to the canvassers, and in some cases the comments by canvassers.

"I have ten children to support."

"I am working in the men's clothing factory in Detroit. This firm starts work at 7:30 o'clock in the morning and stops at 5:30 in the evening, and closes down at noon on Saturday."

"Where I work fifty girls are employed; it is in the capsule factory. I do nothing but make capsules; it is very light and clean work. The factory closes down at noon on Saturday."

"I have paid $80.00 on a piano in the past year."

"I have four boys working; myself and husband and children are are all supported by husband and self."

"I had a vacation, but am unable to tell how long."

"My occupation is in the seed store, what they call packing, *i. e.*, putting seed packages into large boxes."

"I am engaged in a seed store in the occupation called picking, which means separating good from defective seeds."

"I give all I can spare to my parents."

"I support my mother and pay $1.00 a month for papers."

"My father and mother are both invalids. I support them."

"I am using part of my wages for taking music lessons."

"I am helping to pay off the mortgage on my parents' home."

"I have furnished my bedroom during the past year out of my wages at a cost of $50.00.

"I own a lot in the city of Detroit."

"I work in a tobacco factory in Detroit. Such small wages are paid that none but small girls are usually employed, some being under 14 years of age. The parents or guardians of the girls buy their clothes."

"I only average $8.00 a month wages and work only 12 months during the year." (She means that the extra days are not worked during the year.)

"Our home is mortgaged; I am helping to pay for it, but I do not know the amount."

In one of the chair factories in Grand Rapids it was impossible to get the amount the girls spend for clothes. They said they gave their money to their parents, and a great many of them do not speak English, and it was therefore only by the aid of a few who could speak a little English, that any information could be obtained.

"I work only four hours on Monday."

"I have a debt of $3.00 contracted during the past year for doctor's bill."

Plug spreading is where the girls put the tobacco on tables for drying.

"I receive help from my husband, and we have a large family to support."

"I have a chattel mortgage on a watch."

"I live in a boarding house which took fire. I jumped from the window and was badly hurt, but the firm paid my bills." (This is in Belding.)

The canvasser remarks that the spinners are the ones who weave raw silk into threads; they stand part of the time, but can sit down when they wish.

"I have charge of a cottage containing fifty insane ladies; two attendants to assist me; my husband is employed at main building; takes meals and rooms with me at cottage; cook our own food and do other work with help of the patients."

The canvasser for Ypsilanti finds that the girls are docked, or at least there is a certain amount of their wages deducted for waste, the amounts given below are by the week, especially referring to the week just before the canvass was taken.

One reports 35 cents deducted for waste; 6 at 75 cents; 4 at 65 cents; 11 at $1.00; 2 at 50 cents; 1 at 55 cents; 2 at $1.50; 2 at 30 cents; 1 at 50 cents; 1 at 45 cents; 1 at 90 cents; 3 at $1.25; 1 at 40 cents; 1 at $4.00; 1 at $1.35; 1 at 60 cents; 3 at 25 cents; and 1 at 80 cents.

"I believe women wage-workers should receive better wages with less hours of labor and equal pay with men for the same work."

"I give all my earnings at home; my clothes are bought and made by my parents without regard to my earnings."

"I received $150.00 in the past year from an estate. I served as an apprentice without pay four months. My occupation is a laundress."

"My mother is a widow lady; I give nearly all of my wages for the support of her and little sister; my mother has a home, but it is not paid for yet."

"I use all my earnings to live on; we keep house."

"I am clerking in a dry goods store; there are paints and oils in the next building, which I think is affecting my health."

"I am working in a carpet store and in addition to my wages receive my board."

"I board at home for which I pay nothing, and in addition to my wages receive $2.00 per month cash from parents."

"I board with my relatives and my clothes are purchased by them."

"I work at hair dressing and am not able to save anything out of my wages."

"I give $5.00 per week of my wages to parents, which is all of my earnings."

"I am working in a hotel in Grand Rapids. The water used is city water from Grand River so you can judge it is not pure."

"I was $50.00 in debt on a piano, but have paid all the debt up in the past year, except $20.00.

"I give one-third of my wages to relatives with whom I board."

"I receive pay from my employers in case of sickness."

"I own three houses and lots; they are not quite paid for yet."

"I carry a life insurance policy on which I pay $18.00 in dues and assessments per year."

"I pay $1.25 per week for five shares in the building and loan association."

"I have given answers to the questions only since I became a wage-earner, which was after losing my husband."

"I can not complain about work; everything is convenient and employers are very kind. My occupation is in a laundry."

"I believe that narrow-mindedness of many women, caused by the lack of education and jealousy, is the worst impediment to their own advancement. This is true of many who are credited with a considerable degree of intelligence. For many, conditions will improve only so fast as they, themselves, are educated up to a higher standard. I say this because so many girls seem not to understand the questions desired answered by the Bureau, which seems to me a noble work."

"I think the questions rather personal, but nevertheless have answered them to the best of my ability. I do not think that any one one has a right to know what wages I get."

The canvasser taking this report said the lady gave her wages at about $6.00 per week, but it was not entered in the record.

"I broke my arm twice in the past fourteen years, which troubles me still, yet am obliged to work to support myself."

"I am working in a tailoring establishment, and men in the same line receive from $5.00 to $7.00 per month more than women."

"In addition to supporting myself I pay for my sister's schooling."

"I lived in Texas when young; there were no schools within ten miles, so never attented school."

"I support my aged parents who live with me, and in their support I am assisted by my brother and sister."

A canvasser reports that one lady in the photograph business in Saginaw disliked to answer in relation to her wages for the reason that if she told, everybody would rush into her business; but she said that she owned real estate by right of inheritance.

"I took up the occupation of nursing by reason of the death of my husband and loss of property in the panic in the east. I make a speciality of nursing in surgical cases, and am obliged to support a family of four small children."

"I work in a felt boot factory. The ventilation is very poor, and the partitions are very low so that the machinery makes a confusion of noise. The room is heated by steam which emits a very bad, unhealthy odor."

One canvasser reports that in a dry goods store the firm had three lady clerks die in the past two years. One died two months previous to the taking of the canvass. She had clerked for the firm four years, and the cause of the sickness was laid to the wash basin in the closet where both males and females are required to go; female clerks not allowed to use closets provided for the lady customers, and the sewerage connection is considered the cause of the sickness among the clerks; and in this same firm seats are

provided, but the clerks are given to understand that they will be discharged if they are used too much.

"My father died when I was two years of age. I commenced as a wage-earner at sixteen, and have ever since supported my mother. I have saved from my earnings with which we have bought a home and kept house until my mother died a year ago."

"I have bad health contracted from walking up stairs at our place of business."

Two say, "I pay all the rent and help support my mother and small sister."

"I bring a wash basin from home and use a board for a stand, and my occupation is a tickmaker in a mattress factory."

"I work in a mattress factory. My husband works in the same factory. The girls have to furnish wash basins and barrels or boards to use them on."

"I do not think the water in Grand Rapids in general is good to drink."

"I work in a boarding house; board and rent is furnished the help; four sleep in one room; the girls in this building have only been working about three months, as it has just changed hands; chamber maids each have one floor to take charge of, so that they do not work in rooms."

Another canvasser says that in the boarding houses many of the girls did not seem to understand what the questions were for and, consequently, it was impossible to get full answers.

"I work in the kitchen of a boarding house, and in addition to general work have to sort the dishes."

In looking through the remarks as given by the women wage-workers in the laundry industry we find that nearly all of them respond to the question "How do your wages compare with that of men?" that they nearly all for the various occupations answer that men receive about twice as much as the women.

"I am working in the tailoring industry, and we are docked according to the time lost. In this industry men receive some higher wages than we do."

"I am working in a dry goods store. We are docked according to lost time. I belong to an insurance society. Gentlemen receive higher wages than we do for the same occupation."

"I am working for a dry goods store; am docked for actual time lost. Gentlemen in same department receive higher wages. I give all my wages to parents and am cared for in return."

"I began work very young; never served apprenticeship; went right to work and got pay from the first."

We find from thirty individuals canvassed in dry goods stores who respond to the question of equal pay for men and women, that every one of them answer that men receive higher wages than the women for the same line of work.

"I am working in a boarding house; if any girl breaks a glass dish she is charged five cents."

"I am working in a hotel. My work begins at 1:30 in the afternoon and I quit at 3 o'clock in the morning, but we have the forenoon in which there is no work to do."

"I think a majority of women wage-workers perform household duties for themselves or families aside from regular occupation. Also that their trade ability and general health would increase could they work in stated hours with utter disregard to household duties aside from their day's labor."

"I give $52.00 per year to the church."

"I give $50.00 in support of the gospel and for the poor."

"My work in the past year has been as supply teacher; salary nine-tenths of the regular salary; supplied for teacher whose salary varied from $200.00 to $600.00. I do not keep account of earnings and can not answer all of the questions."

"I believe where women fill men's places they should secure the same salary as men, provided they are as capable. Seats of some kind should be provided for all women and girls employed in shops and stores so they may rest at least a few minutes during the day."

"I received a serious hurt in my back carrying clothes up stairs the past year, which caused three months lost time."

Three say: "I support the house and clothe myself out of my wages."

Two say' "I pay nothing at home for my board, but all I earn goes for clothes and amusement."

"I am carrying on a grocery store for my mother, and have all the money needed for my own use, which averages about $4.00 per week."

"I am working in the knitting factory. Men in the same work get $20.00 per month more than women. I think there should be equal pay for the same work."

"I am a colored woman and a laundress. I was once a slave."

The canvasser remarks that one woman in a hotel was unable to understand what was required; she could not talk English and therefore only a few answers could be obtained from her, which were secured through one of the other girls.

"I am working in a hotel. Men get three times as much as women for the same work."

"I am a stenographer; men get the same wages as women."

"I am a clerk in a dry goods store; for the same work men get twice as much as I do."

Two say: "I am working in a hotel; men get twice as much as the women for the same kind of work."

"I believe women should take more physical exercise after working hours when they are clerking or in office work."

"I can not answer the questions fully; I do not know exactly all the causes for lost time, there were several days at any rate. I am making payments on my piano."

Two say: "I receive assistance from my husband's wages."

"I work with twenty-five other women sorting rags."

"I am saving my money to bring my mother and sister from Germany."

"I give $100.00 of my wages to my father."

"I have two children working who help to support the family; they receive $2.00 per week."

"I am working in a cigar factory; women receive same pay as men."

In one shoe factory the canvasser found very few girls who kept any account of their earnings or expenses beyond what they paid for their board.

In another shoe factory during vacation the wages never go on. They only have a vacation when the operator takes one.

"I receive an average of about $4.80 per week; men engaged in the same work receive $12.00 per week or more; I am working for the regalia and uniform factory."

"I am working for the regalia and uniform factory in Detroit. If five minutes tardy we are docked $1.00. The gentlemen receive higher wages."

One canvasser remarks that in a pants factory the rooms are very well lighted and well ventilated. The firm has made the work room very pleasant by placing a great' many pictures on the walls and other ornaments in the room to make it homelike.

"I have paid in the past year $20.00 toward the education of my children."

"I work at the lithograph works .The firm by whom I am employed is very kind and allows us Saturday afternoons during the summer."

"I spent $10.00 for medicines in the past year for myself and $5.00 for my children."

"I spent $25.00 during the past year in educating my children."

"I am working in a laundry as a starcher; for this work men receive twice as much wages as I do."

"I can not answer the questions in relation to clothes, as I have never kept any account."

Two say: "I give parents and relatives all the wages I earn. I live with my parents."

One of the canvassers remarks that the occupation classed as "brush making" consists in putting the bristles in the backs of the cloths, which are put on the hair brushes.

Two say: "I work for one of the largest dry goods houses in the city and no stools are provided for the clerks."

"I only have work through the busy season. My occupation is clerk in a dry goods store."

"I became a wage-earner because of the death of my husband who fell in a vat of boiling water and left me with three children to support."

"I was left alone by the death of my husband and obliged to seek employment to support myself and ten children. I have a home worth $1,300.00."

"I have supported two children and educated them out of my earnings as a dressmaker on $4.00 per week."

"I was thrown from a horse at the age of eight, but was not working then. This has always troubled me, but I have worked all the time. I have been a wage-earner all the time since fifteen years of age."

One canvasser reports that in one hotel the girls did not seem to understand what the questions were for, and being foreigners it was impossible to explain the matter to them so as to get full answers. And especially in relation to the time worked or the wages received. They girls would answer part of the questions and then on other questions they did not seem to understand.

"I get $4.00 per month extra for June, July and August."

"I work in a dining room at a hotel. During June, July and August we get $16.00 per month, but the rest of the year only $12.00."

One canvasser defines the different occupations as follows: A vamper is one who shapes the upper part of the shoe; an inspector is one who sees that the work is correct; a marker is one who labels the goods; a decorator is one who ornaments the cases. This is in a felt boot factory. The girls in this department are not supposed to tell what they make in regard to wages, hence these answers were not full.

One canvasser reports that a book bindery is one of the best in the city. It is kept very clean and the employés seem contented and happy. The stitching is done by machinery which is run by power so that the work is not very heavy for the women.

"I work in the whip factory during the summer time; in the winter I attend school."

"I work during vacation time in the whip factory, but go to school during the winter. I receive $1.00 per week when working."

"My father died and mother is in very poor health which compelled me to go to work for our support."

"I give part of my earnings to support my brother."

"My father pays my board."

"I have work about six months steady through the year. I support one child, but my husband's wages help in the household."

"I only worked part of the year; staid at home helping mother."

"I was compelled to become a wage-earner by the death of my husband."

"I give $50.00 to a sister."

"I am in debt to the doctor for a bill contracted during the sickness of my brother, since dead. This bill I am paying."

"I am working in a produce store. We are allowed two weeks vacation with pay, but if any more time is taken pay ceases."

"I receive support in the shape of rent considered worth $50.00 per year."

One canvasser remarks that in the capsule factory in the winter a force of one hundred girls is kept busy at night with another force of one hundred and seventy-five for the day work.

"In addition to my wages my father gives me $50.00 per year, and I have two children to support."

"I am a telephone girl. We are obliged to work every other Sunday and failing to appear, are docked for Monday's work."

"I work in a knitting factory at knitting stockings; the wages are very small."

"My occupation is laundress in a hotel. For the same work men get $30.00 per month, while my wages are only $10.00."

"In addition to my regular work and household duties I do my own washing."

"I think there should be uniform wages for work done in dressmaking. I own a home worth $1,200.00."

"I am a dressmaker and I think there are too many poor dressmakers in the business which brings down the wages for good dressmakers; prices ought to be raised. I fell in a cellar hurting me very severely in the head. I think there should be a limit to the number of dressmakers or at least a uniform price in every place."

"I live with my parents who own a home."

Two say: "I think it would be a benefit to raise wages from the low rates now given to girls."

Two say: "I think women should be entitled to all regular holidays."

"I am employed in a dry goods store in Grand Rapids. Stools are provided for all the girls, except the cash girls, and these are the youngest employés in the firm; I think that seats should be provided for them."

"According to my health and to the fact that I have to educate my children, I am getting very poor pay."

"I do not think I have wages enough for the hours put in."

"I clothe my children in addition to their support and mine."

"I am working at packing salt; there is only work for about six months in the year."

"I work in a dry goods store, and gentlemen in our occupation receive about the same pay."

"I belong to the Girl's Friendly Society."

"I own personal property in the shape of furniture."

"I work at housework and have from one to three hours every day to myself."

"I work only six hours a day and have Thursday afternoons to myself, as a domestic."

"I pay $80.00 a year rent and support two children."

"I am in debt $30.00 for furniture."

Four say: "I give all my wages to parents and am entirely cared for by them."

"I have received assistance in the past year; it was prize money from the King's Daughters."

"I receive money every year as prize money."

"I work in a dry goods store, and when late, if a proper excuse is not furnished, we are docked. Gentlemen for same work receive double our pay."

"I work in a dry goods store. Gentlemen in the same department receive twice our pay."

"I have a husband and five children, and the $4.50 per week which I earn takes care of the whole family."

"I help to polish small articles made of iron."

"I received $50.00 extra the past year as a gift."

"I own a lot valued at $500.00."

"I give $4.00 a week to my parents for board."

"I am a married women and work whenever I can get it to do to help support three children."

"I work five weeks over time in the year; regular working hours are sixty hours per week."

The canvasser reports that in the picture frame factory she finds most of the girls employed live at home and give most of their wages to parents and their clothing is furnished out of the common fund. The girls are not able to give any idea of the cost of living.

"My mother buys all my clothes."

"I support my mother and am trying to pay off the mortgage on our homestead."

"I am supporting my sister and mother."

"I support my sick mother and little brother, and am working in a cigar factory where women receive the same wages as men for the same kind of work. The firm closes down at noon on Saturday."

"I help support the family and help to pay for our home. I also receive help from my husband. We have three children to support."

"I live with my husband, and we have five children to support; my husband helps."

"It costs me $3.00 per week to live and support my children."

"I have a husband who works. We have four children whom I help to support."

"I have two children. My husband and I both earn wages."

"I live with my parents and keep $50.00 a year for my own use; the rest is given to my parents."

"I work in a tobacco factory; there are two kinds of occupations called stripping; mine is called plug tobacco stripping."

"I give $10.00 for the support of children."

"I have $2,000.00 saved which was left me by relatives."

"I board at home; give my parents $2.00 per week for board."

"I use $10.00 per month of my wages for the support of my two children."

"I have personal property in furniture."

"I own a house and lot."

"I received outside assistance in house rent, and support three children out of my wages."

"I am married and my son lives with me, and my wages support both."

"I am the main support of my mother and two sisters."

"I receive outside help in music lesson given to me."

"I support two nieces." Six say: "I keep 50 cents per week for my own use; give rest to parents." One says: "I keep $1.00 for my own use; give rest to parents." Nine say: "I support four children." Two say:" I support five children." One says: "I support my father; his sickness caused lost time."

"In tobacco factory there is a difference between men's and women's wages for same occupation; about an average of $20.00 per month more for men."

"I help to care for my brother and sister."

"I work two weeks at $3.87 per week, and forty-seven weeks at $7.00 per week, so make yearly earnings $336.74, and my occupation is an operator in a saddle factory."

"I have been a wage-earner 24 weeks and keep house and support one child at $4.00 per week in an underwear factory."

Four say: "It takes all I can earn to live."

"I am now working in an underwear factory; have worked here only one week; the rest of the year worked at housework, so earned during the past year $62.00."

"My husband has just died. I was left an estate worth $2,500.00 but am compelled to work for a living."

"I object to standing while covering stays in stay factory."

"I support my little sister; have one other sister working who gets $3.00 per week."

"I am working in a tobacco factory. The factory was burned out in April 1890. We are now working in the old warehouse which is very disagreeable, but the new building will be well lighted and ventilated."

Forty say: "I support my mother." Sixty-eight say: " I am helping to buy a home."

Five say: "I support my father." Two say: "I am a widow lady and support two children." Four say: "I keep house and support my children."

Six say: "I give to parents." Two say. "I own a home." Four say: "I own a lot."

Three say: "I am paying for a lot." Four say: "I keep house."

Fifteen say: "I am buying a piano." Fifty say: "I support two children."

Thirty-one say: "I support one child." Twenty-two say: "I support three children."

Ten say: "I give to relatives." Eight say: "I buy my own clothing."

"I work in the City R. R. office in Grand Rapids, and the water furnished is in tanks and, therefore, pure because the tanks are cleaned before the water is changed."

PART II.

SECTION XII.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The information and statistics which have been secured and carefully scrutinized to detect errors and correct or, as in some cases found necessary, entirely eradicate from the records, have also been throughly systematized and drawn out in various forms and which have been tabulated in the foregoing tables, will be interesting to all who take time to peruse and study them. Outside of two or three cities, organization among women wage-workers is unheard of; but those trades which are organized, be it said to their credit, furnished the best paid and most intelligent class of girls, who readily conceived the benefits of the bureau work and did much to assist the canvassers. The hours worked by the largest number varies from 9 to 10 per day, which is about the same as that for men. The wages, after some comparison with reports of investigations, of men's work, are a little over 50 per cent less earned by women than by men.

DETROIT.

Tobacco Workers and Cigarmakers.—Michigan's metropolis is justly famous, but that which is most conspicuous is the reputation attained for the vast amount of manufactured tobacco which is turned out annually for home and foreign trade. Stores are the principal industries of Detroit; tobacco comes second.

Women and girls, numbering close to one thousand, earn a livelihood in the tobacco factories. The stripping is done almost exclusively by girls, who work by the piece, earning small wages, the work requiring no skill whatever, and the girls going and coming at will. The other branches of the tobacco industry, in which girls and women perform the principal work, are packing, stamping and labeling. Unlike stripping, this kind of work requires some skill, and a good class of girls are employed. The wages paid are fair, averaging well up with the best paid work investigated in Detroit. Tobacco girls work the entire year at 9 to 10 hours per day, with half holiday on Saturday in some firms. A trades union of tobacco workers exists, to which is attached the most intelligent of the girls.

Women cigarmakers are found in all the large establishments rolling the weed side by side with men. In the union factories they receive the same wages as paid to the men and enjoy the benefits of the eight-hour day system in some factories. A number of them are members of the cigarmakers' union. As a rule the shops are well lighted and ventilated. One of the largest factories has fitted up a pleasant dining-room, away from the workshop and odor of the tobacco, where the girls assemble at noon hour and visit while lunching.

Shoe Workers.—Machinery has so completely revolutionized the shoe industry that almost every part of the work performed in the manufacture of foot-gear is done by some kind of a mechanical contrivance. Girls are employed at cutting and pasting linings, stitching, making button-holes and sewing on buttons, etc. The wages paid are comparatively high, but the seasons are so short that the yearly average is about the same as many other industries. The work is principally piece work, and an established scale of wages is in vogue for all kinds of work. The shops are well lighted and ventilated. During the season 9 to 10 hours constitutes a day's work.

The best organization of working women in Michigan is among the shoe workers. For years they have maintained a union of their trade, which fact is responsible for the comparatively high wages paid.

Chemical Laboratory Workers.—Two of the largest laboratories in the world are located in Detroit, and their products are shipped to every corner of the globe. Three-fourths of all the work is done by girls, which includes the making of pills, lozenges and extracts, and the labeling, filling, weighing, boxing and packing of the different kinds of medicines. Some parts of the work is pleasant and clean, while other parts are unpleasant. The wages paid are small for the beginners, but increase as the girls become experts at any particular kind of work, and as a whole compares favorably with the many industries in which girls find employment. Work is usually quite steady and the ten-hour day is the rule. The chemical workers differ from many others in the matter of payment of wages, which comes not weekly, but once every two weeks. The laboratories are well ventilated and lighted.

Ready-made Clothing.—Among the industries of Detroit in which large numbers of girls are employed, those who work the hardest and receive the least pay are the girls and women who bend over sewing machines and make the ready-made garments which stand in high piles in clothing stores. The machines are run by steam, and all the work is done in that way, excepting the sewing on of buttons, which is done by hand. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated. Competition with the tenement house workers, of the eastern cities, is given as the reason for low wages. One of the largest factories has fitted up the work room so as to make it comfortable and homelike, the walls being decorated with pictures and the room kept clean and cheerful.

Pants Makers.—Carloads of pants, overalls and smocks are turned out every day in Detroit. The work is all done by machines and the wages are no better than received by the ready-made clothing workers. Piece work is the rule and 10 hours a day's work. Natural light being cheaper than artificial light, all the buildings used for the manufacture of these cheaper garments are well lighted and ventilated.

Laundry Workers.—Hundreds of girls find employment in the laun-

dries. The work is hard, and the wages paid fair, although the finishers are the best paid, averaging as high as $1 per day. The rooms are usually very warm, which can hardly be avoided. The hardest part of the laundry work is that in which the least wages are paid.

Candy Makers.—Two large factories which manufacture candy and fireworks give employment to many girls. Some of the work is done by machinery, but much of it by hand. For skilled labor the wages paid are only fair. Ten hours is the length of the work day, although periodical "rushes" at the Christmas season and Fourth of July necessitate much night work. The factories are well ventilated and lighted.

Match Makers.—The making of matches is an industry which gives employment to many girls, and is light and pleasant work. The wages paid are very fair and there is little lost time. Saturday is a day of shorter hours, but 8 hours is the rule the balance of the week, while some work 9 hours. The match factories are well lighted and ventilated.

Woolen Knitters.—The great bulk of woolen knitting is done by machinery. A large force of girls are employed at this work. The wages paid are not very good, being lower than that paid workers in ready-made clothing and pants factories, and the work about as hard. Piece work is the order, with 9 hours as a day's work. The knitters do not have steady work, there being slack seasons two or three times during the year. Buildings are all well ventilated.

Corset and Stay Makers.—This industry is carried on to a considerable extent and is desirable work, as the average wages are fair and employment given the entire year. The boning, done by small girls, pay very little. The work is light and principally done with the aid of sewing machines. Ten hours is a day's work; half holiday on Saturday. Buildings well lighted and ventilated.

Fruit Canners and Pickle Packers.—At certain seasons of the year hundreds of women and girls find employment in the fruit canneries, and while the work lasts, they make good wages. They work about 10 hours a day. No difficulty is experienced in finding help, although the "rush" only lasts a few months during the fruit season. As the canvass was taken before this season, this industry was not taken for the tables and does not appear in the report elsewhere.

Rag Pickers.—In the large ware-rooms which line the river bank many hundred young girls and old women eke out an existence by picking rags. They receive very small wages and work long hours. The work is dirty and the atmosphere filled with dust from the rags. They work very steadily, and the rag picker is ever on the alert for better employment.

Other Trades.—The Bureau's agents pursued their work in Detroit among the trades in which fewer girls were employed than those receiving special mention. The following were visited and the tabulated statement will tell their story: Seed workers, hardware workers, picture frame gilders, telephone girls, stenographers, clerks, binders, regalia makers, box makers, plush box makers, rug and feather duster workers, pin makers, pearl button makers, capsule makers, chair caners, house girls, bean pickers and image makers. Nothing worthy of note was observed in any of these industries. The telephone girls have a day and night force, and the wages paid are not sufficient, considering the character of the work. The stenographers, as a rule, do not receive any better wages than are paid in many

of the factories, as the work has been introduced into the night schools and colleges and consequently there is an over supply of this class of workers.

GRAND RAPIDS.

This, the second city of our State, furnishes interesting data in relation to her women wage-workers.

It is not generally known to what an extent female labor is employed in the large manufacturing centers of our State and nation; and, therefore, even among those especially interested in the industrial and social conditions of the wage-workers as a class, the women workers have not been thought of to any great extent, nor their environments and conditions investigated, as the importance of the subject demands.

The mothers of the coming generation should not be stunted physically by ardous toil or unhealthy surroundings, to the extent that they must leave to their offspring the awful legacy of diseased, weak or undeveloped bodies. The welfare of the nation, aside from any considerations of humanity, demands this; yet it is a fact that in all our large cities, and in fact, in many of the smaller ones, women are employed at labor that only necessity should compel men to perform. Sufficient work to give the ladies bone, sinew, muscle and vigor, is right, and the fields are now open for her to step in and select those occupations best fitted for this development and which is condusive of health, if only she knock hard enough at legislative doors to command the attention of law makers, the public is already in her favor to this end.

Grand Rapids is not, to so great an extent as many of her neighbors, an employer of female labor. There are but few places in the city where any considerable number of women are employed, yet in the aggregate a great many are compelled to, or at any rate do, earn their living by the "sweat of their brow."

Their employments are various; in factories, at the lighter branches of work necessary to the production of given articles, in industries where they do all the work of manufacture, in laundries, boarding houses, hotels, etc.; as domestics in private families; as stenographers, book-keepers, teachers and clerks, and as shop girls in the great and small mercantile establishments. To arrive at an exact knowledge of the general condition of all these classes of female labor would be impossible; yet facts are coming to light constantly that are opening the public eyes to a greater or less extent, and are in many cases proving a surprise to those, even, who have made woman's work a study. The proportion of married, to single, women earning their own living is greater far than would be imagined without investigation. The canvassers found great difficulty in relation to this subject and an inclination to decline, or looking upon it as other than the serious necessity for securing facts, reported lightly without serious thought, which in most cases was detected. And although it is fair to suppose that all these defects were not discovered, yet without doubt the resultant data is a true approximate. A large proportion of those married women answering as such are known to be divorced or living apart from their husbands, so in this connection is where the erroneous answers were given, making it very probable that there should be more widows reported and less married women, and this is the only place where it was necessary to use the approximate.

A great many wage-earning women, however, have husbands and families, and perform their regular household duties morning and night, in addition to the regular day's work. As a rule the female labor employed in factories at productive industries, and at other physical labor where any degree of strength or skill is required, is much better paid than that of the shop girl or saleslady; and when it is considered that the latter is required to dress neatly always, while the former is not, the real difference in the net proceeds of their respective labors is thereby more nearly equalized.

In the factories, where large numbers are employed, the general sanitary conditions are fair, the proprietors, as a rule, seeing to it that the letter of the law, at least, is obeyed. Yet even in some of these, it is obeyed but very loosely, or wholly disregarded.

In one shop engaged in the manufacture of foot wear the canvassers report the ventilation not very good, and unhealthy smells pervading the work rooms. Also, that in this shop they discovered girls under 14 years working regularly. In another, engaged in the same industry, the reports are that everything was found satisfactory; ventilation good, and none who appeared under legal age working.

Of the manufactories canvassed, one, employing, perhaps, the largest number of female workers of any in the city, must be mentioned. The sanitary conditions are reported excellent. Separate closets for the men and women, plenty of air and light, the shop clean and healthy. The machinery, however, was not properly protected, and the loss of fingers and other accidents from this cause are reported not uncommon. Neither is the construction of the factory such as to render escape easy in case of fire, having fatal defects in this respect. It has an elevator almost in the center of the building, running to the top floor where over 100 females, many of them very young, are at work. Directly under the elevator is the furnace and boiler, rendering the chance of fire very great, and as the only stairs in the building communicating with the work room mentioned are built directly around the elevator shaft, it can be seen that, in case of fire originating from the furnace, the draft which is created by the shaft would quickly cut off retreat by the stairways. The law is complied with in the matter of fire escapes, but, as the work room is located in the fourth story and over 100 girls, unused to such apparatus, would be compelled to use it in a very short time in order to escape, it is exceedingly improbable that all could be saved.

Two book binderies are found in good condition as to wages and surroundings, and the employés seem contented and stay a long time, generally; but in one other the sanitary condition is bad. No separate closets are provided for men and women, and the ventilation was reported insufficient. Bad smells pervade the shop from the materials used in the business, or from some other source. The employés are reported restless and discontented.

One of the mattress factories is also reported to be without separate toilet rooms. Little regard is manifested for the natural modesty of the females and a general condition of disorder and uncleanliness prevails. One shirt factory is reported in bad sanitary condition. Insufficient ventilation renders the air foul and unhealthy, and no seperate closets are provided, while even the one in use by both sexes is filthy in the extreme.

The laundries are generally reported to be in good condition as to sanitation, and, except in the cases of book-keepers, skilled milliners, etc., are the best paid female workers in the city, and about the same as the tailor-

ing industry, where the wages range well up to the best. The laundry workers work to some extent in shops which are rented by a number clubbing together, both men and women, for their common use. The conditions in their case are reported excellent. As to those who carry their work to their homes, of course, nothing can be said except, as compared with other women, they are well paid.

Probably the worst conditions prevailing among any class of female workers are to be found among those who perform the more common labor in the cheaper hotels and restaurants; and even in some of the better class of the later. In many cases the basement is used as a laundry and general workroom, and most of them are cold, damp and without pretense of ventilation. One woman reported that her predecessor had died from disease contracted in one of these places, and that she, herself, was sick half the time from the same causes. This was in one of the fashionable up town restaurants.

In another case, in a basement, that of a prominent hotel, used as the laundry of the house, the conditions were found extremely bad. No ventilation to carry away the stench naturally arising from the nature of the work, and water dripping down from the leaky floors above. This class of labor is really the hardest and poorest paid, most uncomfortable and dismal surroundings of any found. As is natural, they make but little complaint, but live hopelessly on from day to day, steadily tramping on in the tread mill of life.

The first class hotels pay their female labor fairly, and the various conditions and surroundings are generally good. Two restaurants were also found where the conditions left little for complaint.

The best conditions found surrounding any class of labor were in the railroad offices, among the book-keepers, stenographers, clerks, etc. They are paid the best wages, are more contented and better treated than any class canvassed.

It would be impossible to say anything particularly about the condition of lady stenographers, as each one's work is by herself, and the conditions vary with each case. The supply more than equals the demand, however, and the wages are, therefore, comparatively low.

There is one other class of labor that women are engaged in extensively, which, though the public comes constantly in contact with it, knows little about. The lot of the shop girl, or saleswoman, from outward appearances would seem to be a pleasant one, but this is far from the truth. In Grand Rapids there are several large establishments employing a large number of lady clerks; and in all of them there are a few who receive good salaries, but the great bulk are but poorly paid, and in some stores their condition is to be pitied. By the nature of their employment they are compelled to dress neatly, and this takes about all they earn. Those who have homes manage to get along, but those who are obliged to entirely support themselves are far worse off than the women and girls who work in the shops and factories. The law requires that seats be furnished them when not at work, but in some of the stores it is a standing rule that the girl who uses them *much* will be discharged, the consequence is that the law is practically nullified. In one of the most fashionable dry goods establishments it was found to be a rule that, though the place was supplied with a closet, the clerks were not allowed to use it, but must go where they best could, while the closet was reserved for customers.

When it is known that while a few receive very good wages, the most

are getting very small wages, especially when the cost of dress is taken out, and this should always be taken into account when examining the average of their wage tables, few will envy their lot.

Their working hours are generally not more than 10 per day and in many cases much less. The various hours can be seen by referring to Table LIV. The greatest number of hours worked is by those employed in the cheaper hotels and boarding houses. Fourteen hours per day is not uncommon, and seven days in the week. One girl gives this report, and wages at $1.50, or one and one-half cents per hour. In one of the box factories conditions very unfavorable exist. A girl of fifteen is reported to have worked a week and made but 80 cents. Three dollars per week is about the best wages made.

The report comes from two firms in this city where the "sweating" system is used vigorously, where the girls are literally worked under a task mistress at the lowest possible wages. It should also be added that the proprietors are not directly responsible for this system, but the grievance calls surely for legislative attention. One feature about woman's work may be mentioned in closing for this city. Except in occupations where stated prices are paid for stated work, as in the tailoring trade, women are never paid for the same work what men are.

SAGINAW.

The general condition of the working women of this hustling city is found about as other places, as a whole. There are some institutions with very poor sanitary surroundings, and the accommodations for help very limited. Many instances are reported where the sewerage is so bad it causes much sickness; this seems especially the case with hotels and restaurants. Some firms are also reported with this defect.

Another cause of complaint is the lack of separate water closets for males and females, and this defect appears in detail under its proper heading. Although seats are usually provided for the clerks and salesladies, they report that the cash girls are not allowed to use them, and consider it a hardship that such is the rule. As to the cleanliness of drinking water, it is generally considered good from the hydrants, which furnishes the largest supply, but in many cases filtered water is used which is not changed often enough to be kept pure, and also many use from wells and in some instances there is a suspicion of malaria. Another complaint is that many women do as much work as men could in that line while receiving less than half as much pay, one reporting in the hotel industry that for dining room work she only gets $10 per month, while men for the same occupation get $30 per month.

In the tailoring trade no legal holidays are given, and the women workers say they think this should be allowed them. There is quite a protest from the dressmakers that the trade is overrun with workers, causing the wages to run lower than it does in other cities.

In the salt industry, although the sanitary surroundings are not very clean, yet this does not seem to affect the health, as the report is very fair in this respect. The work here only lasts part of the year, so the yearly average is low.

As in other cities the hardships are found mostly in the hotels and restaurants, although some other industries show a hard lot for the women workers. Some work in basements which are filthy and very unhealthy.

It would seem that such places should not be used as work shops, as proper ventilation can not be secured, neither can a certain amount of dampness be avoided.

BAY CITY.

The general surroundings of women workers in this city is reported in very good condition. There are exceptions of course to this rule. There are very few complaints made as to sanitary conditions, and most of the buildings where women work are well ventilated and lighted. As a rule separate water closets are provided for male and female, now and then a place where used in common.

Most of those reporting here give testimony that the water is pure and in cases of being in tanks, changed often. None report bad sewerage. However there are some cases here, where the basement workers show the usual unhealthy surroundings. Seats are quite generally provided, and while many are compelled to stand during work, many others can sit. But we find in this city that a large number have to stoop over or reach up in their work. Another point worthy of note here is that only a few seem to be working in the same room, due to the fact that the industries here are not so extensive as in Detroit or Grand Rapids.

Separate dressing rooms are reported as being provided in most cases.

JACKSON.

Jackson is better known as the Central City, and is the largest and busiest place in Jackson county. The chief industries in which girls are employed is the manufacture of underwear and corsets, the latter being turned out in as large quantities as that of any other American city, and are shipped to all parts of the world. A large force of girls find employment in these factories, many coming from the surrounding towns. The wages paid are as high as received for the same class of work in any other city in the State. The girls are a bright, intelligent, happy and contented lot. The buildings are, as a rule, large, well lighted and ventilated. The proprietors of some of the factories have done much for the comfort of their employés. Large and convenient wardrobes, washrooms and closets are to be found and one firm has provided a library and reading-room, as well as a piano, for use during other than working hours. The average day's work was 10 hours, with shorter hours on Saturday. A trades union of underwear workers was established about a year ago, and they send delegates to the trades' council, the central body. The Bureau's agent observed among the organized girls a desire to answer quickly all questions propounded, as they recognized the objects of the work as well as the fact that it was the only correct way to arrive at their true condition. The box makers and retail clerks were also investigated to some extent, the latter working the usual hours required of persons who work in stores. One lady was found who worked as a journeyman printer. She was a member of the Typographical Union, a particularly bright person, and was frank in admitting that organization was certainly one of the means of bettering the condition of the working girls, as she spoke from experience, her wages having been doubled since joining the union of her trade.

MUSKEGON.

As to general surroundings for the women wage-earners of this city, there seems to be cause of much complaint, especially from bad oders, which arise from sewers in many cases, close proximity of closets and gas. In some cases the back yards are so filthy as to cause the air of work rooms to be in a sickening state most of the time. Many women are also compelled to work in basements which reek with dampness and all those deadly gases usually accompanying such places. Most places are well ventilated and lighted, the above instances being exceptions, but should even such exceptions be allowed to exist, where disease is sure to generate, and thence be communicated to others? There are only a few cases reported where separate water-closets are not in use, but there seems to be a complaint of bad odor arising from these, which would indicate that the Board of Health should see to these matters, either State or local. Seats are usually provided for women and girls to use, but many cases report none. Washing facilities are generally furnished, and pure water usually provided. A great many have to stoop over or reach up in their work. Some rooms are reported as rather crowded with workers, which has a tendency to vitiate the air and conduce to poor health.

YPSILANTI.

On the line of the Michigan Central railroad, in Washtenaw county, is situated the town of Ypsilanti, where is found running in full blast a dress stay factory, woolen mills, paper mills and box factory, employing in the neighborhood of 700 girls and women, many of whom came from the surrounding towns. Ten hours is a day's work, with a few at nine, in all the factories visited, with half holiday on Saturday in some firms.

The dress stay factory manufactures a substitute for whalebones and employs nearly 300 girls. The wages paid are fair, but the fining system in vogue lessens the weekly earnings of the girls and in many cases makes the average somewhat smaller than the tables show. The girls pay for all work spoiled in making, but the goods are retained by the firm. The fines for the week preceding the visit of the Bureau's agent, as given by the girls themselves, ranged from 25 cents to $2.50, and were marked on the margin of the blanks, and appear in detail under notes under the proper headings. The girls claim that the wages paid by the firm would be good if the fining system was eliminated, as without that it averages $5.14⅓ per week. The pinkers suffered most from fines.

At the woolen mills are manufactured the famous union underwear suits, and in fact all the finest qualities of woolen and silk hosiery, underwear, etc. A large force of girls is employed the entire year. The fining system is also in vogue in these mills, but when imposed for bad work the girls are allowed to take the garments at cost price. Piece work is the rule, and barring the fines fair wages are made.

Unlike the stay factory and woolen mills, the paper mill was found to be one of the best and most pleasant places to work, where the girls are treated well by the firm and make fair wages, there being no fining or restrictions regarding talking and visiting. The factory is on the outskirts of the town, and is roomy, well lighted and ventilated.

Ypsilanti is the only place visited by the Bureau's agents where the fining system is actually carried out and the money taken from the girls' envelopes.

LANSING.

Even in the capital city there are causes for serious complaint by the women workers. In some instances rooms are reported too overcrowded to secure pure air for the workers, yet generally the ventilation and light seems good. There are cases of workers in basements where the usual dampness and foul gases are undermining the hard toiling girls. Other sources of bad odor comes from vaults not properly cared for, and uncleanly back yards, and another source of bad odor is from the gas factory, but there is nothing to indicate what effect this has upon health. A large number are compelled to stoop over in their work and many others reach up. Seats are as a rule provided, but some cases not; there are a few who say they only have boxes to sit upon and these are so uncomfortable it's about as easy to stand as sit. Query, is not this purposely done to evade the law? One reports she only has a seat by providing it herself.

There are a good many reporting that no separate water closets are provided, with no facilities for the toilet. Pure water is the rule, but there are some exceptions. The city water is considered pure, but some well water is used which is changed daily where its purity is questioned. Only about half those reporting are found to have separate dressing rooms provided, while the other half, 182, would seem to indicate a common room or none at all for both sexes.

OWOSSO.

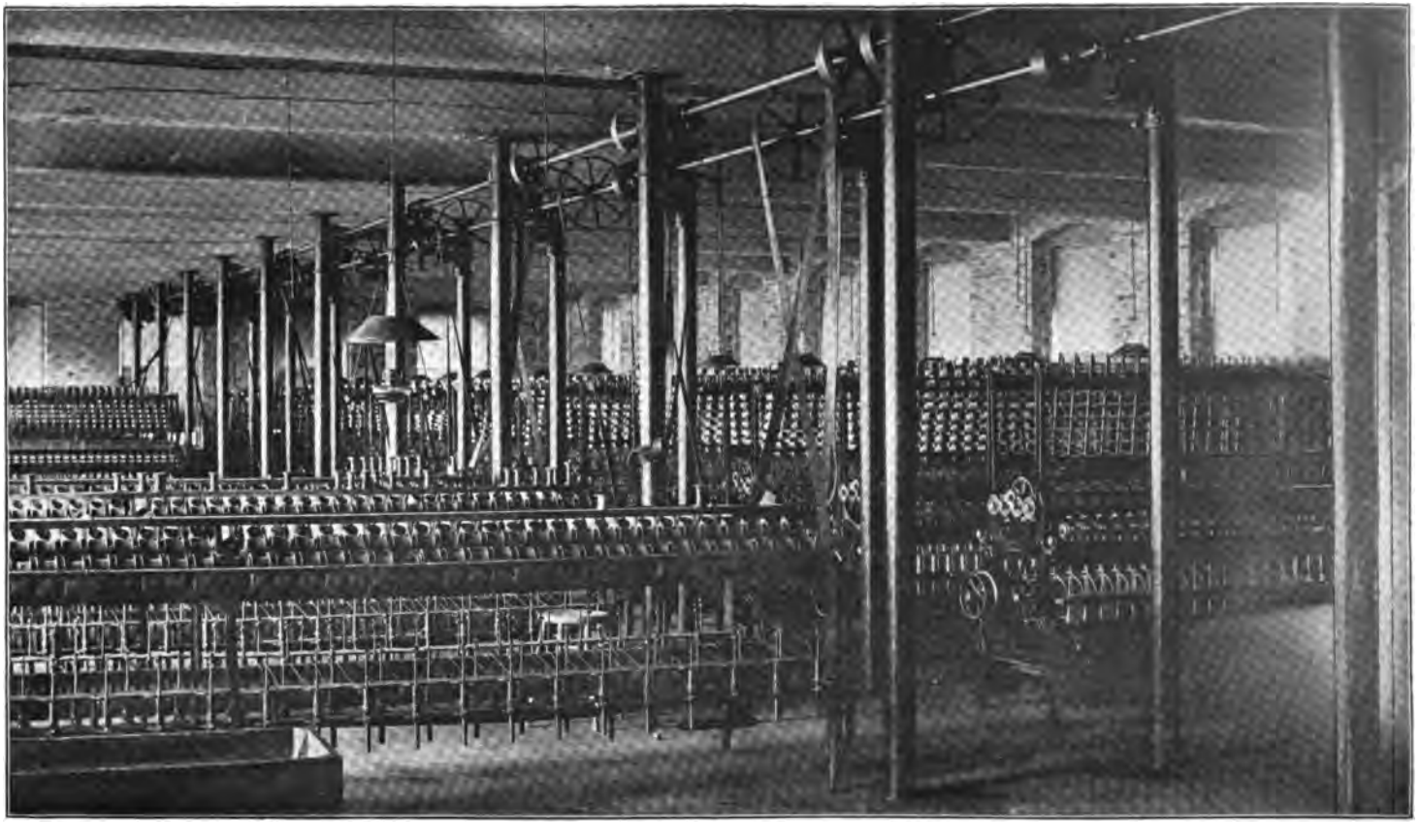
Many places in this city are found where the sanitary surroundings are very detrimental to health. Bad odors are reported from various causes, such as poor meats in meat markets, uncleanly back yards to grocery stores, and some to other stores, strong unhealthy smells from bakeries, the steam arising from soiled clothes in laundries, hotels and other places, besides badly cared for vaults. One says the smell from paints and oils next to the work room is surely affecting her health.

A great many are compelled to stand at work, while having to stoop over or reach up.

Only about half the places canvassed have separate closets for males and females, and only a part report separate dressing rooms. The wages, hours of labor, and other details can be found under their separate headings and tables.

PONTIAC.

This quaint old city in Oakland county was visited at a period following a great fire in the main industry where girls are employed, namely the Pontiac knitting works. But notwithstanding the fact that the elements had played havoc with the buildings and storerooms, about half the regular force was found at work and a very warm reception tendered the Bureau's agent, the manager feeling pleased that the State was taking an interest in the working girls. "The doors are open," said he, "investigate, for we have nothing to hide." (A remark nearly always made when employers are conscious of well-doing toward employés.) What would naturally be expected after such a greeting was found on the inside. The rooms were large, well ventilated and lighted; pleasant ladies at the heads of the departments; no grievances from the girls; and the hours, wages and general treatment satisfactory. The wages are higher than paid in Detroit for the same work, while expenses are lighter.



Belding Bros. & Co.'s Silk Mill, Belding, Mich.—View oı Spinning and Doubling Room.

Thinking that the condition of the employés of a State institution might be interesting, the Eastern Michigan Asylum for Insane was visited. It is situated about a mile from Pontiac, and the agent of the Bureau was met with a most cordial reception. The rooms of the building are the acme of cleanliness, and the sleeping apartments of the girls pleasant and airy. While the character of the work—taking care of the insane—is peculiar, the nurses have no laborious duties to perform, they being exempt from kitchen and laundry work. The worst feature seems to be the long hours, which ranged from 12 to 20, the nurses being expected to look after each patient when attention was required. Notwithstanding the peculiarity of the work required of the lady employés in an asylum, it is a fact that there at all times many applicants awaiting vacancies.

ROCHESTER.

Located on the Michigan Central Railroad, in the county of Oakland, is the village of Rochester, where the principal industry is the knitting mills, investigated by the Bureau's agent. The mill is a large, well built structure, with plenty of light and fresh air. About 150 persons (principally girls) are employed when the factory is running to its fullest capacity, and they are kept busy the fore part of the year. The wages paid compare favorably with similar work in other cities, and while the average may be lower, the fact remains that the cost of living is much cheaper. The girls come from the surrounding country, and are a healthy and happy lot, there being no restrictions during working hours as to talking and moving about the building. Some difficulty is at times experienced in securing girls, as those who leave home to work prefer the life and bustle of a town or city to the quiet of a hamlet.

BELDING.

Nestling among the hills of Ionia county, on the Detroit, Lansing & Northern railroad, is the beautiful village of Belding, where is produced the far-famed brands of silk well known to all shoppers.

The manufacture of silk and boxes constitutes the main industries of the place, and the majority of the girls come from other towns, some from the great silk centers of the New England states. Here are found boarding houses built and carried on by the proprietors of the silk mills. One is a large three-story stone structure, and the other a mammoth white frame building. The manner in which the girls live and are treated outside of the mills is something worthy of investigation as Belding was the only town visited where this system is in vogue. Two girls occupy each room, which is scrupulously clean and furnished with curtains, carpets and an oak suite. On each floor is a bath room with hot and cold water, closets, etc. In the basement are the laundries, where the girls have the privilege of doing their own work evenings, hot water and soap being furnished. The table is supplied with an abundance of well-cooked food, and the girls pay $2 per week for board, which is claimed to just about cover the cost of running the houses. A matron is in charge of each boarding house. Rules must be observed as to keeping rooms tidy, being in at certain hours, etc. Living at these houses is optional with the girls, although there are very few from out of town who do not take advantage of them.

The majority of the girls in the silk mills work by the piece, making fair wages considering the cost of living. They sit at their work, being furnished with comfortable chairs. The manufacture of sewing silk is very

particular work, although not tedious, as it is all done by means of machinery, and the girls are required to be accurate and careful, some working months before becoming adepts. The girls work in the silk industry the entire year and average ten hours per day.

THREE OAKS.

In the extreme southwestern corner of the State, in the county of Berrien, on the Michigan Central railroad, is the village of Three Oaks. Here is manufactured the far-famed "feather bones," being the only factory of its kind in the United States, which was found running to its fullest capacity. The "feather bones" take the place of whalebones used in ladies' dresses, and are made only from the four large feathers found in the tail of the turkey. The feathers come from all parts of the world, Germany contributing a large share of those which come across the ocean. Much trouble was experienced in securing help here, which is found to be the general rule in all the villages visited. The wages paid are apparently small, although living is cheap, and several members of the same family are employed.

A whip factory was also visited, where more skill is required to do the work and better wages paid. Both the feather bone and whip factories are operated by the same firm, who treat the help well and allow many liberties, the girls going and coming almost at will. Both buildings are large, well lighted and airy.

WYANDOTTE.

Twelve miles down the river from Detroit is the busy iron town of Wyandotte, where the establishment of the Rug and Robe factory was investigated. Here is tanned, prepared and colored all the fancy sheepskins; rugs of various hues, which decorate so many offices and homes, dusters and other articles are also made by this firm. The building is situated near the river bank, and is pleasant and well ventilated. The factory runs the entire year and furnishes employment to a large number of workers. The girls work by the piece and make very fair wages. The hours are ten per day with half holiday on Saturday. The girls appeared to be a happy and contented lot, having plenty of work, good hours and wages, and fair treatment at the hands of the firm.

In closing this part of the report it seems meet to add that as a whole the women wage-workers of our State are receiving very low wages, but other states show similar defects in this matter, and California, the "golden state," shows equally low wages, as the authorities of that state have been notified of the fact that girls and women in many industries are only receiving an average of $1.16 per week as the low average, and $1.90 per week as the high average for a good many. Looking over the histories of these women workers as presented in the foregoing tables, comments and summaries, there are many conditions brought out that the public little dreamed did exist in this State, and which facts can only be ascertained through the department of labor or some State department especially set apart for such work. These facts collated forms the data on which can be founded laws that must ultimately result in benefit to female toilers, thus adding more rungs to the ladder that will help them in the progressive struggle of life, onward and upward.

ERRATUM.

The mortgage tables on the next and following pages were compiled from the partial and incomplete returns furnished to the assessors, and do not contain mortgages held upon property in the city of Detroit by persons who reside in other parts of the United States. Unfortunately this was not discovered till the figures were in the printer's hands when it was too late to revise them. The corrected totals have been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. C. M. Burton of the abstract office, who first drew attention to the error, and are as follows:

Mortgage indebtedness of the city of Detroit.

Years.	Assessed valuation of real estate.	Amount of mortgages filed.	Percentage of mortgages on assessed valuation.
1884	$82,793,115	$5,029,807	.06+
1885	87,536,645	4,784,671	.054+
1886	100,020,991	5,023,502	.05+
1887	105,827,840	5,860,594	.055+
1888	112,740,300	7,041,623	.062+
1889	117,453,140	6,529,425	.055+
1890	123,391,610	7,509,989	.06+
Total	$729,763,641	$41,779,611	.057

TABLE XCVIII.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county.*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$25	$25	1	$217	$217	1	$420	$420	1	$625	$625
1	50	50	1	225	225	2	425	850	5	650	3,250
1	53	53	2	230	460	1	437	437	1	657	657
1	60	60	3	240	720	1	440	440	2	675	1,350
5	75	375	15	250	3,750	13	450	5,850	1	680	680
32	100	3,200	2	275	550	1	456	456	48	700	33,600
1	104	104	1	290	290	1	475	475	1	723	723
1	116	116	1	295	295	1	479	479	1	725	725
5	125	625	56	300	16,800	1	480	480	4	750	3,000
1	140	140	1	318	318	1	486	486	1	765	765
15	150	2,250	3	325	975	1	490	490	1	795	795
1	160	160	3	335	1,005	99	500	49,500	30	800	24,000
1	170	170	19	350	6,650	3	525	1,575	1	810	810
3	175	525	1	360	360	1	530	530	6	850	5,100
1	180	180	1	362	362	2	540	1,080	19	900	17,100
1	187	187	1	365	365	2	543	1,086			
1	189	189	1	370	370	18	550	9,900			
50	200	10,000	1	375	375	1	573	573			
			1	380	380	1	575	575			
			1	385	385	58	600	34,800			
			1	388	388						
			3	390	1,170						
			1	392	392						
			72	400	28,800						
122		$18,409	192		$65,602	209		$110,482	122		$98,180

TABLE XCIX.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by non-Wayne county.*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
5	$50	$250	1	$224	$224	1	$410	$410	1	$612	$612
1	60	60	3	225	675	1	425	425	1	625	625
1	70	70	1	240	240	2	430	860	2	640	1,280
3	75	225	13	250	3,250	1	440	440	5	650	3,250
2	80	160	1	262	262	3	450	1,350	14	700	9,800
1	90	90	1	265	265	1	469	469	1	728	728
23	100	2,300	2	275	550	3	475	1,425	1	731	731
1	104	104	39	300	11,700	43	500	21,500	1	740	740
1	120	120	1	307	307	11	518	518	2	750	1,500
5	125	625	1	317	317	1	525	525	1	766	766
1	146	146	1	318	318	1	530	530	21	800	16,800
17	150	2,550	3	325	975	1	543	543	1	820	820
1	160	160	7	350	2,450	3	550	1,650	2	850	1,700
1	161	161	1	375	375	3	575	1,725	1	837	837
1	165	165	1	390	390	25	600	15,000	1	875	875
1	180	180	1	396	396				7	900	6,300
1	193	193	29	400	11,600						
25	200	5,000									
91		$12,559	106		$34,294	90		$47,370	62		$47,365

residents of the city of Detroit, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1884.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$936	$936	1	$1,550	$1,550	2	$3,350	$6,700	2	$6,500	$13,000
1	947	947	12	1,600	19,200	1	3,402	3,402	7	7,000	49,000
4	950	3,800	1	1,610	1,610	5	3,500	17,500	1	7,500	7,500
1	975	975	6	1,700	10,200	1	3,550	3,550	1	7,650	7,650
70	1,000	70,000	1	1,725	1,725	1	3,750	3,750	4	8,000	32,000
1	1,013	1,013	1	1,730	1,730	2	3,800	7,600	1	8,560	8,560
3	1,050	3,150	1	1,750	1,750	9	4,000	36,000	2	9,000	18,000
1	1,074	1,074	5	1,800	9,000	4	4,500	18,000	3	10,000	30,000
2	1,075	2,150	21	2,000	42,000	2	4,600	9,200	2	10,500	21,000
17	1,100	18,700	1	2,029	2,029	1	4,700	4,700	1	11,469	11,469
1	1,150	1,150	2	2,100	4,200	18	5,000	90,000	1	11,500	11,500
1	1,189	1,189	1	2,200	2,200	1	5,200	5,200	1	12,000	12,000
24	1,200	28,800	2	2,250	4,500	1	5,300	5,300	1	15,104	15,104
3	1,250	3,750	3	2,400	7,200	1	5,500	5,500	1	30,000	30,000
4	1,300	5,200	16	2,500	40,000	6	6,000	36,000	1	40,000	40,000
1	1,316	1,316	1	2,508	2,508						
1	1,325	1,325	1	2,550	2,550						
1	1,346	1,346	1	2,552	2,552						
2	1,350	2,700	1	2,600	2,600						
10	1,400	14,000	1	2,650	2,650						
1	1,489	1,489	1	2,674	2,674						
28	1,500	42,000	3	2,700	8,100						
			1	2,746	2,746						
			1	2,913	2,913						
			1	2,926	2,926						
			19	3,000	57,000						
178		$207,010	105		$238,113	55		$252,402	29		$306,783

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1884.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$950	$950	1	$1,530	$1,530	1	$3,195	$3,195	1	$6,500	$6,500
25	1,000	25,000	1	1,550	1,550	2	3,500	7,000	1	7,000	7,000
1	1,050	1,050	1	1,596	1,596	2	3,600	7,200	1	11,469	11,469
1	1,060	1,060	2	1,600	3,200	1	3,950	3,950	1	14,000	14,000
4	1,100	4,400	1	1,610	1,610	3	4,000	12,000			
1	1,118	1,118	2	1,700	3,400	2	4,200	8,400			
1	1,125	1,125	1	1,800	1,800	1	4,387	4,387			
1	1,190	1,190	2	1,900	3,800	1	4,400	4,400			
6	1,200	7,200	1	1,950	1,950	1	4,500	4,500			
1	1,225	1,225	9	2,000	18,000	1	5,000	5,000			
1	1,250	1,250	1	2,150	2,150	1	5,700	5,700			
1	1,280	1,280	2	2,200	4,400						
5	1,300	6,500	1	2,250	2,250						
1	1,350	1,350	1	2,300	2,300						
1	1,355	1,355	6	2,500	15,000						
1	1,375	1,375	1	2,576	2,576						
4	1,400	5,600	1	2,600	2,600						
1	1,480	1,480	1	2,666	2,666						
13	1,500	19,500	1	2,746	2,746						
			2	2,700	5,400						
			1	2,800	2,800						
			1	2,823	2,823						
			1	2,833	2,833						
			6	3,000	18,000						
70		$84,008	47		$106,980	16		$65,732	4		$38,969

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1884.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	122	$18,409	192	$65,602	209	$110,482
Held by non-residents	91	12,559	106	34,294	90	47,370
Totals	213	$30,968	298	$99,896	299	$157,852

TABLE C.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by residents county, for*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
9	$50	$450	1	$210	$210	1	$405	$405	1	$620	$620
1	60	60	2	214	428	1	408	408	1	623	623
3	75	225	4	225	900	4	425	1,700	4	625	2,500
54	100	5,400	1	241	241	1	430	430	21	650	13,650
8	125	1,000	27	250	6,750	24	450	10,800	1	660	660
22	150	3,300	1	252	252	1	465	465	1	666	666
1	153	153	1	255	255	3	475	1,425	1	670	670
2	160	320	1	270	270	1	480	480	2	675	1,350
3	170	510	2	275	550	1	495	495	48	700	33,600
1	175	175	1	280	280	100	500	50,000	2	725	1,450
2	180	360	2	285	570	2	525	1,050	2	730	1,460
1	183	183	1	290	290	1	529	529	12	750	9,000
1	184	184	70	300	21,000	13	550	7,150	2	770	1,540
1	192	192	1	306	306	1	555	555	58	800	46,400
62	200	12,400	1	310	310	4	575	2,300	2	810	1,620
			5	325	1,625	1	587	587	1	825	825
			1	340	340	20	600	12,000	1	841	841
			1	348	348				7	850	5,950
			33	350	11,550				1	859	859
			7	375	2,625				20	900	18,000
			1	380	380						
			83	400	33,200						
171		$24,912	247		$82,680	179		$90,779	188		$142,284

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1884.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
122	$93,180	178	$207,010	105	$238,113	55	$252,402	29	$306,783
62	47,365	70	84,008	47	106,980	16	65,732	4	38,969
184	$140,545	248	$291,018	152	$345,093	71	$318 184	33	$345,752

of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne the year 1885.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$906	$906	1	$1,525	$1,525	1	$3,200	$3,200	3	$6,500	$19,500
1	929	929	1	1,575	1,575	1	3,250	3,250	2	6,608	13,216
1	943	943	10	1,600	16,000	1	3,300	3,300	1	6,622	6,622
4	950	3,800	8	1,700	13,600	1	3,420	3,420	2	7,000	14,000
1	963	963	1	1,750	1,750	10	3,500	35,000	1	7,500	7,500
1	975	975	9	1,800	16,200	1	3,600	3,600	1	7,792	7,792
100	1,000	100,000	1	1,850	1,850	1	3,800	3,800	1	8,250	8,250
1	1,020	1,020	4	1,900	7,600	1	3,900	3,900	1	8,500	8,500
1	1,024	1,024	49	2,000	98,000	19	4,000	76,000	1	9,000	9,000
1	1,025	1,025	1	2,013	2,013	1	4,001	4,001	2	10,000	20,000
1	1,041	1,041	1	2,050	2,050	1	4,080	4,080	1	11,000	11,000
3	1,050	3,150	2	2,100	4,200	1	4,155	4,155	1	11,300	11,300
14	1,100	15,400	1	2,161	2,161	1	4,200	4,200	2	12,000	24,000
1	1,125	1,125	4	2,200	8,800	1	4,250	4,250	1	13,000	13,000
2	1,150	2,300	1	2,250	2,250	1	4,414	4,414	1	14,600	14,600
1	1,166	1,166	6	2,300	13,800	5	4,500	22,500	4	15,000	60,000
21	1,200	25,200	4	2,400	9,600	19	5,000	95,000	1	16,000	16,000
1	1,223	1,223	25	2,500	62,500	1	5,250	5,250	2	20,000	40,000
1	1,250	1,250	1	2,525	2,525	2	5,500	11,000	2	30,000	60,000
15	1,300	19,500	1	2,700	2,700	1	5,600	5,600	1	92,500	92,500
2	1,340	2,680	1	2,767	2,767	5	6,000	30,000			
2	1,350	2,700	1	2,768	2,768						
14	1,400	19,600	1	2,900	2,900						
1	1,445	1,445	24	3,000	72,000						
44	1,500	73,500									
235		$282,865	158		$351,134	75		$329,920	31		$456,780

TABLE CI.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by non-Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$30	$30	1	$210	$210	1	$420	$420	2	$650	$1,300
1	40	40	1	225	225	5	425	2,125	1	675	675
4	50	200	1	226	226	1	442	442	1	690	690
1	51	51	1	227	227	5	450	2,250	25	700	17,500
1	54	54	1	228	228	2	475	950	3	750	2,250
1	58	58	1	230	230	57	500	28,500	1	755	755
1	72	72	7	250	1,750	1	525	525	25	800	20,000
4	75	300	1	259	259	1	542	542	1	844	844
1	84	84	1	263	263	7	550	3,850	5	850	4,250
27	100	2,700	1	268	268	1	575	575	1	870	870
1	117	117	1	280	280	1	584	584	6	900	5,400
4	125	500	1	295	295	25	600	15,000			
1	130	130	46	300	13,800						
1	140	140	1	312	312						
1	141	141	1	315	315						
15	150	2,250	2	325	650						
1	160	160	14	350	4,900						
1	165	165	1	360	360						
3	170	510	1	375	375						
5	175	875	1	385	385						
32	200	6,400	29	400	11,600						
107		$14,977	114		$37,158	107		$55,763	71		$54,534

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1885.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	171	$24,912	247	$82,680	179	$90,779
Held by non-residents	107	14,977	114	37,158	108	55,763
Totals	278	$39,889	361	$119,838	286	$146,542

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1885.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$925	$925	1	$1,518	$1,518	2	$3,100	$6,200	1	$6,100	$6,100
1	956	956	5	1,600	8,000	2	3,200	6,400	2	10,000	20,000
29	1,000	29,000	1	1,667	1,667	2	3,500	7,000	1	14,000	14,000
2	1,050	2,100	1	1,675	1,675	1	3,722	3,722	1	15,000	15,000
1	1,095	1,095	1	1,700	1,700	1	3,800	3,800			
2	1,096	2,192	2	1,800	3,600	5	4,000	20,000			
5	1,100	5,500	1	1,894	1,894	3	4,500	13,500			
1	1,125	1,125	1	1,900	1,900	3	5,000	15,000			
1	1,150	1,150	1	1,970	1,970	1	5,801	5,801			
5	1,200	6,000	7	2,000	14,000						
2	1,250	2,500	1	2,070	2,070						
5	1,300	6,500	2	2,100	4,200						
1	1,350	1,350	3	2,200	6,600						
3	1,400	4,200	1	2,350	2,350						
1	1,445	1,445	2	2,400	4,800						
7	1,500	10,500	4	2,500	10,000						
			1	2,600	2,600						
			1	2,662	2,662						
			1	2,700	2,700						
			1	2,800	2,800						
			5	3,000	15,000						
67		$76,538	43		$98,706	20		$81,423	5		$55,100

BECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1885.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total. amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
188	$142,284	235	$282,865	158	$351,143	75	$329,920	31	$456,780
71	54,534	67	76,538	43	98,706	20	81,423	5	55,100
259	$196,818	302	$359,403	201	$444,840	95	$411,343	36	$511,880

TABLE CII.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$25	$25	1	$205	$205	1	$410	$410	1	603	603
1	30	30	1	212	212	1	411	411	8	610	4,880
4	50	200	5	225	1,125	1	421	421	1	620	620
2	60	120	1	238	238	1	422	422	1	625	625
1	72	72	1	240	240	11	425	4,675	1	640	640
2	75	150	34	250	8,500	2	438	866	1	645	645
1	80	80	1	254	254	3	435	1,305	16	650	10,400
1	83	83	3	260	780	1	446	446	1	660	660
1	87	87	1	266	266	31	450	13,950	1	662	662
63	100	6,300	5	275	1,375	1	458	458	1	663	663
1	101	101	1	285	285	4	475	1,900	1	666	666
1	110	110	102	300	30,600	2	480	960	1	670	670
1	115	115	2	315	630	1	486	486	1	671	671
9	125	1,125	3	325	975	1	487	487	1	675	675
2	130	260	1	330	330	1	494	494	1	683	683
1	135	135	2	333	666	164	500	82,000	1	690	690
1	136	136	1	335	335	1	508	508	66	700	46,200
1	145	145	35	350	12,250	1	515	515	2	720	1,440
1	146	146	1	359	359	1	535	535	17	725	12,320
35	150	5,250	1	363	363	19	550	10,450	15	750	11,250
1	160	160	1	365	365	1	555	555	2	775	1,550
1	166	166	12	375	4,500	1	567	567	1	784	784
6	175	1,050	2	390	780	1	575	575	73	800	58,400
1	177	177	112	400	44,800	66	600	39,600	15	850	12,750
1	180	180							1	887	887
76	200	15,200							30	900	27,000
216		$31,603	329		$110,428	317		$162,996	260		$197,084

residents of the city of Detroit, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1886.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$915	$915	2	$1,550	$3,100	1	$3,100	$3,100	1	$6,498	$6,498
2	925	1,850	1	1,552	1,552	1	3,150	3,150	2	6,500	13,000
4	950	3,800	1	1,577	1,577	1	3,160	3,160	1	6,800	6,800
1	957	957	15	1,600	24,000	1	3,173	3,173	6	7,000	42,000
1	958	958	1	1,635	1,635	2	3,200	6,400	1	7,200	7,200
1	966	966	1	1,650	1,650	2	3,250	6,500	1	7,216	7,216
4	975	3,900	6	1,700	10,200	1	3,251	3,251	1	7,500	7,500
1	981	981	1	1,729	1,729	1	3,280	3,280	4	8,000	32,000
121	1,000	121,000	1	1,748	1,748	1	3,284	3,284	1	8,700	8,700
4	1,050	4,200	1	1,750	1,750	1	3,300	3,300	3	9,000	27,000
1	1,060	1,060	1	1,760	1,760	1	3,328	3,328	1	9,500	9,500
1	1,087	1,087	22	1,800	39,600	3	3,400	10,200	1	9,556	9,556
17	1,100	18,700	1	1,850	1,850	20	3,500	70,000	1	9,900	9,900
1	1,146	1,146	4	1,900	7,600	1	3,550	3,550	7	10,000	70,000
1	1,150	1,150	1	1,961	1,961	1	3,600	3,600	1	10,400	10,400
32	1,200	38,400	58	2,000	116,000	1	3,612	3,612	1	11,320	11,320
1	1,205	1,205	1	2,077	2,077	1	3,700	3,700	2	14,000	28,000
1	1,248	1,248	8	2,100	16,800	1	3,750	3,750	1	14,116	14,116
4	1,250	5,000	1	2,150	2,150	4	3,800	15,200	1	14,171	14,171
9	1,300	11,700	2	2,200	4,400	22	4,000	88,000	1	14,900	14,900
1	1,340	1,340	1	2,250	2,250	1	4,100	4,100	3	15,000	45,000
3	1,350	4,050	1	2,265	2,265	1	4,400	4,400	1	17,000	17,000
18	1,400	25,200	1	2,280	2,280	4	4,500	18,000	2	18,000	36,000
1	1,432	1,432	2	2,300	4,600	1	4,632	4,632	3	25,000	75,000
3	1,450	4,350	7	2,400	16,800	19	5,000	95,000	1	26,000	26,000
54	1,500	81,000	1	2,450	2,450	2	5,400	10,800	1	35,000	35,000
			31	2,500	77,500	1	5,500	5,500	1	40,000	40,000
			1	2,530	2,530	3	5,750	17,250	1	45,000	45,000
			5	2,700	13,500	1	5,782	5,782	1	125,000	125,000
			7	2,800	19,600	1	5,900	5,900			
			38	3,000	114,000	2	5,800	11,600			
						9	6,000	54,000			
288		$337,595	224		$500,914	112		$480,502	52		$803,777

TABLE CIII.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by non-Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$25	$25	1	$210	$210	1	$425	$425	1	$635	$635
1	30	30	2	225	450	1	433	433	4	650	2,600
1	40	40	1	240	240	1	437	437	1	675	675
5	50	250	1	242	242	1	446	446	1	685	685
1	60	60	10	250	2,500	9	450	4,050	23	700	16,100
1	67	67	1	257	257	1	467	467	8	750	6,000
2	70	140	1	270	270	2	475	950	1	775	775
3	75	225	5	275	1,375	1	480	480	1	792	792
34	100	3,400	1	286	286	49	500	24,500	18	800	14,400
1	110	110	1	289	289	2	525	1,050	1	827	827
1	120	120	36	300	10,800	1	533	533	1	830	830
1	122	122	1	320	320	6	550	3,300	3	850	2,550
1	127	127	1	324	324	1	578	578	1	866	866
1	129	129	1	325	325	1	591	591	1	875	875
1	133	133	15	350	5,250	31	600	18,600	14	900	12,600
1	144	144	1	362	362						
18	150	2,700	1	363	363						
1	155	155	2	375	750						
2	160	320	42	400	16,800						
1	169	169									
1	170	170									
3	175	525									
1	180	180									
30	200	6,000									
113		$15,341	124		$41,413	108		$56,840	79		$61,210

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1886.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	216	$31,603	329	$110,428	317	$162,996
Held by non-residents	113	15,341	124	41,413	108	56,840
Totals	329	$46,944	453	$151,841	425	$219,836

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1886.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$950	$950	1	$1,550	$1,550	1	$3,200	$3,200	1	$7,000	$7,000
1	955	955	1	1,554	1,554	1	3,300	3,300	1	8,000	8,000
26	1,000	26,000	1	1,565	1,565	2	3,500	7,000	1	11,500	11,500
2	1,050	2,100	2	1,600	3,200	2	3,750	7,500	1	17,800	17,800
7	1,100	7,700	1	1,665	1,665	1	3,800	3,800			
1	1,131	1,131	2	1,700	3,400	6	4,000	24,000			
1	1,136	1,136	1	1,750	1,750	1	4,500	4,500			
1	1,197	1,197	3	1,800	5,400	4	5,000	20,000			
11	1,200	13,200	18	2,000	36,000	1	6,000	6,000			
2	1,250	2,500	1	2,100	2,100						
2	1,300	2,600	2	2,150	4,300						
3	1,350	4,050	1	2,350	2,350						
1	1,366	1,366	7	2,500	17,500						
11	1,400	15,400	1	2,550	2,550						
1	1,425	1,425	1	2,700	2,700						
13	1,500	19,500	1	2,750	2,750						
			1	2,756	2,756						
			1	2,800	2,800						
			7	3,000	21,000						
84		$101,210	53		$116,890	19		$79,300	4		$44,300

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1886.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
260	$197,034	288	$337,595	224	$500,914	112	$480,502	53	$808,777
79	61,210	84	101,210	53	116,890	19	79,300	4	44,300
339	$258,244	372	$438,805	277	$617,804	131	$559,802	56	$848,077

TABLE CIV.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by residents county, for*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
2	$1	$2	1	$207	$207	1	$404	$404	1	$604	$604
1	46	46	1	210	210	1	405	405	2	615	1,230
12	50	600	1	215	215	5	408	2,040	3	625	1,875
1	60	60	1	218	218	1	411	411	1	635	635
1	62	62	1	219	219	1	423	423	1	640	640
1	69	69	1	220	220	10	425	4,250	26	650	16,900
1	70	70	1	224	224	1	433	433	2	665	1,330
4	75	300	11	225	2,475	1	435	435	1	675	675
1	80	80	2	227	454	2	438	876	1	691	691
1	82	82	1	243	243	1	440	440	1	693	693
1	85	85	1	245	245	1	449	449	109	700	76,300
1	90	90	2	247	494	43	450	19,350	1	702	1,404
1	91	91	68	250	17,000	1	453	453	3	725	2,175
92	100	9,200	1	254	254	1	465	465	1	730	730
4	110	440	1	260	260	1	472	472	1	734	734
2	115	230	1	261	261	4	475	1,900	20	750	15,000
1	116	116	2	263	526	5	480	2,400	1	755	755
17	125	2,125	1	265	265	3	485	1,455	1	760	760
3	130	390	1	266	266	1	495	495	1	765	765
1	140	140	2	270	540	221	500	110,500	2	775	1,550
1	146	146	1	275	275	1	510	510	2	780	1,560
55	150	8,250	1	278	278	2	518	1,036	1	785	785
1	153	153	2	280	560	2	520	1,040	81	800	64,800
1	155	155	1	283	283	2	525	1,050	2	830	1,660
1	157	157	1	285	285	1	526	526	1	832	832
3	160	480	1	290	290	1	530	530	1	843	843
1	163	163	1	293	293	1	535	535	15	850	12,750
1	165	165	2	295	590	2	544	1,088	1	859	859
6	175	1,050	162	300	48,600	38	550	20,900	2	875	1,750
1	176	176	1	306	306	2	560	1,120	1	880	880
1	180	180	2	310	620	1	566	566	1	895	895
1	196	196	3	315	945	2	569	1,138	53	900	47,700
118	200	23,600	1	318	318	1	574	574			
			4	320	1,280	4	575	2,300			
			3	325	975	1	578	578			
			3	328	984	1	590	590			
			5	335	1,674	1	592	592			
			2	343	686	136	600	81,600			
			1	348	348						
			37	350	12,950						
			1	358	358						
			3	360	1,080						
			1	365	365						
			3	370	1,110						
			6	375	2,250						
			2	380	760						
			6	385	2,310						
			1	399	399						
			133	400	53,200						
339		$43,149	491		$159,168	504		$264,329	341		$260,760

of the city of Detroit, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne the year 1887.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount
1	$905	$905	1	$1,503	$1,503	1	$3,010	$3,010	5	$6,500	$32,500
2	925	1,850	1	1,525	1,525	3	3,100	9,300	1	6,850	6,850
1	946	946	2	1,550	3,100	1	3,125	3,125	1	6,968	6,968
5	950	4,750	1	1,553	1,553	3	3,200	9,600	13	7,000	91,000
1	960	960	21	1,600	33,600	2	3,250	6,500	1	7,450	7,450
3	970	2,910	1	1,650	1,650	1	3,280	3,280	3	7,500	22,500
1	975	975	1	1,675	1,675	6	3,300	19,800	9	8,000	72,000
150	1,000	150,000	8	1,700	13,600	1	3,350	3,350	4	9,000	36,000
3	1,050	3,150	2	1,718	3,436	1	3,375	3,375	1	9,400	9,400
1	1,075	1,075	1	1,729	1,729	5	3,400	17,000	8	10,000	80,000
1	1,090	1,090	7	1,750	12,250	1	3,480	3,480	2	11,000	22,000
28	1,100	30,800	2	1,760	3,520	18	3,500	63,000	1	12,000	12,000
1	1,145	1,145	2	1,775	3,550	1	3,598	3,598	1	12,500	12,500
1	1,148	1,148	28	1,800	50,400	2	3,700	7,400	2	13,000	26,000
6	1,150	6,900	1	1,815	1,815	5	3,800	19,000	1	13,440	13,440
1	1,196	1,196	3	1,850	5,550	32	4,000	128,000	1	13,500	13,500
54	1,200	64,800	2	1,900	3,800	1	4,061	4,061	1	14,500	14,500
1	1,221	1,221	2	1,920	3,840	2	4,290	8,580	10	15,000	150,000
1	1,230	1,230	1	1,950	1,950	1	4,300	4,300	1	15,848	15,848
1	1,249	1,249	1	1,977	1,977	1	4,480	4,480	3	16,000	48,000
5	1,250	6,250	78	2,000	156,000	9	4,500	40,500	1	16,666	16,666
1	1,266	1,266	1	2,017	2,017	1	4,730	4,730	2	18,000	36,000
1	1,274	1,274	1	2,018	2,018	3	4,800	14,400	8	20,000	160,000
1	1,275	1,275	1	2,050	2,050	1	4,830	4,830	1	21,500	21,500
21	1,300	27,300	6	2,100	12,600	22	5,000	120,000	1	25,000	25,000
1	1,313	1,313	6	2,200	13,200	4	5,200	20,800	1	30,000	30,000
7	1,350	9,450	1	2,225	2,225	1	5,221	5,221	1	32,500	32,500
1	1,362	1,362	1	2,232	2,232	1	5,300	5,300	1	35,000	35,000
22	1,400	30,800	2	2,250	4,500	1	5,400	5,400	1	43,500	43,500
1	1,433	1,433	1	2,285	2,285	2	5,420	10,840	2	45,000	90,000
1	1,445	1,445	10	2,300	23,000	1	5,677	5,677	1	100,000	100,000
2	1,450	2,900	3	2,400	7,200	1	5,714	5,714			
1	1,488	1,488	31	2,500	77,500	1	5,800	5,800			
1	1,491	1,491	1	2,503	2,503	16	6,000	96,000			
63	1,500	94,500	1	2,556	2,556						
			6	2,600	15,600						
			1	2,700	2,700						
			4	2,750	11,000						
			4	2,800	11,200						
			1	2,950	2,950						
			35	3,000	105,000						
393		$461,847	283		$612,359	152		$369,451	89		$1,282,632

TABLE CV.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by non-Wayne county.*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$20	$20	3	$210	$630	1	$425	$425	1	$625	$625
2	25	50	1	220	220	1	438	438	1	628	628
1	30	30	3	225	675	1	438	438	7	650	4,550
3	50	150	1	228	228	18	450	8,100	1	655	655
2	55	110	1	231	231	1	470	470	1	671	671
3	60	180	22	250	5,500	1	475	475	1	690	690
2	75	150	1	260	260	46	500	23,000	22	700	15,400
4	80	320	4	263	1,052	1	520	520	1	717	717
3	85	255	1	265	265	2	525	1,050	1	725	725
1	90	90	1	275	275	2	540	1,080	1	730	730
1	95	95	1	290	290	10	550	5,500	6	750	4,500
38	100	3 800	1	293	293	1	575	575	1	760	760
1	120	120	57	300	17,100	43	600	25,800	27	800	21,600
4	125	500	1	315	315				2	825	1,650
1	128	128	1	320	320				5	850	4,250
1	130	130	1	325	325				1	875	875
16	150	2,400	2	340	680				1	885	885
1	160	160	1	345	345				13	900	11,700
2	163	326	8	350	2,800						
1	170	170	1	364	364						
2	175	350	6	375	2,250						
1	180	180	1	383	383						
1	183	183	1	390	390						
1	185	185	48	400	19,200						
55	200	11,000									
148		$21,082	168		$54,391	128		$67,866	93		$71,611

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1887.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	339	$43,149	491	$159,168	504	$264,329
Held by non-residents	148	21,082	168	54,391	128	67,866
Totals	487	$64,231	659	$213,559	632	$332,195

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1887.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$925	$925	1	$1,575	$1,575	1	$3,100	$3,100	3	$6,000	$18,000
2	950	1,900	4	1,600	6,400	1	3,290	3,290	3	7,000	21,000
1	975	975	4	1,700	6,800	2	3,500	7,000	1	7,055	7,055
40	1,000	40,000	3	1,800	5,400	1	3,888	3,888	1	8,000	8,000
1	1,050	1,050	2	1,900	3,800	7	4,000	28,000	1	8,200	8,200
1	1,067	1,067	19	2,000	38,000	2	4,500	9,000	1	9,000	9,000
4	1,100	4,400	1	2,100	2,100	4	5,000	20,000	3	10,000	30,000
1	1,125	1,125	1	2,176	2,176	2	6,000	12,000	1	15,000	15,000
1	1,175	1,175	1	2,200	2,200				1	30,000	30,000
5	1,200	6,000	1	2,400	2,400						
2	1,250	2,500	10	2,500	25,000						
1	1,275	1,275	2	2,600	5,200						
7	1,300	9,100	2	2,700	5,400						
1	1,390	1,390	1	2,730	2,730						
8	1,400	11,200	1	2,793	2,793						
1	1,425	1,425	2	2,800	5,600						
1	1,488	1,488	1	2,920	2,920						
9	1,500	13,500	8	3,000	24,000						
87		$100,495	64		$144,494	20		$86,278	15		$146,255

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1887.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
341	$260,760	392	$461,847	283	$612,359	152	$669,451	89	$1,282,622
93	71,611	87	100,495	64	144,494	20	86,278	15	146,255
434	$332,371	479	$562,342	347	$756,853	172	$755,729	104	$1,428,877

TABLE CVI.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
2	$20	$40	1	$213	$213	2	$403	$806	1	$605	$605
1	25	25	1	215	215	2	407	814	4	625	2,500
20	50	1,000	1	220	220	2	410	820	1	643	643
1	55	55	12	225	2,700	3	425	1,275	2	635	1,270
2	60	120	2	230	460	1	430	430	1	636	636
7	75	525	1	231	231	1	433	433	45	650	29,250
2	80	160	1	234	234	2	440	880	1	660	660
1	91	91	1	235	235	1	445	445	1	662	662
2	97	194	3	240	720	48	450	21,600	1	670	670
1	98	98	2	245	490	1	467	467	1	673	673
124	100	12,400	62	250	15,500	1	471	471	5	675	3,375
1	102	102	2	260	520	1	472	472	141	700	98,700
1	103	103	1	265	265	6	475	2,850	1	714	714
1	104	104	1	267	267	1	485	485	1	724	724
1	107	107	11	275	3,025	1	490	490	1	729	729
1	116	116	2	280	560	1	491	491	1	735	735
11	125	1,375	2	287	574	1	499	499	1	749	749
2	130	260	215	300	64,500	264	500	132,000	29	750	21,750
1	133	133	1	305	305	1	508	508	1	758	758
2	140	280	1	316	316	1	511	511	1	770	770
1	147	147	1	317	317	2	515	1,030	3	775	2,325
62	150	9,300	2	318	636	4	525	2,100	1	780	780
1	152	152	3	320	960	1	535	535	2	790	1,580
1	155	155	13	325	4,225	50	550	27,500	113	800	90,400
1	165	165	1	330	330	1	564	564	1	812	812
2	168	336	2	335	670	2	565	1,130	2	814	1,628
1	170	170	2	345	690	1	567	567	1	825	825
7	175	1,225	76	350	26,600	1	568	568	25	850	21,250
1	187	187	1	365	365	1	570	570	4	866	3,464
1	190	190	1	370	370	1	574	574	6	875	5,250
1	191	191	1	372	372	7	575	4,025	1	880	880
189	200	37,800	19	375	7,125	2	577	1,154	1	883	883
			1	376	376	1	580	580	1	888	888
			3	380	1,140	2	590	1,180	1	890	890
			2	385	770	161	600	96,600	1	898	898
			1	386	386				43	900	38,700
			1	395	395						
			198	400	79,200						
452		$67,306	651		$216,477	578		$305,424	446		$338,036

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1888.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$907	$907	1	1,526	1,526	2	$3,100	$6,200	1	$6,300	$6,300
1	925	925	1	1,531	1,531	1	3,150	3,150	6	6,500	39,000
1	949	949	1	1,535	1,535	6	3,200	19,200	6	7,000	42,000
17	950	16,150	1	1,550	1,550	1	3,250	3,250	5	7,500	37,500
3	965	2,895	1	1,587	1,587	3	3,300	9,900	6	8,000	48,000
1	975	975	25	1,600	40,000	3	3,400	10,200	1	8,174	8,174
1	979	979	3	1,650	4,950	1	3,450	3,450	4	8,500	34,000
1	999	999	3	1,679	5,037	15	3,500	52,500	1	8,806	8,806
163	1,000	163,000	10	1,700	17,000	1	3,600	3,600	3	9,000	27,000
1	1,009	1,009	3	1,750	5,250	1	3,700	3,700	2	9,125	18,250
1	1,019	1,019	1	1,795	1,795	1	3,750	3,750	1	9,900	9,900
1	1,022	1,022	19	1,800	34,200	4	3,800	15,200	11	10,000	110,000
1	1,025	1,025	1	1,840	1,840	2	3,900	7,800	1	10,240	10,240
1	1,040	1,040	1	1,850	1,850	34	4,000	136,000	2	10,700	10,700
1	1,049	1,049	5	1,900	9,500	2	4,200	8,400	2	11,000	22,000
4	1,050	4,200	2	1,950	3,900	1	4,300	4,300	8	12,000	96,000
1	1,062	1,062	85	2,000	170,000	1	4,375	4,375	2	13,000	26,000
1	1,080	1,080	1	2,030	2,030	15	4,500	67,500	1	14,500	14,500
1	1,085	1,085	1	2,040	2,040	1	4,800	4,800	8	15,000	120,000
19	1,100	20,900	1	2,085	2,085	38	5,000	190,000	1	15,430	15,430
1	1,125	1,125	1	2,100	2,100	1	5,200	5,200	2	16,500	33,000
1	1,147	1,147	10	2,200	22,000	1	5,264	5,264	1	16,700	16,700
9	1,150	10,350	1	2,240	2,240	5	5,500	27,500	2	16,073	32,146
1	1,153	1,153	1	2,242	2,242	1	5,950	5,950	2	18,000	36,000
1	1,174	1,174	3	2,250	6,750	18	6,000	108,000	1	18,995	18,995
2	1,175	2,350	2	2,256	4,512				2	20,000	40,000
1	1,180	1,180	5	2,300	11,500				1	24,500	24,500
48	1,200	57,600	7	2,400	16,800				3	25,000	75,000
1	1,237	1,237	1	2,480	2,480				1	25,400	25,400
1	1,245	1,245	44	2,500	110,000				1	28,400	28,400
10	1,250	12,500	1	2,550	2,550				2	30,000	60,000
1	1,270	1,270	3	2,600	7,800				1	30,350	30,350
31	1,300	40,300	2	2,625	5,250				1	60,000	60,000
1	1,325	1,325	2	2,650	5,300				1	65,000	65,000
2	1,335	2,670	1	2,660	2,660						
3	1,350	4,050	9	2,700	24,300						
1	1,357	1,357	1	2,720	2,720						
1	1,375	1,375	1	2,737	2,737						
2	1,385	2,770	1	2,737	2,737						
21	1,400	29,400	1	2,757	2,757						
1	1,442	1,442	9	2,860	25,200						
2	1,450	2,900	1	2,924	2,924						
83	1,500	124,500	69	3,000	207,000						
446		$526,690	342		$783,765	159		$709,189	92		$1,249,291

TABLE CVII.—*Showing the number and amounts of city mortgages held by non-county, for*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$1	$1	1	$214	$214	2	$424	$848	1	$640	$640
13	50	650	1	216	216	1	427	427	3	650	1,950
1	55	55	2	220	440	1	440	440	2	660	1,320
2	60	120	1	221	221	21	450	9,450	1	675	675
1	65	65	9	225	2,025	1	471	471	26	700	18,200
1	70	70	1	231	231	1	472	472	1	725	725
4	75	300	25	250	6,250	1	475	475	1	749	749
1	83	83	4	260	1,040	1	486	486	6	750	4,500
1	85	85	1	275	275	56	500	28,000	1	775	775
1	87	87	1	280	280	1	512	512	1	793	793
2	90	180	1	295	295	1	520	520	17	800	13,600
1	93	93	48	300	14,400	1	525	525	3	850	2,550
1	95	95	1	325	325	1	533	533	1	880	880
34	100	3,400	1	330	330	8	550	4,400	11	900	9,900
1	110	110	1	340	340	1	575	575			
1	118	118	1	345	345	1	585	585			
1	120	120	16	350	5,600	38	600	22,800			
6	125	750	1	355	355						
1	128	128	2	360	720						
1	130	130	3	375	1,125						
1	135	135	1	395	395						
2	147	294	45	400	18,000						
19	150	2,850									
1	156	156									
1	160	160									
1	166	166									
1	171	171									
3	175	525									
3	185	555									
1	191	191									
1	195	195									
55	200	11,000									
164		$28,038	167		$53,422	137		$71,519	75		$57,287

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for Wayne the year 1888.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$935	$935	2	$1,507	$3,014	1	$3,250	$3,250	2	$7,000	$14,000
1	949	949	1	1,575	1,575	1	3,300	3,300	1	7,500	7,500
1	975	975	8	1,600	12,800	1	3,475	3,475	1	8,000	8,000
38	1,000	38,000	2	1,700	3,400	1	3,496	3,496	1	16,500	16,500
1	1,027	1,027	1	1,750	1,750	3	3,500	10,500			
4	1,100	4,400	3	1,800	5,500	1	3,600	3,600			
1	1,142	1,142	1	1,840	1,840	1	3,650	3,650			
1	1,150	1,150	1	1,886	1,886	1	3,750	3,750			
1	1,160	1,160	1	1,930	1,930	6	4,000	24,000			
11	1,200	13,200	1	1,944	1,944	2	4,450	8,900			
4	1,300	5,200	21	2,000	42,000	2	4,500	9,000			
6	1,350	8,100	1	2,150	2,150	4	5,000	20,000			
8	1,400	11,200	1	2,175	2,175	1	5,250	5,250			
16	1,500	24,000	2	2,200	4,400	1	5,280	5,280			
			1	2,250	2,250	1	5,900	5,900			
			4	2,300	9,200	2	6,000	12,000			
			1	2,400	2,400						
			5	2,500	12,500						
			1	2,575	2,575						
			2	2,600	5,200						
			1	2,700	2,700						
			1	2,744	2,744						
			11	3,000	33,000						
94		$111,438	722		$157,083	29		$125,351	5		$46,000

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1888.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	452	$67,306	651	$216,477	578	$305,424
Held by non-residents	164	23,038	167	53,422	137	71,519
Totals	616	$90,344	818	$269,899	715	$376,943

TABLE CVIII.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
9	$1	$9	1	$204	$204	1	$402	$402	1	$610	$610
1	30	30	1	210	210	3	405	1,215	2	611	1,222
1	33	33	1	212	212	2	408	816	1	614	614
1	45	45	2	213	426	1	410	410	7	625	4,375
1	47	47	1	214	214	1	413	413	2	634	1,268
26	50	1,300	1	215	215	1	415	415	2	637	1,274
1	61	61	1	220	220	1	417	417	2	640	1,280
1	65	65	16	225	3,600	3	425	1,275	40	650	26,000
1	66	66	1	230	230	1	426	426	5	675	3,375
1	70	70	3	233	699	1	430	430	1	685	685
7	75	75	70	250	17,500	1	435	435	91	700	63,700
4	80	320	4	260	1,040	3	440	1,320	3	725	2,175
1	88	88	2	267	534	48	450	21,600	2	745	1,490
115	100	11,500	3	270	810	3	460	1,380	48	750	36,000
2	110	220	7	275	1,925	2	470	940	1	770	770
3	115	345	2	280	560	8	475	3,800	3	775	2,225
2	117	234	2	290	580	2	476	952	1	777	777
1	118	118	160	300	48,000	2	480	960	1	790	790
3	120	360	1	305	305	1	489	489	111	800	88,800
9	125	1,125	1	310	310	255	500	127,500	1	804	804
2	130	260	1	312	312	2	504	1,008	1	806	806
1	133	133	3	320	960	1	506	506	1	825	825
1	135	135	6	325	1,950	1	510	510	1	830	830
1	140	140	4	330	1,320	1	520	520	1	835	835
4	145	580	2	335	670	5	525	2,625	13	850	11,050
68	150	10,200	2	340	680	1	529	529	1	865	865
1	154	154	4	345	1,380	2	530	1,060	1	870	870
2	160	320	60	350	21,000	2	537	1,074	3	875	2,625
1	164	164	2	355	710	32	550	17,600	5	880	4,400
1	165	165	2	363	726	3	560	1,680	52	900	46,800
9	175	1,575	2	365	730	1	566	566			
2	180	360	1	367	367	1	569	569			
1	184	184	6	375	2,250	2	570	1,140			
1	185	185	1	378	378	2	575	1,150			
1	190	190	2	380	760	1	580	580			
2	193	386	4	390	1,560	195	600	117,000			
171	200	34,200	165	400	66,000						
459		$65,442	547		$179,547	592		$313,712	404		$308,140

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1888.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
446	$338,026	446	$526,690	342	$783,765	159	$1,709,189	92	$1,249,291
75	57,257	94	111,438	72	157,033	29	125,351	5	46,000
521	$395,283	540	$638,128	414	$940,798	188	$1,834,540	97	$1,295,291

residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1889.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Totol amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$912	$912	2	$1,550	$3,100	1	$3,024	$3,024	7	$6,000	$45,500
2	920	1,840	2	1,568	3,136	2	3,100	6,200	1	6,700	6,700
1	922	922	24	1,600	38,400	1	3,199	3,199	1	6,750	6,750
2	925	1,850	2	1,625	3,250	7	3,200	22,400	1	6,857	6,857
1	946	946	1	1,644	1,644	2	3,250	6,500	13	7,000	91,000
8	950	7,600	4	1,650	6,600	2	3,300	6,600	8	7,500	60,000
2	975	1,950	13	1,700	22,100	3	3,400	10,200	8	8,000	64,000
1	980	980	1	1,710	1,710	1	3,415	3,415	2	8,500	17,000
1	990	990	6	1,750	10,500	21	3,500	73,500	1	8,666	8,666
192	1,000	192,000	26	1,800	46,800	1	3,550	3,550	2	9,000	18,000
2	1,020	2,040	3	1,850	5,550	3	3,600	10,800	1	9,970	9,970
1	1,025	1,025	1	1,875	1,875	1	3,650	3,650	16	10,000	160,000
1	1,040	1,040	7	1,900	13,300	2	3,750	7,500	1	10,500	10,500
3	1,050	3,150	1	1,916	1,916	3	3,700	11,100	1	10,623	10,623
1	1,080	1,080	1	1,950	1,950	1	3,800	3,800	1	10,900	10,900
34	1,100	37,400	1	1,984	1,984	1	3,825	3,825	3	11,000	33,000
1	1,105	1,105	78	2,000	156,000	39	4,000	156,000	1	11,500	11,500
2	1,125	2,250	2	2,022	4,044	5	4,200	21,000	6	12,000	72,000
3	1,150	3,450	2	2,080	4,160	1	4,400	4,400	2	12,500	25,000
60	1,200	72,000	7	2,100	14,700	1	4,476	4,476	2	13,000	26,000
10	1,250	12,500	11	2,200	24,200	13	4,500	58,500	1	14,500	14,500
1	1,256	1,256	1	2,220	2,220	1	4,700	4,700	1	14,800	14,800
1	1,265	1,265	1	2,250	2,250	2	4,800	9,600	4	15,000	60,000
1	1,270	1,270	2	2,268	4,536	1	4,950	4,950	1	15,500	15,500
1	1,285	1,285	1	2,280	2,280	23	5,000	115,000	1	16,500	16,500
34	1,300	44,200	6	2,300	13,800	1	5,300	5,300	1	16,680	16,680
2	1,325	2,650	1	2,340	2,340	5	5,500	27,500	1	17,000	17,000
4	1,350	5,400	7	2,400	16,800	1	5,512	5,512	1	18,000	18,000
2	1,375	2,750	1	2,407	2,407	1	5,600	5,600	4	20,000	80,000
24	1,400	33,600	48	2,500	120,000	1	5,750	5,750	1	22,000	22,000
5	1,450	7,250	1	2,580	2,580	1	5,900	5,900	4	25,000	100,000
1	1,490	1,490	2	2,600	5,200	16	6,000	96,000	2	28,000	56,000
74	1,500	111,000	2	2,700	5,400				1	30,000	30,000
			2	2,750	5,500				1	40,000	40,000
			8	2,800	22,400				1	40,231	40,231
			1	2,900	2,900				1	43,400	43,400
			2	2,912	5,824				1	44,879	44,879
			44	3,000	132,000				1	46,000	46,000
									1	50,000	50,000
									1	53,922	53,922
									1	196,388	196,388
479		$560,446	325		$715,356	164		$709,451	109		$1,669,767

TABLE CIX.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
2	$1	$2	1	$208	$208	1	$414	$414	1	$606	$606
1	30	30	1	214	214	1	415	415	7	650	4,550
12	50	600	3	225	675	2	425	850	1	666	666
1	51	51	1	230	230	12	450	5,400	24	700	16,800
1	52	52	1	235	235	1	465	465	1	725	725
1	54	54	1	240	240	1	475	475	5	750	3,750
1	60	60	1	246	246	54	500	27,000	1	768	768
1	65	65	14	250	3,500	1	510	510	16	800	12,800
1	70	70	1	251	251	1	515	515	4	850	3,400
2	75	150	1	268	268	2	525	1,050	1	880	880
1	80	80	4	275	1,100	1	545	545	8	900	7,200
28	100	2,800	1	285	285	7	550	3,850			
1	105	105	37	300	11,100	2	575	1,150			
1	112	112	1	316	316	36	600	21,600			
1	113	113	2	320	640						
1	115	115	1	343	343						
1	117	117	12	350	4,200						
1	118	118	2	360	720						
2	120	240	3	375	1,125						
4	125	500	1	377	377						
3	140	420	1	392	392						
17	150	2,550	30	400	12,000						
1	151	151									
2	165	330									
3	170	510									
4	175	700									
1	180	180									
1	185	185									
3	190	570									
1	199	199									
48	200	9,600									
148		$20,829	120		38,665	122		$54,239	69		$52,145

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1889.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	459	$65,442	547	$179,547	592	$313,712
Held by non-residents	148	20,829	120	38,665	122	64,239
Totals	607	$86,271	667	$218,212	714	$377,951

non-residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1889.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
2	$950	$1,900	2	$1,650	$3,300	2	$3,100	$6,200	1	$7,000	$7,000
1	980	980	7	1,600	11,200	1	3,300	3,300	1	7,500	7,500
1	984	984	5	1,700	8,500	3	3,500	10,500	1	8,000	8,000
37	1,000	37,000	1	1,725	1,725	1	3,550	3,550	1	8,500	8,500
1	1,012	1,012	1	1,750	1,750	1	3,600	3,600	1	10,000	10,000
1	1,075	1,075	5	1,800	9,000	10	4,000	40,000	1	15,000	15,000
7	1,100	7,700	2	1,900	3,800	1	4,250	4,250	1	20,000	20,000
7	1,200	8,400	22	2,000	44,000	2	4,500	9,000			
2	1,225	2,450	1	2,015	2,015	1	4,800	4,800			
1	1,249	1,249	3	2,200	6,600	2	5,000	10,000			
5	1,300	6,500	1	2,250	2,250	1	5,500	5,500			
1	1,370	1,370	2	2,300	4,600	1	5,650	5,650			
2	1,400	2,800	1	2,400	2,400	3	6,000	18,000			
1	1,450	1,450	1	2,450	2,450						
14	1,500	21,000	2	2,500	5,000						
			1	2,600	2,600						
			1	2,700	2,700						
			1	2,750	2,750						
			1	2,800	2,800						
			4	3,000	12,000						
83		$94,870	64		$131,440	29		$124,350	7		$76,000

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1889.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
404	$308,140	479	$560,446	325	$715,356	164	$709,451	109	$1,669,767
69	52,145	83	94,870	64	131,440	29	124,350	7	76,000
473	$360,285	562	$655,316	389	$846,796	193	$833,801	116	$1,745,767

TABLE CX.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
7	$1	$7	2	$207	$414	2	$407	$814	1	$604	$604
20	50	1,000	1	210	210	1	408	408	6	610	3,660
1	55	55	2	220	440	1	411	411	1	620	620
2	60	120	9	225	2,025	1	420	420	6	625	3,750
3	70	210	1	235	235	4	425	1,700	1	634	634
10	75	750	1	240	240	1	429	429	2	640	1,280
2	79	158	2	241	482	1	430	430	39	650	25,350
141	100	14,100	52	250	13,000	1	435	435	7	675	4,725
1	105	105	1	254	254	1	440	440	1	682	682
2	106	212	1	255	255	41	450	18,450	1	690	690
3	110	330	1	260	260	4	460	1,840	1	692	692
1	112	112	1	266	266	4	475	1,900	142	700	99,400
1	120	120	3	270	810	2	480	960	4	725	2,900
9	125	1,125	7	275	1,925	255	500	127,500	1	728	728
1	140	140	2	280	560	1	520	520	1	745	745
1	144	144	3	285	855	6	525	3,150	46	750	34,500
2	145	290	1	286	286	1	545	545	6	775	4,650
1	147	147	1	288	288	23	550	20,900	116	800	92,800
2	149	298	1	290	290	1	559	559	1	825	825
65	150	9,750	1	298	298	2	560	1,120	4	832	3,332
1	155	155	1	294	294	7	575	4,025	14	850	11,900
2	156	312	1	295	295	1	577	577	2	860	1,720
2	160	320	1	298	298	191	600	114,600	1	864	864
3	165	495	175	300	52,500				1	875	875
2	170	340	4	310	1,240				1	876	876
7	175	1,215	1	311	311				1	881	881
1	180	180	1	322	322				55	900	49,500
176	200	35,200	3	325	975						
			1	330	330						
			2	340	680						
			1	345	345						
			44	350	15,400						
			2	355	710						
			2	360	720						
			1	365	365						
			11	375	4,125						
			2	380	760						
			1	382	382						
			1	385	385						
			1	388	388						
			1	398	398						
			172	400	68,800						
469		$67,390	522		$173,410	567		$302,133	462		$349,184

residents of the city of Detroit, and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1890.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$923	$923	1	$1,520	$1,520	1	$3,125	$3,125	4	$6,000	$24,000
2	925	1,850	2	1,550	3,100	6	3,200	19,200	1	6,088	6,088
1	935	935	17	1,600	27,200	1	3,243	3,243	1	6,200	6,200
7	950	6,650	2	1,615	3,230	1	3,250	3,250	1	6,250	6,250
1	953	953	1	1,649	1,649	1	3,300	3,300	7	6,500	45,500
2	975	1,950	3	1,650	4,950	1	3,365	3,365	1	6,700	6,700
1	995	995	1	1,666	1,666	1	3,393	3,393	1	6,850	6,850
216	1,000	216,000	1	1,680	1,680	7	3,400	23,800	11	7,000	77,000
1	1,012	1,012	17	1,700	28,900	3	3,450	10,350	1	7,185	7,185
2	1,025	2,050	2	1,742	3,484	28	3,500	98,000	1	7,420	7,420
1	1,049	1,049	2	1,750	3,500	2	3,700	7,400	13	7,500	97,500
11	1,050	11,550	1	1,775	1,775	2	3,750	7,500	2	7,700	15,400
1	1,058	1,058	1	1,780	1,780	1	3,900	3,900	17	8,000	136,000
2	1,075	2,150	25	1,800	45,000	36	4,000	144,000	1	8,200	8,200
44	1,100	48,400	1	1,818	1,818	2	4,100	8,200	1	8,250	8,250
1	1,125	1,125	2	1,830	3,660	3	4,110	12,330	4	8,750	35,000
1	1,126	1,126	6	1,850	11,100	1	4,235	4,235	7	9,000	63,000
1	1,130	1,130	1	1,860	1,860	1	4,400	4,400	1	9,098	9,098
1	1,139	1,139	1	1,875	1,875	11	4,500	49,500	1	9,200	9,200
4	1,150	4,600	5	1,900	9,500	1	4,700	4,700	1	9,250	9,250
2	1,166	2,332	1	1,950	1,950	1	4,750	4,750	1	9,500	9,500
1	1,175	1,175	1	1,963	1,963	34	5,000	170,000	11	10,000	110,000
1	1,181	1,181	2	1,979	3,958	1	5,075	5,075	1	10,042	10,042
53	1,200	63,600	107	2,000	214,000	2	5,100	10,200	1	10,300	10,300
2	1,225	2,450	1	2,021	2,021	1	5,200	5,200	1	10,500	10,500
1	1,249	1,249	3	2,025	6,075	1	5,350	5,350	1	11,000	11,000
10	1,250	12,500	1	2,046	2,046	11	5,500	60,500	2	11,500	23,000
26	1,300	33,800	4	2,100	8,400	1	5,800	5,800	1	11,627	11,627
1	1,308	1,308	1	2,133	2,133	1	5,925	5,925	7	12,000	84,000
1	1,320	1,320	11	2,200	24,200	16	6,000	96,000	2	13,000	26,000
2	1,350	2,700	1	2,202	2,202				5	14,000	70,000
1	1,357	1,357	1	2,220	2,220				1	14,500	14,500
1	1,375	1,375	3	2,250	6,750				1	14,674	14,674
25	1,400	35,000	8	2,300	15,400				9	15,000	135,000
1	1,442	1,442	2	2,325	4,650				3	17,000	51,000
4	1,450	5,800	3	2,350	7,050				2	17,500	35,000
126	1,500	189,000	1	2,390	2,390				6	18,000	108,000
			7	2,400	16,800				1	19,500	19,500
			49	2,500	122,500				1	19,800	19,800
			1	2,578	2,578				9	20,000	180,000
			6	2,600	15,600				2	22,000	44,000
			9	2,700	24,300				2	25,000	50,000
			1	2,750	2,750				2	25,867	51,734
			4	2,800	11,200				1	28,000	28,000
			1	2,821	2,821				4	30,000	120,000
			53	3,000	159,000				1	40,000	40,000
									1	42,166	42,166
									1	50,000	50,000
									1	58,000	58,000
									2	60,000	120,000
									1	150,000	150,000
559		$664,234	374		$827,204	179		$785,991	161		$2,191,484

TABLE CXI.—*Showing the number and amount of city mortgages held by Wayne county,*

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
1	$16	$16	1	$210	$210	5	$425	$2,125	1	$604	$604
1	30	30	3	220	660	1	445	445	1	625	625
1	35	35	1	224	224	12	450	5,400	1	648	648
1	40	40	3	225	675	1	460	460	7	650	4,550
6	50	300	1	228	228	1	495	495	19	700	13,300
1	59	59	1	235	235	44	500	22,000	1	734	734
1	62	62	17	250	4,250	1	515	515	4	750	3,000
1	65	65	1	260	260	1	520	520	1	787	787
1	70	70	42	300	12,600	1	547	547	10	800	8,000
5	75	375	1	325	325	7	550	3,850	1	825	825
1	80	80	1	330	330	1	570	570	6	850	5,100
2	85	170	2	335	670	1	575	575	6	900	5,400
1	90	90	9	350	3,150	28	600	16,800			
26	100	2,600	1	368	368						
1	105	105	1	375	375						
1	110	110	1	385	385						
1	120	120	1	391	391						
1	125	125	39	400	15,600						
2	130	260									
2	135	270									
1	138	138									
1	140	140									
20	150	3,000									
1	161	161									
1	162	162									
1	165	165									
5	175	875									
2	180	360									
1	190	190									
27	200	5,400									
117		$15,573	126		$40,936	104		$54,302	58		$43,573

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1890.

	From $1 to $200.		From $200 to $400.		From $400 to $600.	
	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
Held by residents	469	$67,390	522	$173,410	567	$302,133
Held by non-residents	117	15,573	126	40,936	104	54,302
Totals	586	$82,963	648	$214,346	671	$356,435

non-residents of the city of Detroit and filed in the office of the Register of Deeds for for the year 1890.

No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Amount of each.	Total amount.
2	$950	$1,900	1	$1,550	$1,550	1	$3,250	$3,250	1	$6,500	$6,500
29	1,000	29,000	5	1,600	8,000	3	3,500	10,500	1	7,000	7,000
1	1,046	1,046	1	1,640	1,640	1	3,750	3,750	2	8,000	16,000
2	1,050	2,100	2	1,700	3,400	3	4,000	12,000	1	9,000	9,000
1	1,053	1,053	1	1,750	1,750	1	4,300	4,300	1	9,145	9,145
1	1,075	1,075	2	1,800	3,600	1	4,350	4,350	3	10,000	30,000
3	1,100	3,300	1	1,850	1,850	1	4,400	4,400	1	11,000	11,000
1	1,135	1,135	1	1,880	1,880	1	4,500	4,500	1	12,000	12,000
1	1,150	1,150	4	1,900	7,600	1	4,750	4,750	3	15,000	45,000
17	1,200	20,400	11	2,000	22,000	4	5,000	20,000	1	20,000	20,000
3	1,250	3,750	1	2,100	2,100	2	5,500	11,000	1	21,000	21,000
1	1,255	1,255	1	2,150	2,150	1	5,800	5,800	1	30,000	30,000
6	1,300	7,800	6	2,200	13,200				1	45,000	45,000
1	1,325	1,325	1	2,250	2,250				1	62,295	62,295
3	1,350	4,050	1	2,300	2,300						
8	1,400	11,200	2	2,400	4,800						
18	1,500	27,000	7	2,500	17,500						
			1	2,550	2,550						
			1	2,600	2,600						
			1	2,640	2,640						
			1	2,800	2,800						
			1	2,900	2,900						
			6	3,000	18,000						
98		$118,539	59		$129,060	20		$88,600	19		$323,940

RECAPITULATION FOR THE YEAR 1890.

From $600 to $900.		From $900 to $1,500.		From $1,500 to $3,000.		From $3,000 to $6,000.		$6,000 and over.	
No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Total amount.
462	$349,184	559	$664,234	374	$827,204	179	$735,991	161	$2,191,434
58	43,573	98	118,539	59	129,060	20	88,600	19	323,940
520	$392,757	657	$782,773	433	$956,264	199	$874,591	180	$2,515,374

TABLE CXII.—*Showing mortgages held by residents of the city of Detroit upon prop- Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, Lapeer, land, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Tuscola, Van Buren and Washtenaw, for the years 1884 to*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
3	$1	$3	1	$203	$203	2	$498	$516	1	$605	$605
1	38	38	4	210	840	1	415	415	2	610	1,220
2	40	80	3	212	636	1	416	416	4	625	2,500
23	50	1,150	2	214	428	1	417	417	1	629	629
1	55	55	2	215	430	1	420	420	2	630	1,260
1	56	56	2	220	440	18	425	7,650	1	631	631
8	60	480	2	223	446	1	420	420	1	637	637
3	65	195	32	225	7,200	3	430	1,290	2	640	1,280
1	67	67	1	228	228	1	432	432	1	640	640
3	70	210	3	230	690	1	435	435	31	650	20,150
1	72	72	1	236	236	5	440	2,200	1	655	655
2	74	148	1	237	237	1	442	442	1	660	660
8	75	600	6	240	1,440	42	450	18,900	1	665	665
1	76	76	1	242	242	1	462	462	1	680	680
2	80	160	1	243	243	3	465	1,395	1	682	682
1	83	83	2	245	490	1	467	467	1	694	694
1	84	84	1	249	249	1	470	470	1	696	696
1	85	85	129	250	32,250	8	475	3,800	1	699	696
3	90	270	1	251	251	1	480	480	92	700	64,400
1	93	93	2	253	506	1	481	481	1	705	705
1	97	97	1	254	254	1	490	490	1	712	712
160	100	16,000	1	255	255	2	495	990	1	715	715
1	101	101	3	260	780	3	496	1,488	2	720	1,440
1	104	104	1	265	265	1	498	498	1	724	724
1	105	105	1	266	266	301	500	150,500	1	725	725
1	107	107	1	267	267	1	502	502	1	727	727
8	110	880	3	270	810	2	505	1,010	1	729	729
3	112	336	23	275	6,050	1	508	508	1	730	730
1	113	113	1	277	277	1	509	509	1	735	735
6	115	690	2	280	560	1	510	510	1	741	741
2	116	232	1	287	287	1	522	522	1	748	748
1	117	117	1	289	289	10	525	5,250	32	750	24,000
1	120	120	1	290	290	2	535	1,070	1	754	754
2	123	246	1	295	295	1	540	540	2	760	1,520
1	124	124	1	296	296	1	542	542	1	763	763
27	125	3,375	234	300	70,200	1	547	547	1	769	769
1	127	127	2	305	610	2	549	1,098	1	770	770
1	129	129	1	308	308	31	550	17,050	1	772	772
4	130	520	3	310	620	1	551	551	8	775	6,200
1	135	135	1	314	314	1	557	557	1	780	780
1	136	136	1	315	315	1	563	563	1	781	781
1	137	137	2	320	640	2	565	1,130	1	787	787
3	140	420	1	321	321	8	575	4,600	1	795	795
1	143	143	1	322	322	1	580	580	1	796	796
2	145	290	19	325	6,175	2	583	1,166	138	800	110,400
1	146	146	1	330	330	1	585	585	1	805	805
1	148	148	4	335	1,340	1	586	586	1	812	812
103	150	15,450	1	336	336	1	588	588	1	819	819
1	153	153	1	340	340	1	593	593	4	825	3,300
2	155	310	1	345	345	184	600	110,400	1	838	838
1	157	157	1	347	347				3	840	2,520
2	158	316	94	350	32,900				1	844	844
1	159	159	1	358	358				26	850	22,100
16	160	2,720	1	359	359				2	860	1,720
1	163	163	1	360	360				1	868	868
1	165	165	1	365	365				2	875	1,750
1	166	166	16	375	6,000				1	878	878
3	170	510	1	381	381				1	880	880
1	171	171	1	383	383				44	900	39,600
18	175	3,150	1	385	385						

erty in the counties of Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Baraga, Barry, Benzie, Delta, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Menominee, Mid-Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Roscommon, Saginaw, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, 1890 both inclusive.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$907	$907	1	$1,506	$1,506	1	$3,021	$3,021	1	$6,238	$6,238
1	908	908	1	1,516	1,516	1	3,100	3,100	1	6,250	6,250
1	909	909	1	1,548	1,548	2	3,200	6,400	1	6,419	6,419
1	912	912	4	1,550	6,200	2	3,210	6,420	1	6,450	6,450
1	915	915	1	1,560	1,560	1	3,288	3,288	1	6,463	6,463
1	916	916	1	1,564	1,564	2	3,300	6,600	1	6,491	6,491
1	918	918	1	1,569	1,569	13	3,500	45,500	5	6,500	32,500
1	922	922	1	1,575	1,575	1	3,600	3,600	1	6,600	6,600
1	927	927	1	1,581	1,581	1	3,607	3,607	7	7,000	49,000
1	934	934	26	1,600	41,600	1	3,622	3,622	1	7,300	7,300
1	937	937	1	1,601	1,601	1	3,666	3,666	3	7,500	22,500
1	942	942	1	1,606	1,606	2	3,700	7,400	7	8,000	56,000
7	950	6,650	1	1,621	1,621	1	3,800	3,800	2	8,250	16,500
1	964	964	1	1,625	1,625	1	3,896	3,896	1	8,300	8,300
1	979	979	1	1,646	1,646	34	4,000	136,000	1	9,000	9,000
1	995	995	1	1,657	1,657	1	4,300	4,300	1	9,140	9,140
240	1,000	240,000	1	1,671	1,671	1	4,334	4,334	1	9,300	9,300
1	1,007	1,007	1	1,677	1,677	1	4,381	4,381	2	9,439	18,878
2	1,010	2,020	1	1,698	1,698	1	4,452	4,452	1	9,500	9,500
1	1,017	1,017	1	1,699	1,699	8	4,500	36,000	17	10,000	170,000
1	1,022	1,022	14	1,700	23,800	1	4,592	4,592	4	11,000	44,000
1	1,044	1,044	1	1,725	1,725	1	4,639	4,639	2	12,000	24,000
6	1,050	6,300	8	1,750	14,000	1	4,800	4,800	1	12,345	12,345
1	1,056	1,056	1	1,790	1,790	1	4,900	4,900	1	12,482	12,482
2	1,063	2,126	24	1,800	43,200	1	4,967	4,967	1	13,000	13,000
1	1,067	1,067	1	1,833	1,833	29	5,000	145,000	1	13,621	13,621
1	1,070	1,070	2	1,850	3,700	1	5,063	5,063	1	14,000	14,000
1	1,073	1,073	4	1,900	7,600	1	5,100	5,100	1	14,475	14,475
2	1,075	2,150	1	1,927	1,927	1	5,282	5,282	6	15,000	90,000
1	1,088	1,088	1	1,950	1,950	1	5,346	5,346	1	16,000	16,000
27	1,100	29,700	1	1,975	1,975	1	5,400	5,400	5	20,000	100,000
4	1,125	4,500	1	1,978	1,978	3	5,500	16,500	1	23,773	23,773
1	1,130	1,130	131	2,000	262,000	1	5,700	5,700	1	29,304	29,304
1	1,135	1,135	1	2,035	2,035	1	5,740	5,740	3	30,000	90,000
1	1,149	1,149	1	2,046	2,046	1	5,800	5,800	2	31,750	63,500
9	1,150	10,350	2	2,050	4,100	20	6,000	120,000	1	33,000	33,000
1	1,183	1,183	3	2,100	6,300				4	35,000	140,000
1	1,184	1,184	1	2,135	2,135				1	50,000	50,000
1	1,195	1,195	2	2,150	4,300				1	65,000	65,000
1	1,196	1,196	7	2,200	15,400				1	1,734,000	1,734,000
1	1,198	1,198	1	2,248	2,248						
82	1,200	98,400	5	2,250	11,250						
1	1,210	1,210	1	2,271	2,271						
3	1,225	3,675	1	2,281	2,281						
1	1,235	1,235	3	2,300	6,900						
1	1,236	1,236	1	2,350	2,350						
1	1,246	1,246	1	2,384	2,384						
8	1,250	10,000	5	2,400	12,000						
1	1,255	1,255	1	2,425	2,425						
1	1,271	1,271	43	2,500	107,500						
3	1,275	3,825	1	2,572	2,572						
35	1,300	45,500	1	2,590	2,590						
1	1,309	1,309	6	2,600	15,600						
1	1,311	1,311	1	2,676	2,676						
1	1,316	1,316	1	2,685	2,685						
1	1,325	1,325	5	2,700	13,500						
1	1,348	1,348	1	2,748	2,748						
10	1,350	13,500	5	2,750	13,750						
1	1,365	1,365	4	2,800	11,200						
1	1,393	1,393	2	2,807	5,614						

TABLE CXII.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing mortgages held by residents of the city of Detroit Benzie, Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Hillsdale, Houghton, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Kent, inee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oakland, craft, Shiawassee, St. Clair, Tuscola, Van Buren and Washtenaw, for the years*

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$177	$177	1	$338	$338						
3	180	540	1	389	389						
2	185	370	1	395	395						
1	187	187	1	399	399						
2	190	380	205	400	82,000						
1	193	193									
1	194	194									
1	198	198									
250	200	50,000									
714		$104,912	837		$266,851	661		$347,331	438		$236,444

upon property in the counties of Alcona, Alger, Allegan, Alpena, Baraga, Barry, Crawford, Delta, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Grand Traverse, Gratiot, Lapeer, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Marquette, Mason, Menom-Oceana, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Roscommon, Saginaw, Sanilac, School-1884 to 1890 both inclusive.

No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.	No. of mortgages.	Am't of each.	Total amount.
1	$1,398	$1,398	1	$2,875	$2,875						
18	1,400	25,200	1	2,900	2,900						
3	1,425	4,275	1	2,925	2,925						
3	1,450	4,350	1	2,961	2,961						
1	1,476	1,476	64	3,000	192,000						
1	1,498	1,498									
1	1,497	1,497									
1	1,498	1,498									
105	1,500	157,500									
619		$727,002	412		$908,719	141		$642,216	95		$3,045,329

RECAPITULATION.

NOTE.—The following summary shows the aggregate value of mortgages filed for the years named, and does not eliminate discharges; and of which but $2,810,000 appeared upon the books of the city assessors for the last fiscal year, 1890.

Total amount of city mortgages,	1884	$1,291,961
" " " " "	1885	1,761,854
" " " " "	1886	2,554,849
" " " " "	1887	3,750,585
" " " " "	1888	4,196,168
" " " " "	1889	4,521,861
" " " " "	1890	5,360,980
Total		$23,437,758

Assessed valuation of real property,	1884	$82,793,115
" " " " "	1885	87,536,645
" " " " "	1886	100,020,991
" " " " "	1887	105,327,840
" " " " "	1888	112,740,300
" " " " "	1889	117,458,140
" " " " "	1890 { Land, $75,164,980; Houses, $48,226,630 }	123,391,610

TABLE CXIII.—*Showing the number of real estate owners in*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
4	$10	$40	169	$1,010	$170,690	24	$2,010	$48,240	9	$3,010	$27,090
5	20	100	166	1,020	169,320	29	2,020	58,580	13	3,020	39,260
6	30	180	116	1,030	119,480	31	2,030	62,930	13	3,030	39,390
3	40	120	160	1,040	166,400	40	2,040	81,600	6	3,040	18,240
4	50	200	195	1,050	204,750	65	2,050	133,200	44	3,050	134,200
2	60	120	100	1,060	106,000	30	2,060	61,800	12	3,060	36,720
4	70	280	135	1,070	144,450	24	2,070	49,680	7	3,070	21,490
7	80	560	194	1,080	209,520	30	2,080	62,400	15	3,080	46,200
10	90	900	102	1,090	111,180	26	2,090	54,340	7	3,090	21,630
12	100	1,200	250	1,100	275,000	121	2,100	254,100	56	3,100	173,600
5	110	550	120	1,110	133,200	27	2,110	56,970	7	3,110	21,770
25	120	3,000	120	1,120	134,400	37	2,120	78,440	10	3,120	31,200
17	130	2,210	103	1,130	116,390	24	2,130	51,120	11	3,130	34,430
15	140	2,100	135	1,140	153,900	28	2,140	59,920	9	3,140	28,260
36	150	5,400	197	1,150	226,550	61	2,150	131,150	45	3,150	141,750
11	160	1,760	95	1,160	110,200	30	2,160	64,800	11	3,160	34,760
17	170	2,890	99	1,170	115,830	32	2,170	69,440	10	3,170	31,700
89	180	16,020	107	1,180	126,260	27	2,180	58,860	12	3,180	38,160
9	190	1,710	70	1,190	83,300	23	2,190	50,370	15	3,190	47,850
53	200	10,600	284	1,200	340,800	118	2,200	259,600	51	3,200	163,200
170	210	35,700	71	1,210	85,910	17	2,210	37,570	14	3,210	44,940
18	220	3,960	101	1,220	123,220	35	2,220	77,700	14	3,200	45,080
28	230	6,440	92	1,230	113,160	22	2,230	49,060	11	3,220	35,530
295	240	70,800	90	1,240	111,600	30	2,240	67,200	13	3,240	42,120
39	250	9,750	201	1,250	251,250	93	2,250	209,250	44	3,250	143,000
45	260	11,700	99	1,260	124,740	21	2,260	47,460	13	3,260	42,380
135	270	36,450	87	1,270	110,490	29	2,270	65,830	4	3,270	13,080
69	280	19,320	95	1,280	121,600	23	2,280	52,440	12	3,280	39,360
37	290	10,730	57	1,290	73,530	24	2,290	54,960	4	3,290	13,160
246	300	73,800	185	1,300	240,500	81	2,300	186,300	68	3,300	224,400
44	310	13,640	60	1,310	78,600	17	2,310	39,270	12	3,310	39,720
56	320	17,920	96	1,320	126,720	19	2,320	44,080	18	3,320	59,760
112	330	36,960	69	1,330	91,670	23	2,330	53,590	8	3,330	26,640
52	340	17,680	89	1,340	118,260	24	2,340	56,160	11	3,340	36,740
77	350	26,950	191	1,350	257,850	66	2,350	155,100	32	3,350	107,200
237	360	85,320	80	1,360	108,800	20	2,360	47,200	10	3,360	33,600
69	370	25,530	63	1,370	86,310	21	2,370	49,770	12	3,370	40,440
87	380	33,060	86	1,380	118,680	24	2,380	57,120	14	3,380	47,320
155	390	60,450	60	1,390	83,400	10	2,390	23,900	5	3,390	16,950
114	400	45,600	218	1,400	305,200	79	2,400	189,600	43	3,400	146,200
73	410	29,930	49	1,410	69,090	11	2,410	26,510	11	3,410	37,510
244	420	102,480	90	1,420	127,800	21	2,420	50,820	13	3,420	44,460
88	430	37,840	65	1,430	92,950	13	2,430	31,590	8	3,430	27,440
101	440	44,440	69	1,440	99,360	20	2,440	48,800	6	3,440	20,640
202	450	90,900	143	1,450	207,350	59	2,450	144,550	39	3,450	134,550
98	460	44,160	67	1,460	97,820	21	2,460	51,660	13	3,460	44,980
85	470	39,950	50	1,470	73,500	18	2,470	44,460	11	3,470	38,170
280	480	134,400	73	1,480	108,040	24	2,480	59,520	7	3,480	24,360
115	490	56,350	44	1,490	65,560	10	2,490	24,900	7	3,490	24,430
188	500	94,000	193	1,500	289,500	79	2,500	197,500	69	3,500	241,500
203	510	103,530	48	1,510	72,480	22	2,510	55,220	11	3,510	38,610
147	520	76,440	60	1,520	91,200	28	2,520	70,560	6	3,520	21,120
113	530	59,890	66	1,530	100,980	22	2,530	55,660	7	3,530	24,710
260	540	140,400	67	1,540	103,180	20	2,540	50,800	3	3,540	10,620
179	550	98,450	118	1,550	182,900	54	2,550	137,700	30	3,550	106,500
164	560	91,840	69	1,560	107,640	21	2,560	53,960	2	3,560	7,120
166	570	94,620	48	1,570	75,360	13	2,570	33,410	9	3,570	32,130
130	580	75,400	55	1,580	86,900	32	2,580	82,560	5	3,580	17,900
147	590	86,730	45	1,590	71,550	13	2,590	31,080	3	3,590	10,770
318	600	190,800	173	1,600	276,800	80	2,600	208,000	38	3,600	136,800
158	610	93,330	45	1,610	72,450	16	2,610	41,760	7	3,610	25,270
161	620	99,820	78	1,620	126,360	24	2,620	62,880	8	3,620	28,960
165	630	103,950	47	1,630	76,610	11	2,630	28,930			
202	640	129,280	55	1,640	90,200	14	2,640	36,960	8	3,640	29,120
196	650	127,400	125	1,650	206,250	55	2,650	145,750	30	3,650	109,500

the city of Detroit, the amount of each and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
4	$4,010	$16,040	4	$5,010	$20,040	1	$6,010	$6,010	2	$7,010	$14,020
7	4,020	28,140	3	5,020	15,060	4	6,020	24,080	4	7,020	28,080
7	4,030	28,210	5	5,030	25,150	1	6,030	6,030	4	7,030	28,120
4	4,040	16,160	4	5,040	20,160	2	6,040	12,080	3	7,040	21,120
32	4,050	137,700	16	5,050	80,800	8	6,050	48,400	8	7,050	56,400
3	4,060	12,180	4	5,060	20,240	1	6,060	6,060	2	7,060	14,120
8	4,070	32,560	7	5,070	35,490	1	6,070	6,070	3	7,070	21,210
6	4,080	24,480	3	5,080	15,240	3	6,090	18,270	1	7,080	7,080
5	4,090	20,450	2	5,090	10,180	18	6,100	109,800	2	7,090	14,180
36	4,100	147,600	18	5,100	91,800	3	6,110	18,330	5	7,100	35,500
2	4,110	8,220	4	5,110	20,440	6	6,120	36,720	3	7,110	21,330
13	4,120	53,560	4	5,120	20,480	2	6,130	12,260	2	7,120	14,240
5	4,130	20,650	2	5,130	10,260	14	6,150	86,100	1	7,130	7,130
5	4,140	20,700	1	5,140	5,140	1	6,160	6,160	1	7,140	7,140
26	4,150	107,900	10	5,150	51,500	3	6,170	18,511	14	7,150	100,100
8	4,160	33,280	3	5,160	15,480	1	6,180	6,180	1	7,170	7,170
6	4,170	25,020	4	5,170	20,680	2	6,190	12,380	5	7,180	35,900
9	4,180	37,620	3	5,180	15,540	23	6,200	142,600	1	7,190	7,190
6	4,190	25,140	2	5,190	10,380	1	6,210	6,210	19	7,200	136,800
39	4,200	163,800	21	5,200	109,200	4	6,220	24,880	1	7,210	7,210
5	4,210	21,050	2	5,210	10,420	3	6,230	18,690	2	7,220	14,440
6	4,220	25,320	5	5,220	26,100	3	6,240	18,720	1	7,240	7,240
7	4,230	29,610	6	5,230	31,380	8	6,250	50,000	12	7,250	87,000
5	4,240	21,200	3	5,240	15,720	6	6,260	37,560	2	7,260	14,520
23	4,250	97,750	15	5,250	78,750	2	6,270	12,540	1	7,270	7,270
12	4,260	51,120	2	5,260	10,520	1	6,290	6,290	3	7,280	21,840
6	4,270	25,620	1	5,270	5,270	15	6,300	94,500	1	7,290	7,290
6	4,280	25,680	2	5,280	10,560	2	6,310	12,620	15	7,300	109,500
1	4,290	4,290	9	5,300	47,700	2	6,320	12,640	1	7,310	7,310
24	4,300	103,200	2	5,310	10,620	1	6,330	6,330	2	7,320	14,640
7	4,310	30,170	4	5,320	21,280	4	6,340	25,360	10	7,350	73,500
6	4,320	25,920	4	5,330	21,320	10	6,350	63,500	3	7,360	22,080
8	4,330	34,640	1	5,340	5,340	4	6,360	25,440	4	7,370	29,480
6	4,340	26,040	15	5,350	80,250	2	6,370	12,740	2	7,390	14,780
20	4,350	87,000	3	5,370	16,110	4	6,380	25,520	16	7,400	118,400
8	4,360	34,880	1	5,380	5,380	2	6,390	12,780	1	7,410	7,410
4	4,370	17,480	4	5,390	21,560	18	6,400	115,200	1	7,420	7,420
4	4,380	17,520	21	5,400	113,400	1	6,410	6,410	2	7,440	14,880
6	4,390	26,340	3	5,410	16,230	5	6,420	32,100	10	7,450	74,500
28	4,400	123,200	4	5,420	21,680	2	6,430	12,860	2	7,470	14,940
4	4,410	17,640	2	5,430	10,860	4	6,440	25,760	2	7,480	14,960
7	4,420	30,940	3	5,440	16,320	4	6,450	25,800	3	7,490	22,470
4	4,430	17,720	19	5,450	103,550	2	6,460	12,920	17	7,500	127,500
8	4,440	31,080	1	5,460	5,460	3	6,470	19,410	1	7,520	7,520
22	4,450	53,900	2	5,470	10,940	9	6,480	58,320	2	7,530	15,060
5	4,460	22,300	4	5,480	21,920	36	6,500	234,000	2	7,540	15,080
8	4,470	35,760	4	5,490	21,960	1	6,510	6,510	7	7,550	52,850
8	4,480	35,840	22	5,500	121,000	2	6,520	13,040	2	7,560	15,120
1	4,490	4,490	1	5,510	5,510	2	6,530	13,060	2	7,570	15,140
42	4,500	189,000	11	5,520	60,720	8	6,550	52,400	2	7,580	15,160
4	4,510	18,040	5	5,530	27,650	2	6,560	13,120	1	7,590	7,590
3	4,520	13,560	2	5,540	11,080	2	6,570	13,140	12	7,600	91,200
4	4,530	18,120	15	5,550	83,250	1	6,580	6,580	1	7,610	7,610
8	4,540	36,320	2	5,560	11,120	1	6,590	6,590	1	7,630	7,630
11	4,550	50,050	2	5,570	11,140	13	6,600	85,800	6	7,650	45,900
5	4,560	22,800	3	5,590	16,770	3	6,620	19,860	1	7,660	7,660
7	4,570	31,990	10	5,600	56,000	1	6,630	6,630	2	7,670	15,340
2	4,580	9,160	1	5,610	5,610	2	6,640	13,280	2	7,680	15,360
4	4,590	18,360	2	5,620	11,240	8	6,650	53,200	1	7,690	7,690
32	4,600	147,200	1	5,630	5,630	3	6,660	19,980	5	7,700	38,500
5	4,610	23,050	2	5,640	11,280	1	6,670	6,670	1	7,720	7,720
7	4,620	32,340	12	5,650	67,800	2	6,680	13,360	1	7,730	7,730
6	4,640	27,840	1	5,660	5,660	1	6,690	6,690	7	7,750	54,250
18	4,650	83,700	3	5,670	17,010	19	6,700	127,300	1	7,770	7,770
6	4,660	27,960	7	5,680	39,760	2	6,710	13,420	3	7,780	23,340

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
222	$660	$146,520	52	$1,660	$86,320	23	$2,660	$58,520	9	$3,660	$32,940
179	670	119,930	32	1,670	53,440	21	2,670	56,070	11	3,670	40,370
160	680	108,800	55	1,680	92,400	20	2,680	53,600	11	3,680	40,480
165	690	113,850	24	1,690	40,560	13	2,690	34,970	6	3,690	22,140
276	700	193,200	137	1,700	232,900	77	2,700	207,900	36	3,700	133,200
178	710	126,380	29	1,710	49,590	9	2,710	24,390	9	3,710	33,390
282	720	203,040	56	1,720	96,320	17	2,720	46,240	9	3,720	33,480
142	730	103,660	32	1,730	55,360	13	2,730	35,490	4	3,730	14,920
190	740	140,600	52	1,740	90,480	11	2,740	30,140	11	3,740	41,140
304	750	228,000	105	1,750	183,750	46	2,750	126,500	25	3,750	93,750
201	760	152,760	46	1,760	80,960	10	2,760	27,600	6	3,760	22,560
213	770	164,010	29	1,770	51,330	17	2,770	47,090	6	3,770	22,620
199	780	155,220	49	1,780	87,220	17	2,780	47,260	8	3,780	30,240
179	790	141,410	30	1,790	53,700	6	2,790	16,740	5	3,790	18,950
284	800	227,200	166	1,800	298,800	66	2,800	184,800	39	3,800	148,200
193	810	156,330	26	1,810	47,060	6	2,810	16,860	3	3,810	11,430
228	820	186,960	51	1,820	92,820	17	2,820	47,940	6	3,820	22,920
146	830	121,180	33	1,830	60,390	20	2,830	56,600	7	3,830	26,810
208	840	174,720	35	1,840	64,400	13	2,840	36,920	10	3,840	38,400
268	850	227,800	108	1,850	199,550	48	2,850	136,800	31	3,850	119,350
187	860	160,820	32	1,860	59,520	17	2,860	48,620	3	3,860	11,580
170	870	147,900	44	1,870	82,280	16	2,870	45,920	6	3,770	23,220
150	880	132,000	31	1,880	58,280	14	2,880	40,320	10	3,880	28,800
174	890	154,860	31	1,890	58,590	9	2,890	26,010	9	3,890	35,010
343	900	308,700	138	1,900	262,200	78	2,900	226,200	32	3,900	124,800
180	910	163,800	28	1,910	53,480	12	2,910	34,920	3	3,910	11,730
185	920	170,200	47	1,920	90,240	15	2,920	43,800	7	3,920	27,440
154	930	143,220	33	1,930	63,690	9	2,930	26,370	7	3,930	27,510
147	940	138,130	35	1,940	67,900	13	2,940	38,220	7	3,940	27,580
268	950	254,600	72	1,950	140,400	47	2,950	138,650	23	3,950	90,850
230	960	220,800	28	1,960	54,880	18	2,960	53,280	14	3,960	55,440
123	970	119,310	35	1,970	68,950	8	2,970	23,760	5	3,970	19,850
173	980	169,540	40	1,980	79,200	16	2,980	47,680	10	3,980	39,800
148	990	146,520	27	1,990	53,730	10	2,990	29,900	4	3,990	15,960
325	1,000	325,000	131	2,000	262,000	89	3,000	267,000	43	4,000	172,000
13,771		$8,885,100	8,903		$12,448,230	3,046		$7,471,820	1,511		$5,233,550

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
3	$4,670	$14,010	3	$5,690	$17,070	5	$6,720	$33,600	3	$7,790	$23,370
1	4,680	4,680	20	5,700	114,000	1	6,730	6,730	13	7,800	101,400
2	4,690	9,380	5	5,720	28,600	1	6,740	6,740	3	7,820	23,460
22	4,700	103,400	4	5,740	22,960	14	6,750	94,500	1	7,830	7,830
1	4,710	4,710	16	5,750	92,000	3	6,760	20,280	2	7,840	15,680
7	4,720	33,040	3	5,760	17,280	2	6,770	13,540	4	7,850	31,400
2	4,730	9,460	2	5,770	11,540	4	6,780	27,120	1	7,860	7,860
3	4,740	14,220	2	5,780	11,560	4	6,790	27,160	1	7,870	7,870
25	4,750	118,750	1	5,790	5,790	12	6,800	81,600	2	7,890	15,780
4	4,760	19,040	21	5,800	121,800	2	6,830	13,660	5	7,900	39,500
3	4,770	14,310	5	5,810	29,050	3	6,840	20,520	2	7,910	15,820
3	4,780	14,340	4	5,820	23,280	11	6,850	75,350	1	7,920	7,920
2	4,790	9,580	1	5,840	5,840	3	6,860	20,580	2	7,930	15,860
29	4,800	139,200	12	5,850	70,200	4	6,870	27,480	7	7,950	55,650
5	4,810	24,050	2	5,860	11,720	10	6,900	69,000	2	7,960	15,920
5	4,820	24,100	2	5,870	11,740	1	6,910	6,910	1	7,970	7,970
2	4,830	9,660	2	5,880	11,760	3	6,920	20,760	1	7,980	7,980
3	4,840	14,520	2	5,890	11,780	5	6,930	34,650	1	7,990	7,990
19	4,850	92,150	10	5,900	59,000	3	6,940	20,820	25	8,000	200,000
6	4,860	29,160	2	5,910	11,820	7	6,950	48,650			
4	4,870	19,480	2	5,920	11,840	2	6,970	13,940			
6	4,880	29,280	1	5,930	5,930	2	6,980	13,960			
1	4,890	4,890	3	5,940	17,820	2	6,990	13,980			
25	4,900	122,500	13	5,950	77,350	20	7,000	140,000			
3	4,910	14,730	2	5,960	11,920						
2	4,920	9,840	3	5,970	17,910						
4	4,930	19,720	3	5,980	17,940						
3	4,940	14,820	2	5,990	11,980						
15	4,950	24,750	29	6,000	174,000						
1	4,960	4,960									
2	4,970	9,940									
6	4,980	29,880									
5	4,990	24,950									
39	5,000	195,000									
917		$4,013,080	541		$2,977,570	450		$2,927,300	385		$2,507,890

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
5	$8,020	$40,100	1	$9,010	$9,010	2	$10,040	$20,080	1	$11,010	$11,010
3	8,080	24,090	1	9,020	9,020	4	10,050	40,200	1	11,050	11,050
2	8,040	16,080	7	9,050	63,350	1	10,070	10,070	1	11,080	11,080
8	8,050	64,400	2	9,060	18,120	1	10,090	10,090	1	11,070	11,070
3	8,070	24,210	2	9,070	18,140	3	10,100	30,300	1	11,080	11,080
2	8,080	16,160	2	9,080	18,160	1	10,110	10,110	5	11,090	55,450
17	8,100	137,700	1	9,090	9,090	1	10,140	10,140	4	11,100	44,400
3	8,110	24,330	5	9,100	45,500	2	10,150	20,300	1	11,120	11,120
1	8,120	8,120	1	9,130	9,130	1	10,160	10,160	1	11,130	11,130
1	8,130	8,130	2	9,140	18,280	2	10,180	20,360	2	11,140	22,280
5	8,140	40,700	2	9,150	18,300	2	10,190	20,380	1	11,150	11,150
4	8,150	32,600	2	9,170	18,340	3	10,200	30,600	1	11,160	11,160
3	8,160	24,480	2	9,190	18,380	1	10,210	10,210	1	11,180	11,180
1	8,180	8,180	5	9,200	46,000	1	10,130	10,230	1	11,190	11,190
2	8,190	16,380	3	9,110	27,630	2	10,240	20,480	6	11,200	67,200
18	8,200	147,600	1	9,220	9,220	3	10,250	30,750	1	11,220	11,220
5	8,210	41,050	1	9,230	9,230	3	10,260	30,780	1	11,230	11,230
3	8,220	24,660	1	9,250	9,250	1	10,280	10,280	3	11,250	33,750
1	8,230	8,230	2	9,270	18,540	5	10,300	51,500	3	11,260	33,780
2	8,240	16,480	2	9,300	18,600	1	10,340	10,340	4	11,300	45,200
7	8,250	57,750	1	9,310	9,310	4	10,350	41,400	2	11,310	22,620
2	8,280	16,560	1	9,320	9,320	1	10,370	10,370	3	11,330	33,990
9	8,300	74,700	1	9,330	9,330	1	10,390	10,390	1	11,340	11,340
3	8,310	24,930	1	9,340	9,340	2	10,400	20,800	1	11,350	11,350
1	8,320	8,320	5	9,350	46,750	1	10,420	10,420	1	11,380	11,380
1	8,340	8,340	2	9,370	18,740	2	10,440	20,880	1	11,390	11,390
1	8,370	8,370	2	9,380	18,760	3	10,450	31,350	9	11,400	102,600
3	8,380	25,140	8	9,400	75,200	1	10,490	10,490	2	11,410	22,820
3	8,390	25,170	2	9,420	18,840	9	10,500	94,500	1	11,420	11,420
10	8,400	84,000	3	9,430	28,290	1	10,520	10,520	4	11,450	45,800
1	8,420	8,420	1	9,450	9,450	3	10,530	31,590	1	11,460	11,460
3	8,430	25,290	1	9,460	9,460	1	10,540	10,540	2	11,470	22,940
1	8,440	8,440	1	9,470	9,470	5	10,550	52,750	1	11,480	11,480
5	8,450	42,250	1	9,480	9,480	3	10,560	31,680	2	11,490	22,980
1	8,460	8,460	1	9,490	9,490	2	10,580	21,160	6	11,500	69,000
4	8,470	33,880	15	9,500	142,500	7	10,600	74,200	2	11,520	23,040
2	8,480	16,960	1	9,530	9,530	1	10,630	10,630	1	11,530	11,530
15	8,500	127,500	1	9,540	9,540	1	10,640	10,640	1	11,540	11,540
1	8,520	8,520	2	9,550	19,100	3	10,650	41,950	2	11,550	23,100
1	8,540	8,540	1	9,560	9,560	5	10,680	53,400	1	11,570	11,570
12	8,550	102,600	8	9,600	76,800	6	10,700	64,200	1	11,590	11,590
3	8,560	25,680	2	9,620	19,240	1	10,710	10,710	5	11,600	58,000
5	8,570	42,850	1	9,640	9,640	2	10,720	21,440	1	11,610	11,610
3	8,580	25,740	3	9,650	28,950	1	10,730	10,730	1	11,620	11,620
1	8,590	8,590	3	9,680	29,040	2	10,750	21,500	2	11,630	23,260
12	8,600	103,200	9	9,700	87,300	1	10,760	10,760	4	11,650	46,600
3	8,620	25,860	1	9,710	9,710	4	10,770	43,080	2	11,700	23,400
2	8,640	17,280	1	9,720	9,720	1	10,780	10,780	2	11,720	23,440
5	8,650	43,250	1	9,740	9,740	1	10,790	10,790	1	11,730	11,730
2	8,660	17,320	8	9,750	78,000	5	10,800	54,000	3	11,750	35,250
1	8,680	8,680	1	9,760	9,760	1	10,810	10,810	1	11,760	11,760
2	8,690	17,380	1	9,770	9,770	3	10,820	32,460	4	11,770	47,080
14	8,700	121,800	1	9,780	9,780	1	10,830	10,830	1	11,780	11,780
1	8,710	8,710	2	9,800	19,600	6	10,850	65,100	6	11,800	70,800
9	8,750	78,750	2	9,810	19,620	3	10,860	32,580	1	11,810	11,810
1	8,770	8,770	1	9,820	9,820	2	10,870	21,740	1	11,830	11,830
4	8,790	35,160	2	9,870	19,740	4	10,900	43,600	2	11,850	23,700
9	8,800	79,200	1	9,880	9,880	2	10,910	21,820	4	11,980	47,600
2	8,810	17,620	1	9,890	9,890	2	10,920	21,840	1	11,980	11,980
1	8,820	8,820	9	9,900	89,100	1	10,980	10,980	1	11,940	11,940
2	8,830	17,660	1	9,910	9,910	4	10,950	43,800	3	11,950	35,850
2	8,840	17,680	1	9,980	9,930	1	10,960	10,960	11	12,000	132,000
7	8,850	61,950	1	9,950	9,950	1	10,990	10,990			
1	8,860	8,860	1	9,970	9,970	12	11,000	132,000			
2	8,870	17,740	1	9,980	9,980						

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
1	$12,020	$12,020	1	$13,010	$13,010	1	$14,080	$14,080	1	$16,100	$16,100
3	12,030	36,090	1	13,020	13,020	3	14,040	41,120	1	16,110	16,110
4	12,050	48,200	1	13,030	13,030	2	14,050	28,100	1	16,130	16,130
1	12,060	12,060	2	13,040	26,080	1	14,080	14,080	1	16,150	16,150
2	12,080	24,160	2	13,050	26,100	1	14,090	14,090	1	16,160	16,160
6	12,100	72,600	2	13,060	26,120	2	14,100	28,200	1	16,190	16,190
2	12,110	24,220	2	13,070	26,140	1	14,130	14,130	1	16,200	16,200
1	12,120	12,120	1	13,080	13,080	4	14,150	56,600	2	16,220	32,440
1	12,130	12,130	2	13,100	26,200	1	14,170	14,170	3	16,250	48,750
2	12,140	24,280	1	13,110	13,110	2	14,180	28,360	6	16,300	97,800
2	12,150	24,300	2	13,120	26,240	1	14,190	14,190	1	16,330	16,330
2	12,180	24,360	1	13,190	13,190	2	14,200	28,400	1	16,340	16,340
4	12,200	48,800	5	13,200	66,000	1	14,230	14,230	2	16,350	32,700
1	12,220	12,220	1	13,210	13,210	1	14,240	14,240	1	16,370	16,370
3	12,250	36,750	3	13,220	39,660	1	14,250	14,250	1	16,390	16,390
1	12,290	12,290	1	13,230	13,230	2	14,280	28,560	2	16,400	32,800
3	12,300	36,900	2	13,250	26,500	1	14,290	14,290	3	16,410	49,230
2	12,310	24,620	4	13,300	53,200	2	14,300	28,600	1	16,450	16,450
2	12,330	24,660	1	13,350	13,350	1	14,310	14,310	1	16,470	16,470
1	12,340	12,340	1	13,370	13,370	1	14,390	14,390	5	16,500	82,500
2	12,350	24,700	1	13,380	13,380	1	14,400	14,400	1	16,530	16,530
2	12,360	24,720	2	13,400	26,800	1	14,430	14,430	2	16,550	33,100
1	12,380	12,380	1	13,420	13,420	2	14,440	28,880	2	16,560	33,120
6	12,400	73,400	3	13,450	40,350	1	14,470	14,470	1	16,580	16,580
1	12,410	12,410	1	13,460	13,460	2	14,490	28,980	3	16,600	49,800
1	12,420	12,420	2	13,470	26,940	7	14,500	101,500	1	16,630	16,630
5	12,450	62,250	1	13,480	13,480	1	14,510	14,510	2	16,650	33,300
3	12,460	37,380	4	13,500	54,000	1	14,530	14,530	1	16,660	16,660
1	12,480	12,480	2	13,520	27,040	2	14,550	29,100	2	16,700	33,400
1	12,490	12,490	1	13,530	13,530	2	14,580	29,160	1	16,720	16,720
6	12,500	75,000	1	13,540	13,540	2	14,600	29,200	2	16,750	33,500
2	12,530	25,060	3	13,550	40,650	1	14,620	14,620	2	16,800	33,600
4	12,550	50,200	6	13,600	81,600	3	14,630	43,890	2	16,890	33,780
1	12,570	12,570	2	13,620	27,240	4	14,650	58,600	2	16,940	33,880
3	12,600	37,800	2	13,630	27,260	4	14,670	58,680	1	16,970	16,970
1	12,620	12,620	1	13,650	13,650	1	14,700	14,700	2	16,980	33,960
1	12,630	12,630	1	13,660	13,660	1	14,710	14,710	3	17,000	51,000
2	12,650	25,300	1	13,680	13,680	1	14,730	14,730	1	17,030	17,030
1	12,660	12,660	5	13,700	68,500	1	14,740	14,740	1	17,060	17,060
1	12,670	12,670	1	13,710	13,710	3	14,750	44,250	1	17,080	17,080
3	12,700	38,100	1	13,720	13,720	1	14,770	14,770	2	17,100	34,200
1	12,720	12,720	2	13,750	27,500	1	14,790	14,790	1	17,140	17,140
1	12,730	12,730	1	13,760	13,760	3	14,800	44,400	1	17,160	17,160
2	12,740	25,480	2	13,770	27,540	2	14,850	29,700	1	17,180	17,180
8	12,750	102,000	1	13,800	13,800	2	14,900	29,800	3	17,200	51,600
1	12,760	12,760	1	13,810	13,810	1	14,930	14,930	1	17,230	17,230
1	12,770	12,770	2	13,820	27,640	1	14,950	14,950	5	17,300	86,500
1	12,780	12,780	1	13,850	13,850	1	14,970	14,970	1	17,310	17,310
1	12,790	12,790	2	13,870	27,740	2	14,980	29,960	1	17,350	17,350
6	12,800	76,800	1	13,880	13,880	6	15,000	90,000	1	17,360	17,360
1	12,820	12,820	1	13,890	13,890	2	15,070	30,140	1	17,380	17,380
4	12,850	51,400	4	13,900	55,600	1	15,080	15,080	2	17,400	34,800
2	12,880	25,760	1	13,940	13,940	1	15,090	15,090	1	17,450	17,450
2	12,890	25,780	1	13,950	13,950	1	15,130	15,130	1	17,490	17,490
5	12,900	64,500	1	13,960	13,960	1	15,150	15,150	6	17,500	105,000
2	12,910	25,820	1	13,980	13,980	1	15,180	15,180	1	17,520	17,520
1	12,930	12,930	1	13,990	13,990	4	15,200	60,800	2	17,550	35,100
1	12,940	12,940	4	14,000	56,000	1	15,230	15,230	1	17,560	17,560
4	12,950	51,800				1	15,240	15,240	2	17,600	35,200
1	12,970	12,970				2	15,250	30,500	2	17,610	35,220
10	13,000	130,000				1	15,300	15,300	1	17,620	17,620
						1	15,310	15,310	1	17,640	17,640
						2	15,320	30,640	1	17,650	17,650
						1	15,330	15,330	1	17,700	17,700
						1	15,390	15,390	2	17,760	35,520

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation
7	$8,900	$62,300	17	$10 000	$170,000						
2	8,910	17,820									
3	8,920	26,760									
1	8,940	8,940									
8	8,950	71,600									
1	8,970	8,970									
2	8,980	17,960									
14	9,000	126,000									
307		$2,606,720	176		$1,677,590	163		$1,724,470	142		$1,634,640

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each, and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
						3	$15,400	$46,200	2	$17,800	$35,600
						1	15,440	15,440	1	17,820	17,820
						1	15,470	15,470	1	17,840	17,840
						8	15,500	124,000	1	17,850	17,850
						2	15,520	31,040	1	17,860	17,860
						1	15,530	15,530	1	17,880	17,880
						1	15,540	15,540	3	17,900	53,700
						1	15,550	15,550	1	17,920	17,920
						1	15,570	15,570	1	17,950	17,950
						1	15,590	15,590	4	18,000	72,000
						3	15,600	46,800			
						4	15,650	62,600			
						1	15,670	15,670			
						1	15,690	15,690			
						2	15,700	31,400			
						1	15,710	15,710			
						2	15,750	31,500			
						2	15,760	31,520			
						1	15,790	15,790			
						2	15,800	31,600			
						2	15,830	31,660			
						1	15,850	15,850			
						1	15,860	15,860			
						1	15,870	15,870			
						2	15,900	31,800			
						1	15,920	15,920			
						1	15,940	15,940			
						6	16,000	96,000			
147		$1,841,910	105		$1,418,280	167		$2,502,310	127		$2,159,610

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
2	$18,020	$36,040	1	$20,020	$20,020	1	$22,010	$22,010	1	$25,020	$25,020
1	18,040	18,040	1	20,050	20,050	1	22,030	22,030	1	25,030	25,030
1	18,050	18,050	1	20,070	20,070	1	22,050	22,050	2	25,100	50,200
1	18,070	18,070	1	20,080	20,080	3	22,100	66,300	1	25,220	25,220
2	18,100	36,200	3	20,100	60,300	2	22,120	44,240	1	25,330	25,330
1	18,120	18,120	1	20,150	20,150	1	22,150	22,150	1	25,380	25,380
2	18,200	36,400	1	20,170	20,170	1	22,180	22,180	1	25,400	25,400
3	18,210	54,630	3	20,200	60,600	2	22,200	44,400	1	25,490	25,490
1	18,250	18,250	1	20,250	20,250	2	22,210	44,420	1	25,500	25,500
1	18,270	18,270	2	20,300	40,600	1	22,230	22,230	1	25,560	25,560
3	18,300	54,900	1	20,350	20,350	1	22,240	22,240	1	25,590	25,590
1	18,320	18,320	2	20,370	40,740	1	22,300	22,300	1	25,600	25,600
1	18,330	18,330	1	20,400	20,400	1	22,350	22,350	1	25,620	25,620
1	18,360	18,360	1	20,440	20,440	1	22,400	22,400	2	25,650	53,300
1	18,370	18,370	3	20,450	61,350	2	22,450	44,900	2	25,620	53,300
1	18,420	18,420	1	20,460	20,460	1	22,500	22,500	1	25,670	25,670
4	18,500	74,000	1	20,500	20,500	1	22,510	22,510	1	25,680	25,680
2	18,530	37,060	1	20,530	20,530	1	22,540	22,540	1	25,700	25,700
3	18,550	55,650	1	20,550	20,550	1	22,600	22,600	1	25,780	25,780
1	18,600	18,600	2	20,600	41,200	1	22,620	22,620	1	25,790	25,790
1	18,620	18,620	1	20,610	20,610	1	22,650	22,650	2	27,000	54,000
1	18,630	18,630	1	20,650	20,650	1	22,670	22,670	2	27,100	54,200
1	18,650	18,650	2	20,730	41,460	1	22,680	22,680	2	27,200	54,400
1	18,670	18,670	1	20,740	20,740	1	22,700	22,700	1	27,250	27,250
1	18,680	18,680	2	20,750	41,500	1	22,810	22,810	1	27,280	27,280
1	18,700	18,700	2	20,800	41,600	1	22,880	22,880	1	27,300	27,300
2	18,720	37,440	1	20,850	20,850	3	23,850	71,550	1	27,310	27,310
2	18,730	37,460	1	20,890	20,890	4	24,000	96,000	1	27,320	27,320
2	18,750	37,500	4	20,950	83,800	1	24,020	24,020	2	27,350	54,700
2	18,800	37,600	1	20,980	20,980	1	24,080	24,080	1	27,370	27,370
1	18,810	18,810	1	21,000	21,000	1	24,050	24,050	2	27,400	54,800
4	18,850	75,400	2	21,050	42,100	1	24,130	24,130	2	27,500	55,000
1	18,870	18,870	1	21,090	21,090	1	24,160	24,160	1	27,540	27,540
1	18,940	18,940	1	21,100	21,100	1	24,200	24,200	1	27,570	27,570
1	18,950	18,950	1	21,120	21,120	1	24,250	24,250	2	27,600	55,200
1	18,960	18,960	1	21,160	21,160	1	24,300	24,300	1	27,650	27,650
5	19,000	95,000	4	21,200	84,800	1	24,310	24,310	1	27,680	27,680
1	19,020	19,020	1	21,260	21,260	1	24,320	24,320	1	27,700	27,700
2	19,030	38,060	2	21,300	42,600	1	24,420	24,420	1	27,720	27,720
1	19,040	19,040	2	21,350	42,700	1	24,500	24,500	2	27,750	55,500
1	19,060	19,060	1	21,360	21,360	1	24,510	24,510	1	27,770	27,770
1	19,070	19,070	3	21,400	64,200	1	24,530	24,530	1	27,800	27,800
1	19,120	19,120	1	21,430	21,430	2	24,550	49,100	1	27,880	27,880
2	19,140	38,280	1	21,450	21,450	2	24,580	49,160	1	27,790	27,790
1	19,190	19,190	2	21,480	42,960	1	24,600	24,600	1	27,900	27,900
1	19,200	19,200	3	21,500	64,500	1	24,650	24,650	3	28,000	84,000
2	19,250	38,500	1	21,580	21,580	1	24,800	24,800	1	28,010	28,010
1	19,270	19,270	2	21,600	43,200	1	24,820	24,820	1	28,040	28,040
1	19,300	19,300	1	21,650	21,650	2	24,900	49,800	1	28,100	28,100
1	19,340	19,340	1	21,670	21,670	1	24,930	24,930	1	28,170	28,170
1	19,370	19,370	1	21,690	21,690	1	24,970	24,970	1	28,190	28,190
1	19,390	19,390	1	21,700	21,700	4	25,000	100,000	1	28,200	28,200
2	19,400	38,800	2	21,730	43,460	1	25,010	25,010	1	28,250	28,250
1	19,430	19,430	1	21,740	21,740	2	25,070	50,140	2	28,300	56,600
1	19,440	19,440	1	21,750	21,750	1	25,150	25,150	2	28,340	56,680
2	19,450	38,900	1	21,760	21,760	1	25,210	25,210	1	28,380	28,380
1	19,460	19,460	1	21,770	21,770	1	25,240	25,240	1	28,400	28,400
1	19,470	19,470	1	21,800	21,800	1	25,290	25,290	1	28,410	28,410
1	19,480	19,480	1	21,850	21,850	1	25,330	25,330	1	28,420	28,420
1	19,490	19,490	1	21,870	21,870	1	25,340	25,340	1	28,470	28,470
5	19,500	97,500	2	21,900	43,800	1	25,380	25,380	2	28,500	57,000
1	19,510	19,510	1	21,950	21,950	1	25,390	25,390	1	28,800	28,800
1	19,530	19,530	1	21,960	21,960	2	25,420	50,840	1	28,900	28,900
2	19,540	39,080	3	22,000	66,000	1	25,450	25,450	1	28,940	28,940
1	19,570	19,570	2	22,020	44,040	1	25,460	25,460	1	29,000	29,000

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each, and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
2	$30,050	$60,100	1	$36,020	$36,020	1	$43,060	$43,060	1	$55,070	$55,070
1	30,100	30,100	1	36,160	36,160	1	43,100	43,100	2	55,650	111,300
1	30,170	30,170	1	36,200	36,200	1	43,150	43,150	1	55,900	55,900
3	30,200	90,600	1	36,210	36,210	1	43,380	43,380	1	55,950	55,950
1	30,210	30,210	1	36,330	36,330	1	43,400	43,400	2	56,160	112,320
1	30,250	30,250	1	36,350	36,350	1	43,450	43,450	1	56,200	56,200
1	30,300	30,300	1	36,400	36,400	1	43,360	43,360	1	56,250	56,250
1	30,320	30,320	1	36,470	36,470	1	43,560	43,560	1	56,300	56,300
1	30,340	30,340	1	36,690	36,690	1	43,870	43,870	1	56,340	56,340
2	30,400	60,800	1	36,850	36,850	1	44,160	44,160	1	56,400	56,400
1	30,460	30,460	2	37,000	74,000	1	44,260	44,260	1	56,700	56,700
1	30,480	30,480	1	37,020	37,020	1	44,370	44,370	1	57,300	57,300
1	30,520	30,520	1	37,200	37,200	1	44,400	44,400	1	57,140	57,140
2	30,600	30,600	2	37,300	74,600	3	44,500	133,500	1	57,300	57,300
1	30,630	30,630	1	37,360	37,360	1	44,790	44,790	1	57,500	57,500
1	30,650	30,650	1	37,510	37,510	1	44,800	44,800	1	57,600	57,600
1	30,670	30,670	1	37,620	37,620	1	44,850	44,850	1	57,750	57,750
2	30,700	61,400	1	37,840	37,840	1	44,870	44,870	1	57,860	57,860
1	30,850	30,850	1	37,940	37,940	1	45,250	45,250	1	57,970	57,970
1	30,880	30,880	1	37,950	37,950	1	45,300	45,300	1	58,080	58,080
2	31,000	62,000	1	37,980	37,980	1	45,450	45,450	1	58,300	58,300
1	31,100	31,100	2	38,000	76,000	1	45,470	45,470	1	58,520	58,520
1	31,130	31,130	1	38,060	38,060	1	45,500	45,500	1	58,540	58,540
1	31,160	31,160	1	38,100	38,100	2	45,650	91,300	1	58,550	58,550
2	31,200	62,400	1	38,190	38,190	1	46,000	46,000	1	58,800	58,800
1	31,250	31,250	1	38,320	38,320	1	46,100	46,100	1	59,000	59,000
1	31,280	31,280	1	38,350	38,350	1	46,280	46,280	1	59,250	59,250
1	31,290	31,290	1	38,400	38,400	1	46,240	46,240	1	59,340	59,340
1	31,380	31,380	1	38,430	38,430	1	46,320	46,320	1	59,350	59,350
1	31,440	31,440	1	38,450	38,450	2	46,400	92,800	1	59,500	59,500
2	31,500	63,000	1	38,570	38,570	1	46,500	46,500	1	59,910	59,910
1	31,520	31,520	1	38,710	38,710	1	46,530	46,530	1	59,920	59,920
1	31,580	31,580	1	38,730	38,730	1	46,900	46,900	1	60,040	60,040
1	31,900	31,900	1	38,800	38,800	1	47,040	47,040	1	60,430	60,430
1	31,950	31,950	1	38,840	38,840	1	47,300	47,300	1	60,600	60,600
1	32,000	32,000	1	38,860	38,860	1	47,350	47,350	1	61,270	61,270
1	32,250	32,250	1	39,000	39,000	1	47,500	47,500	1	61,450	61,450
1	32,260	32,260	1	39,020	39,020	1	47,510	47,510	1	61,600	61,600
1	32,300	32,300	1	39,170	39,170	1	47,600	47,600	1	61,710	61,710
1	32,320	32,320	1	39,300	39,300	1	47,610	47,610	1	61,900	61,900
1	32,350	32,350	1	39,320	39,320	1	47,680	47,680	1	62,250	62,250
1	32,670	32,670	1	39,390	39,390	1	47,790	47,790	1	62,690	62,690
1	32,800	32,800	1	39,440	39,440	1	47,900	47,900	1	62,950	62,950
1	32,810	32,810	1	39,490	39,490	1	48,000	48,000	1	63,030	63,030
1	32,840	32,840	1	39,550	39,550	1	48,860	48,860	1	63,120	63,120
2	32,850	65,700	1	39,690	39,690	1	48,960	48,960	1	64,050	64,050
1	32,860	32,860	1	40,030	40,030	2	49,100	98,200	1	64,110	64,110
1	32,870	32,870	1	40,100	40,100	1	49,210	49,210	1	64,310	64,310
1	32,900	32,900	1	40,170	40,170	1	49,240	49,240	1	64,760	64,760
1	32,930	32,930	1	40,250	40,250	1	49,790	49,790	1	64,780	64,780
1	32,950	32,950	1	40,260	40,260	2	50,000	100,000	1	65,460	65,460
2	33,000	66,000	1	40,330	40,330	1	50,150	50,150	2	65,500	131,000
1	33,050	33,050	1	40,480	40,480	1	50,200	50,200	2	65,560	131,120
1	33,110	33,110	1	40,500	40,500	1	50,350	50,350	1	65,670	65,670
1	33,150	33,150	1	40,550	40,550	1	50,450	50,450	1	66,100	66,100
1	33,180	33,180	1	40,600	40,600	1	50,630	50,630	1	66,540	66,540
1	33,350	33,350	1	40,640	40,640	1	50,840	50,840	1	66,700	66,700
1	33,400	33,400	1	40,690	40,690	1	50,950	50,950	1	66,930	66,930
1	33,440	33,440	2	40,730	81,460	2	51,000	102,000	1	67,000	67,000
1	33,480	33,480	1	40,800	40,800	1	51,100	51,100	1	67,310	67,310
2	33,500	67,000	1	40,900	40,900	1	51,230	51,230	1	67,490	67,490
4	34,000	136,000	1	40,980	40,980	1	51,260	51,260	1	67,770	67,770
2	34,100	68,200	1	41,000	41,000	1	51,500	51,500	2	68,100	136,200
1	34,200	34,200	1	41,050	41,050	2	51,900	103,800	1	68,350	68,350
2	34,210	68,420	1	41,160	41,160	1	51,960	51,960	1	68,430	68,430

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
2	$19,600	$39,200	1	$22,030	$22,030	1	$25,480	$25,480	1	$29,050	$29,050
1	19,660	19,660	1	22,100	22,100	1	25,500	25,500	1	29,100	29,100
2	19,700	39,400	1	22,210	22,210	1	25,530	25,530	1	29,110	29,110
3	19,750	59,250	1	22,250	22,250	1	25,540	25,540	1	29,170	29,170
2	19,770	39,540	1	22,280	22,280	1	25,550	25,550	1	29,200	29,200
1	19,800	19,800	1	22,300	22,300	1	25,600	25,600	1	29,210	29,210
1	19,840	19,840	1	22,340	22,340	1	25,610	25,610	1	29,280	29,280
1	19,890	19,890	1	22,360	22,360	1	25,650	25,650	2	29,300	58,600
3	19,900	59,700	1	22,380	22,380	1	25,700	25,700	1	29,500	29,500
1	19,930	19,930	1	22,400	22,400	1	25,740	25,740	2	29,400	58,800
1	19,970	19,970	2	22,460	44,920	3	25,750	77,250	1	29,480	29,480
7	20,000	140,000	1	22,470	22,470	1	25,760	25,760	1	29,490	29,490
			1	22,500	22,500	1	25,770	25,770	1	29,650	29,650
			1	22,520	22,520	2	25,800	51,600	1	29,670	29,670
			2	22,520	45,100	1	25,840	25,840	1	29,690	29,690
			2	22,580	45,160	1	25,850	25,850	1	29,700	29,700
			2	22,600	45,200	1	25,930	25,930	1	29,750	29,750
			1	22,620	22,620	1	25,950	25,950	1	29,830	29,830
			1	22,650	22,650	1	25,960	25,960	1	29,860	29,860
			1	22,670	22,670	1	26,000	26,000	2	29,900	59,800
			1	22,800	22,800				1	29,940	29,940
			1	22,860	22,860				1	29,960	29,960
			2	22,900	45,800				2	29,990	59,980
			1	22,950	22,950				3	30,000	90,000
			1	22,980	22,980						
			1	22,990	22,990						
			4	23,000	92,000						
134		$2,362,080	132		$2,832,800	107		$2,622,510	111		$3,112,560

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each, and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
1	$34,460	$34,460	2	$41,250	$82,500	1	$52,000	$52,000	1	$68,670	$68,670
1	34,470	34,470	1	41,310	41,310	1	52,220	52,220	1	68,690	68,690
1	34,500	34,500	1	41,700	41,700	1	52,670	52,670	1	68,750	68,750
1	34,570	34,570	1	41,780	41,780	1	52,760	52,760	1	68,760	68,760
1	34,620	34,620	1	41,800	41,800	1	52,800	52,800	1	68,930	68,930
1	34,750	34,750	1	41,900	41,900	1	53,000	53,000	1	69,080	69,080
1	34,800	34,800	1	41,960	41,960	1	53,100	53,100	1	69,100	69,100
1	34,820	34,820	1	41,980	41,980	1	53,110	53,110	1	69,340	69,340
1	34,880	34,880	3	42,200	126,600	1	53,200	53,200	1	69,850	69,850
4	35,000	140,000	1	42,210	42,210	2	53,280	106,560	1	69,900	69,900
1	35,010	35,010	1	42,270	42,270	1	53,600	53,600	1	70,000	70,000
1	35,050	35,050	1	42,280	42,280	1	53,700	53,700			
1	35,100	35,100	1	42,500	42,500	1	53,950	53,950			
1	35,140	35,140	1	42,530	42,530	2	54,000	108,000			
1	35,160	35,160	1	42,620	42,620	1	54,070	54,070			
1	35,300	35,300	3	42,700	128,100	1	54,080	54,080			
1	35,400	35,400	1	42,730	42,730	1	54,210	54,210			
1	35,450	35,450	1	42,750	42,750	1	54,340	54,340			
1	35,460	35,460	1	42,780	42,780	2	54,400	108,800			
1	35,470	35,470	1	42,850	42,850	1	54,490	54,490			
1	35,550	35,550	1	42,900	42,900	1	54,510	54,510			
1	35,560	35,560	1	43,000	43,000	1	54,670	54,670			
1	35,600	35,600				1	54,750	54,750			
1	35,630	35,630				1	54,900	54,900			
1	35,770	35,770				1	55,000	55,000			
2	35,950	71,900									
2	36,000	72,000									
112		$3,611,920	96		$3,811,880	101		$4,950,670	81		$5,041,400

TABLE CXIII.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the number of real estate owners*

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
1	$70,030	$70,030	1	$80,310	$80,310	1	$96,400	$96,400	1	$111,120	$111,120
1	71,600	71,600	1	82,200	82,200	1	96,980	96,980	1	112,380	112,380
1	72,000	72,000	1	82,530	82,530	1	97,510	97,510	1	113,350	113,350
1	72,350	72,350	1	82,990	82,990	1	97,570	97,570	1	113,650	113,650
1	72,400	72,400	1	83,050	83,050	1	97,760	97,760	1	114,000	114,000
1	72,500	72,500	1	83,550	83,550	1	98,360	98,360	1	114,600	114,600
1	73,570	73,570	1	83,950	83,950	1	98,560	98,560	1	114,700	114,700
1	73,810	73,810	1	84,000	84,000	1	98,720	98,720	1	115,180	115,180
1	74,500	74,500	1	84,150	84,150	1	99,430	99,430	1	117,810	117,810
1	74,560	74,560	2	84,210	168,420	1	100,000	100,000	1	117,940	117,940
1	75,550	75,550	1	84,800	84,800	1	100,480	100,480	1	118,050	118,050
1	76,300	76,300	1	85,900	85,900	1	100,500	100,500	1	119,100	119,100
1	76,610	76,610	1	86,230	86,230	1	101,450	101,450	1	119,280	119,280
1	76,740	76,740	1	87,000	87,000	1	101,690	101,690	1	119,650	119,650
1	77,310	77,310	1	87,980	87,980	1	102,680	102,680	1	120,580	120,580
1	77,490	77,490	1	88,600	88,600	1	102,610	102,610	1	121,180	121,180
1	77,960	77,960	1	88,970	88,970	1	102,800	102,800	1	121,250	121,250
1	78,600	78,600	1	90,350	90,350	1	103,600	103,600	1	121,950	121,950
1	78,820	78,820	1	90,400	90,400	1	103,650	103,650	1	122,200	122,200
1	78,870	78,870	1	91,320	91,320	1	104,600	104,600	1	123,300	123,300
1	79,250	79,250	1	91,460	91,460	1	105,000	105,000	1	124,060	124,060
1	79,510	79,510	1	92,090	92,090	1	105,240	105,240	1	125,000	125,000
1	79,530	79,530	1	92,600	92,600	1	105,950	105,950	1	125,130	125,130
1	79,550	79,550	1	92,810	92,810	1	106,650	106,650	1	125,490	125,490
2	79,920	159,840	1	94,150	94,150	1	106,900	106,900	1	126,850	126,850
1	80,000	80,000	1	95,680	95,680	1	107,300	107,300	1	126,990	126,990
			1	96,000	96,000	1	108,150	108,150	1	129,230	129,230
						1	109,100	109,100	1	130,130	130,130
						1	109,410	109,410	1	131,030	131,030
						1	109,540	109,540	1	131,700	131,700
						1	110,000	110,000	1	132,000	132,000
27		$2,059,250	28		$2,451,490	31		$3,188,540	31		$3,758,880

in the city of Detroit, the amount of each, and total valuation.

No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.	No. owning.	Am't owned by each.	Total valuation.
1	$132,910	$132,910	1	$171,850	$171,850	1	$245,860	$245,860	1	$377,240	$377,240
1	134,170	134,170	1	174,720	174,720	1	246,450	246,450	1	388,300	388,300
1	134,600	134,600	1	175,450	175,450	1	253,930	253,930	1	390,600	390,600
1	135,620	135,620	1	176,150	176,150	1	254,800	254,800	1	391,400	391,400
1	136,120	136,120	1	176,350	176,350	1	255,220	255,220	1	394,020	394,020
1	136,160	136,160	1	177,280	177,280	1	256,200	256,200	1	404,940	404,940
1	137,150	137,150	1	179,710	179,710	1	258,380	258,380	1	411,960	411,960
1	139,650	139,650	1	180,500	180,500	1	261,760	261,760	1	415,890	415,890
1	140,680	140,680	1	181,300	181,300	1	264,200	264,200	1	433,880	433,880
1	142,270	142,270	1	181,590	181,590	1	265,810	265,810	1	441,950	441,950
1	143,500	143,500	1	182,060	182,060	1	267,810	267,810	1	452,170	452,170
1	143,530	143,530	1	184,900	184,900	1	272,610	272,610	1	495,500	495,500
1	145,600	145,600	1	185,800	185,800	1	278,000	278,000	1	529,530	529,530
1	146,000	146,000	1	188,900	188,900	1	284,330	284,330	1	534,650	534,650
1	146,660	146,660	1	189,020	189,020	1	287,030	287,030	1	551,350	551,350
1	147,500	147,500	1	189,580	189,580	1	289,590	289,590	1	599,090	599,090
1	148,650	148,650	1	194,620	194,620	1	294,400	294,400	1	605,670	605,670
1	148,780	148,780	1	197,550	197,550	1	311,250	311,250	1	669,770	669,770
1	149,450	149,450	1	198,010	198,010	1	323,300	323,300	1	671,200	671,200
1	150,310	150,310	1	201,820	201,820	1	331,510	331,510	1	680,300	680,300
1	153,780	153,780	1	204,750	204,750	1	336,920	336,920	1	680,590	680,590
1	153,890	153,890	1	209,320	209,320	1	361,600	361,600	1	806,300	806,300
1	157,000	157,000	1	210,350	210,350	1	367,770	367,770	1	825,160	825,160
1	157,070	157,070	1	210,450	210,450	1	368,900	368,900	1	841,160	841,160
1	159,440	159,440	1	214,810	214,810	1	376,410	376,410	1	878,640	878,640
1	160,290	160,290	1	215,300	215,300				1	1,535,120	1,535,120
1	160,950	160,950	1	224,680	224,680						
1	162,820	162,820	1	226,050	226,050						
1	164,690	164,690	1	229,170	229,170						
1	166,400	166,400	1	242,000	242,000						
1	166,650	166,650	1	243,390	243,390						
1	167,720	167,720	1	245,000	245,000						
1	168,830	168,830									
1	171,000	171,000									
34		$5,109,840	32		$6,362,430	25		$7,314,040	26		$15,406,380

SUMMARY OF TABLE.

	Number owning.	Valuation.		Number owning.	Valuation.
Under $1,000 inclusive	13,771	$8,885,100	From 18,600 to 20,000 inclusive	124	$2,362,030
From 1,000 to $2,000 inclusive	8,903	12,448,230	20,000 " 23,000 "	132	2,832,800
2,000 " 3,000 "	3,046	7,471,820	23,000 " 26,000 "	107	2,623,510
3,000 " 4,000 "	1,511	5,233,550	26,000 " 30,000 "	111	3,112,560
4,000 " 5,000 "	917	4,013,080	30,000 " 36,000 "	113	3,611,920
5,000 " 6,000 "	541	2,977,570	36,000 " 43,000 "	96	3,811,880
6,000 " 7,000 "	450	2,927,500	43,000 " 55,000 "	101	4,950,670
7,000 " 8,000 "	335	2,507,890	55,000 " 70,000 "	81	5,041,400
8,000 " 9,000 "	307	2,606,720	70,000 " 80,000 "	27	2,059,250
9,000 " 10,000 "	176	1,677,590	80,000 " 96,000 "	28	2,451,490
10,000 " 11,000 "	163	1,724,470	96,000 " 110,000 "	31	3,188,540
11,000 " 12,000 "	142	1,634,640	110,000 " 122,000 "	31	3,758,830
12,000 " 13,000 "	147	1,841,910	122,000 " 171,000 "	34	5,109,840
13,000 " 14,000 "	105	1,418,280	171,000 " 245,000 "	32	6,362,430
14,000 " 16,000 "	167	2,502,310	245,000 " 376,410 "	25	7,314,040
16,000 " 18,000 "	127	2,159,610	376,410 " 1,535,120 "	26	15,406,380
Totals				31,907	$136,026,640

Recapitulation and analysis of table CXIII., *showing distribution of real estate in the City of Detroit for the year 1891, and comparison with similar table for the year 1884.*

13,771 own	$8,885,100	
8,903 own	12,448,230	
22,674 own	$21,333,330	
3,046 own	7,471,820	
25,720 own	$28,805,150	
1,511 own	5,233,550	
27,231 own	$34,038,700	
917 own	4,013,080	
28,148 or 88% of the whole number, own		$38,051,780
541 own	$2,977,570	
450 own	2,927,300	
991 own	$5,904,870	
335 own	2,507,890	
1,326 own	$8,412,760	
307 own	2,606,720	
1,633 own	$11,019,480	
176 own	1,677,590	
1,809 own	$12,697,070	
163 own	1,724,470	
1,972 own	$14,421,540	
142 own	1,634,640	
2,114 own	$16,056,180	
147 own	1,841,910	
2,261 own	$17,898,090	
105 own	1,418,280	
2,366 own	$19,316,370	
167 own	2,502,310	
2,533 own	$21,818,680	
127 own	2,159,610	
2,660—8.3% of the whole number own		$23,978,290
30,808 { 96.5% of the whole number own or 45.5% of the whole amount.		$62,030,070

124 own	$2,362,030								
132 own	2,832,800								
256 own		$5,194,830							
107 own		2,622,510							
363 own			$7,817,340						
111 own			3,112,560						
474 own				$10,929,000					
114 own				3,611,920					
587 own					$14,541,820				
96 own					3,811,880				
683 own						$18,353,700			
101 own						4,950,670			
784 own							$23,304,370		
81 own							5,041,400		
865 own								$28,345,770	
27 own								2,059,250	
892 { 2.8% of the whole number own; or, 22.5% of the whole amount.									$30,405,020
23 own	$2,451,490								
31 own	3,188,540								
59 own		$5,640,030							
31 own		3,758,830							
90 own			$9,398,860						
34 own			5,109,840						
124 own				$14,508,700					
32 own				6,362,430					
156 own					$20,871,130				
25 own					7,314,040				
181 own							$28,185,170		
26—.08 of one per cent own 11.3+ of whole							15,406,380		
207 or .6 of one per cent own 32% of the whole									$43,591,550
Total number owning 1,907							Total valuation		$136,026,640

A comparison of the tables for the years 1891 and 1884, shows the most striking changes in the classifications under $3,000. In 1884 the number owning real property having a valuation under $1,000, was only 3,310. For the year 1891 the number rises to 13,771, an increase of 10,461, or 316 per cent during the past seven years. The number owning property valued at $3,000 and under for 1884 was 10,140, which rises to 25,720 in 1891, an increase of 15,571, or 153 per cent, while the assessed valuation arose only from $77,408,400 in 1884 to $136,026,640 in 1891, an increase of $58,618,240, or 75 per cent.

An explanation may be offered for these changes in the fact that for several years past a persistent agitation for a reform in the method of assessing property has been kept up, mainly by the Detroit Evening News. Large areas of vacant, unimproved property held for speculation have hitherto escaped their just share of the assessment levy. Something has been done during the past five years to bring vacant lands up to an equality of assessment as compared with adjacent platted property. Under the consequent increase and pressure of taxation many owners of large vacant out-lots have platted their property and offered it in convenient sized lots for sale. Working men and others have availed themselves of the offer, with the result of making a wider distribution of small real estate owners.

At the other end of the scale, however, the power and ability to hold and concentrate wealth into few hands, shows no signs of diminution. 207 person, 6-10 of one per cent of the whole number owning, own 32 per cent of the real estate, one family alone holding one-ninetieth part of the city's land value.

Year.	Assessed value of real estate.	Amount of mortgages filed.	Percentage of mortgages on assessed value.	Amount of mortgages filed upon values under $1,500.	Percentage to the whole mortgage indebtedness.
1884	$82,793,115	$1,291,981	.015	$720,279	.56
1885	87,536,645	1,761,354	.02	857,493	.48
1886	100,020,991	2,554,849	.025	1,115,670	.43
1887	105,827,840	3,750,585	.035	1,504,798	.40
1888	112,740,300	4,196,168	.037	1,770,589	.42
1889	117,458,140	4,521,861	.038	1,698,025	.37
1890	123,391,610	5,360,980	.043	1,829,274	.34
Totals	$729,763,641	$23,437,778	.032	$9,496,138	.40

If the intention of the legislature in taxing mortgages was to reach the mortgagee and compel a distribution of the tax between him and the owner of the real estate, such intentions have been realized only to a very limited extent. The total amount of mortgages upon city property filed with the

register of deeds for Wayne county, in the years 1884 to 1890 inclusive, was $23,437,778; of this amount but $2,810,000 appeared on the city tax rolls for 1890. The sum of $20,188 was outstanding as uncollected taxes on personal property in the city of Detroit for the last fiscal year. What proportion of this was due from mortgages, we do not know without making an examination of the books in the receiver's office, but a large percentage must be in taxes upon mortgages. The law makes some provision in cases of refusal to pay by directing that delinquents be proceeded against in the courts; but no action by the city's legal officers has been taken in many years to compel the payment of personal taxes, and probably never will be. The matter therefore goes by default. It has of recent years become optional with a person holding a mortgage whether to pay the tax or refrain from paying it. Our own experience in the matter is, that the spreading of a million dollars in mortgages upon the tax rolls and the subsequent collection of the tax on the same, occasions more trouble and anxiety to the assessors and the receiver than the assessment and collection of taxes upon twenty million of real estate. The tendency of mortgage laws has been to catch the small holder who has taken a mortgage to secure the payment of indebtedness, and to allow the professional money lender to escape by swearing to an "offset;" by assignment to banks or to a "straw man," or by classification of a mortgage as "indemnity." In brief, the taxation of mortgages has encouraged false swearing, hampered industrial operations, raised the rate of interest, and made the imposition of taxes uncertain. This is a case in which a tax shows but slight tendency to remain where it was first placed, but in the incidence of taxation has been shifted from the mortgagee to the mortgagor in the shape of a higher rate of interest.

It will be observed that while the percentage of mortgage indebtedness to the whole assessed valuation has steadily increased for the years under consideration—1884 to 1890—the mortgaging of small homesteads under $1,500 valuation shows a steady relative diminution, being 56 per cent of the whole in 1884 and only 34 per cent in 1890.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

DETROIT MORTGAGE TABLES.

While investigating the subject of the concentration of wealth in the cities, as shown in the tendency of real estate to accumulate in the hands of a comparatively few persons, account must be taken of an opposite tendency to dispersion. Careful calculations based on recent maps show that in the fall of 1888 there were in the limits of Detroit not less than 48,000 vacant building lots. Since that time the legislature has added considerably to the area of the city, and this area was almost exclusively what had heretofore been called farm property. Consequently it was unplatted, and while the eye of the land speculator might have seen streets running

through these fields of corn and cabbage, orchards and grazing land, the every day man could see nothing but the labor of the agriculturist.

Twice since the report of Labor Commissioner McGrath, dealing with realty value in Detroit, was issued, has the city's limits been extended, and since that time the major portion of these thousands of acres have been platted and thrown upon the market. The growth of this business is shown in the following table:

LOTS PLATTED—DETROIT.

1887	5,597
1888	8,944
1889	9,508
1890	14,871
1891	20,793
	59,713

It may be of interest to know that the 20,793 lots platted in 1891 were contained in 158 plats; that the consideration in the deeds amounted to $20,648,865.24, and that they were mortgaged for $7,851,783.58—a little more than one-third the recorded consideration. It must be remembered, however, that real estate speculators have got in the habit of making the figures in the deeds larger than the consideration actually agreed upon, in order to convince future purchasers that they are getting "bargains," *i. e.*, lots at less than cost.

How many of these 59,713 platted lots have passed into the hands of bona fide purchasers, the past five years, there are no means of determining. Two men, A and B, buy of C, on contract, each a $500 lot. In A's case his name is carried to the assessors' rolls, and in B's case the lot is still assessed to C. So the original plat, which was assessed to C, is now assessed to A and C, while A, B and C are the owners. But in reality C is still the main owner, for the amounts paid by A and B combined are probably not more than one-tenth the contract price of the lots, and the chances are, as shown by statistics, that both A and B will eventually lose what they have paid on the lots, and that C will remain the owner. The proportion of those buying lots on contract who persevere until the final payment, is much smaller than is generally supposed. However, there have been a good many completed contracts made in Detroit the past five years, and consequently the platting of over half a hundred thousand lots has had the tendency to increase the number of realty holders in Detroit. Eventually every vacant lot in the city will be on the market for a purchaser, and then the natural tendency to concentrate realty in few hands, as seen in New York and all other growing cities will be accentuated, and the number of property owners will rapidly decrease. Capital is constantly seeking safe investments, and nothing is safer than real estate in a progressive city.

PART IV.

LAND VALUES.

CITY, FARM AND OTHER LANDS COMPARED.

PART IV.

SECTION I.

TABLE CXIV.—*Showing the value of bare land, and value of improvements thereon, with value of personal property, and acreage of townships reported.*

Counties and townships.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Value of personal property.	Township acreage.	Supervisor reporting.
Alpena Co.					
Ossineke	$40,829 00	$4,460 00	$2,000 00	94,780.45	E. Gerow.
Wilson	50,065 00	506,658 00	7,385 00	50,665.83	Robert Rayborn.
Allegan Co.					
Cheshire	200,000 00	199,250 00	39,920 00	22,185.23	F. L. Clark.
Fillmore	464,399 60	813,698 00	75,000 00	23,219.96	H. J. Klomparens.
Gun Plain	421,828 00	140,607 00	87,090 00	22,898.22	John Crispe.
Lee	50,000 00	35,000 00	5,000 00	22,702.84	A. D. Parker.
Monterey	222,410 00	375,518 00	94,125 00	23,692.24	B. F. Granger.
Overisel	445,000 00	80,000 00	75,000 00	22,683.41	G. N. Nykeek.
Pine Plains	19,000 00	57,000 00	8,000 00	23,045.51	W. H. Ely.
Wayland	190,000 00	190,000 00	54,100 00	32,691.53	R. M. Congdon.
Barry Co.					
Carlton	297,415 00	297,415 00	54,440 00	22,284.78	George C. Nichols.
Orangeville	244,490 00	122,250 00	45,090 00	21,843.37	W. W. Brown.
Berrien Co.					
Benton	405,000 00	202,500 00	84,000 00	22,168.85	J. C. Lawrence.
Berrien	618,705 00	105,235 00	108,150 00	22,997.43	Cyrus B. Groat.
Chickaming	146,000 00	50,000 00	11,600 00	14,103.21	John Gleason.
Lake	220,000 00	192,000 00	34,850 00	25,091.34	N. E. Landon.
Lincoln	127,356 00	191,034 00	13,680 00	13,896.73	Alex. Holliday.
Miles	584,160 00	240,000 00	65,740 00	29,381.68	Jas. B. Thompson.
Royalton	220,000 00	98,360 00	28,920 00	12,052.46	E. L. Cramer.
Three Oaks	220,950 00	73,650 00	36,300 00	17,012.18	E. H. Vincent.
Branch Co.					
Algansee	550,000 00	280,000 00	59,390 00	22,415.33	M. B. Wakeman.
Bronson	460,800 00	459,760 00	102,800 00	23,046.67	John Taggart.
Butler	350,000 00	350,000 00	60,000 00	22,646.76	Gilbert Clelisbe.
Bethel	313,750 00	313,750 00	72,820 00	22,886.94	H. H. Smith.
Bay Co.					
Frankenlust	255,000 00	45,000 00	13,000 00	14,664.30	J. G. Weggel.
Benzie Co.					
Gilmore	71,485 00	48,965 00	21,710 00	4,565.98	John Lybey.
Weldon	2,990 00	1,150 00	475 00	23,885.91	Wm. H. Power.
Crawford Co.					
Center Plains	59,418 00	6,204 00	3,445 00	23,004.02	H. T. Shaffer.
Maple Forest	186,035 00	5,440 00	16,700 00	66,921.05	Benj. F. Sherman.
Clinton Co.					
Duplain	550,000 00	187,400 00	102,890 00	22,261.46	W. A. Armour.
Dallas	565,340 00	183,680 00	98,560 00	23,067.57	John P. Miller.
Riley	500,000 00	178,100 00	109,780 00	22,887.85	C. B. Gallagher.
Watertown	565,507 00	282,753 00	103,550 00	22,906.56	A. A. Hunt.
Eaton Co.					
Bellevue	450,000 00	150,000 00	52,000 00	23,230.19	J. A. Spaulding
Brookfield	368,980 00	184,490 00	38,010 00	22,875.85	Myron Stuart.
Delta	369,060 00	369,060 00	56,880 00	22,583.92	R. W. Choate.
Genesee Co.					
Argentine	448,000 00	175,080 00	54,000 00	23,075.59	R. K. Struble.
Clayton	487,850 00	243,925 00	38,420 00	22,914.69	E. L. Beecher.
Mundy	278,800 00	557,980 00	79,070 00	23,120.63	Geo. W. Peers.
Richfield	201,500 00	409,488 00	53,500 00	23,065.13	Wm. W. Moore.
Gratiot Co.					
LaFayette	225,830 00	81,580 00	10,410 00	22,753.87	John Scudder.
Newark	441,649 00	662,414 00	25,220 00	22,062.47	C. W. Kinney.
North Star	220,650 00	229,000 00	26,700 00	22,062.44	A. W. Barnes.

TABLE CXIV. — CONTINUED.—*Showing the value of bare land, and value of improvements thereon, with value of personal property, and acreage of townships reported.*

Counties and townships.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Value of personal property.	Township acreage.	Supervisor reporting.
HURON Co.					
Huron	$97,000 00	$194,627 00	$4,687 00	21,624.99	Gustav Marguardt.
Meade	125,120 00	63,580 00	3,470 00	23,110.65	C. R. Thomas.
Paris	230,967 00	115,483 00	5,000 00	23,096.72	August Abraham.
Sand Beach	123,432 00	100,431 00	5,325 00	24,580.60	Geo. Hall.
Sebewaing	70,890 00	268,785 00	57,981 00	20,839.52	Henry Newman.
White Rock	32,320 00	17,609 00	3,240 00	5,459.69	Alex McCullough.
HILLSDALE Co.					
Fayette	500,000 00	491,000 00	255,190 00	15,406.35	Wm. Keough.
Jefferson	491,805 00	220,955 00	90,730 00	23,242.54	James Cousins.
Ransom	405,747 00	202,873 00	67,070 00	19,374.22	Jonathan Burton.
Reading	616,971 00	390,520 00	74,190 00	22,034.65	Lester Webster.
IOSCO Co.					
Thompson	29,570 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	32,688.57	T. F. Thompson.
ISABELLA Co.					
Denver	92,000 00	36,200 00	3,150 00	23,150.70	Wm. Mogg.
Rolland	57,150 00	37,360 00	12,095 00	23,063.56	David Dotsie.
Vernon	96,860 00	102,780 00	3,470 00	23,261.35	James O'Connor.
INGHAM Co.					
Bunker Hill	219,000 00	330,000 00	54,000 00	21,062.56	Chas. T. Winters.
Delhi	458,447 00	114,611 00	58,898 00	22,922.35	John Humelleyn.
Ingham	296,762 00	427,718 00	106,190 00	21,036.69	A. W. Wimple.
Leroy	215,000 00	433,000 00	65,000 00	21,589.20	John S. Huston.
Onondaga	476,960 00	259,000 00	55,280 00	22,874.21	C. H. Sibley.
JACKSON Co.					
Columbia	496,174 00	213,166 00	184,460 00	24,414.86	J. S. Flint.
Grass Lake	498,050 00	631,050 00	175,900 00	30,233.01	Samuel Bunker.
Norvell	50,000 00	500,000 00	73,650 00	19,782.14	James Cobb.
KENT Co.					
Byron	350,000 00	250,000 00	48,575 00	22,976.91	Moses Rosenbury.
Bowne	424,800 00	100,350 00	27,820 00	23,014.82	P. J. Sinclair.
Solon	120,000 00	140,000 00	40,000 00	23,658.49	E. C. Woodworth.
Tyrone	60,000 00	160,000 00	30,000 00	23,087.72	Harmon Coburn.
Walker	400,000 00	306,000 00	68,000 00	23,185.43	John Kinney.
KALAMAZOO Co.					
Pavilion	584,000 00	121,000 00	84,000 00	22,076.14	M. L. Robinson.
Prairie Ronde	390,000 00	395,000 00	46,500 00	23,066.20	James Nesbitt.
LEELANAW Co.					
Leelanaw	56,652 00	79,038 00	28,340 00	26,611.92	S. C. Garthe.
Solon	65,000 00	11,845 00	8,940 00	16,892.10	M. C. Cate.
LENAWEE Co.					
Ridgeway	300,000 00	350,500 00	78,300 00	17,133.09	H. F. Barnes.
Riga	389,500 00	197,090 00	47,860 00	26,391.46	J. C. Offland.
Woodstock	295,000 00	294,530 00	74,950 00	22,538.43	Lew S. Darling.
LAPEER Co.					
Hadley	213,780 00	427,560 00	100,000 00	23,412.57	F. A. Smith.
Imlay	200,000 00	100,000 00	150,000 00	23,046.59	John Ryglesher.
North Branch	100,000 00	243,000 00	73,990 00	23,432.32	J. C. Wade.
LIVINGSTON Co.					
Conway	243,880 00	298,100 00	45,070 00	23,941.13	J. B. Fuller.
Cohoctah	471,390 00	184,800 00	102,910 00	24,537.99	Chas. E. Dunston.
Deerfield	410,000 00	205,000 00	93,510 00	23,872.25	W. V. Skinner.
Genoa	261,040 00	261,040 00	85,850 00	23,212.98	A. M. Davis.
Hartland	343,735 00	343,735 00	79,280 00	23,492.97	Kress M. Townley.
Hamburg	282,810 00	282,810 00	109,210 00	22,187.58	Legrand Rolison.
Putnam	306,000 00	300,000 00	103,480 00	22,757.94	D. D. Brokaw.
MONTCALM Co.					
Bushnell	436,430 00	250,000 00	24,498 00	22,937.88	L. A. Bush.
Day	92,000 00	79,075 00	74,390 00	23,136.99	Frank Boyes.
Evergreen	140,400 00	46,000 00	30,000 00	22,291.84	Robert Warren.
Pine	115,000 00	40,000 00	10,285 00	22,689.32	T. A. Ruggle.
Reynolds	85,633 00	42,817 00	27,675 00	23,443.23	Solomon Lisk.

TABLE CXIV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing the value of bare land, and value of improvements thereon, with value of personal property, and acreage of townships reported.*

Counties and townships.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Value of personal property.	Township acreage.	Supervisor reporting.
MONTMORENCY Co.					
Rust	$105,000 00	$10,000 00	$7,000 00	67,902 73	James H. McQueen.
MUSKEGON Co.					
Cedar Creek	30,000 00	18,000 00	2,300 00	22,918.36	Seth Evans.
Fruitland	160,336 00	343,579 00	1,358 00	22,905.28	Frank Jones.
Holton	22,000 00	61,000 00	37,500 00	22,722.22	O. S. Marvin.
MONROE Co.					
Ash	451,579 00	790,263 00	83,400 00	22,578.95	Robert Stumm.
MECOSTA Co.					
Austin	38,080 00	66,705 00	3,784 00	22,951.42	Solomon Burick.
Chippewa	70,000 00	50,000 00	69,860 00	21,874.34	George E. Spark.
Martiny	30,000 00	60,000 00	24,000 00	22,485.90	George K. Lauck.
Wheatland	70,000 00	90,000 00	7,000 00	22,871.39	Phillip Banman.
MIDLAND Co.					
Ingersoll	90,000 00	100,000 00	5,270 00	23,390.15	J. H. Johnson.
Jerome	66,000 00	22,000 00	4,000 00	22,803.19	W. H. Peck.
Larkin	60,500 00	21,000 00	2,600 00	23,336.94	Phineas Howe.
Warren	125,366 00	50,000 00	50,000 00	23,113.28	C. D. Williams.
MANITOU Co.					
Chandler	10,000 00	10,000 00	4,000 00	11,972.36	Frederick Butts.
NEWAYGO Co.					
Bridgeton	60,000 00	32,095 00	7,905 00	22,679.73	Robert S. Shipest.
Croton	81,723 00	27,240 00	8,569 00	22,351.31	George Bracket.
Ensley	80,720 00	169,200 00	6,975 00	22,832.57	John Kinney.
Goodwell	39,000 00	11,000 00	4,000 00	22,991.57	Floyd Reynolds.
Garfield	38,000 00	114,000 00	26,640 00	22,010.08	C. W. Stone.
OAKLAND Co.					
Brandon	300,000 00	200,000 00	101,630 00	22,796.58	George E. Johnson
Commerce	338,820 00	217,850 00	85,040 00	23,265.23	John Malcolm,
Farmington	667,000 00	334,400 00	116,700 00	22,949.91	James L. Hogle.
Novi	600,000 00	240,000 00	97,000 00	22,903.02	Chas. H. Sessions.
Orion	308,280 00	275,790 00	106,360 00	22,739.41	Wm. Little.
Oakland	385,000 00	337,590 00	82,230 00	23,209.07	J. M. Spencer.
Pontiac	355,680 00	400,000 00	70,000 00	23,231.86	Steven Reeves.
Royal Oak	1,123,160 00	561,580 00	69,430 00	23,031.92	Adolphus Granger.
Southfield	500,000 00	253,712 00	215,460 00	22,080.60	James B. Brooks.
Troy	770,000 00	440,000 00	120,000 00	23,600.08	Wm. M. Hall.
White Lake	420,000 00	75,000 00	40,000 00	23,434.34	E. F. Stockland.
West Bloomfield	275,000 00	375,000 00	80,000 00	21,793.34	George Greer.
OSCODA Co.					
Long Lake	17,000 00	1,378 00	4,900 00	45,856.64	W. S. Farlar.
OTTAWA Co.					
Blendon	141,250 00	137,975 00	19,200 00	23,181.09	Oscar M. Sherburn.
Chester	200,000 00	547,725 00	63,790 00	23,181.09	Benton Thurston.
Crockery	20,000 00	263,395 00	35,940 00	20,796.88	J. A. Bond.
Wright	493,000 00	500,000 00	92,730 00	22,968.37	Thomas Molloy.
OGEMAW Co.					
Ogemaw	50,000 00	500,000 00	25,000 00	23,270.36	August Badur.
Richland	119,000 00	35,000 00	5,900 00	22,646.16	C. H. Cliff.
OCEANA Co.					
Crystal	64,200 00	58,800 00	9,140 00	23,041.67	C. W. Brown.
Grant	60,000 00	30,000 00	11,480 00	22,958.08	E. F. Randall.
Otto	57,525 00	230,100 00	310 00	23,019.24	J. Williamson.
Weare	91,320 00	75,370 00	5,410 00	22,954.82	A. L. Carr.
PRESQUE ISLE Co.					
Bismark	44,352 00	88,704 00	1,107 00	22,175.99	August Grossman.
Case	132,794 00	354,139 00	5,000 00	44,264.87	Christian Gtawe.
ST. JOSEPH Co.					
Florence	320,755 00	320,755 00	103,767 00	19,494.33	Aaron Hotchin.
Sherman	469,621 00	598,765 00	52,630 00	23,481.75	John Kasdorf.

TABLE CXIV. — CONCLUDED.—*Showing the value of bare land, and value of improvements thereon, with value of personal property, and acreage of townships reported.*

Counties and townships.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Value of personal property.	Township acreage.	Supervisor reporting.
SANILAC Co.					
Austin	$115,302 00	$35,000 00	$5,000 00	23,060.46	A. C. Graham.
Argyle	119,264 00	138,587 00	4,317 00	23,097.95	Duncan McLean.
Greenleaf	80,056 00	44,320 00	4,475 00	22,948.34	Thomas Nicol.
Moore	133,200 00	162,089 00	9,710 00	23,155.61	Wm. H. Dorman.
ST. CLAIR Co.					
China	210,070 00	259,630 00	54,290 00	20,980.94	Henry Diem.
Clyde	254,135 00	127,135 00	41,100 00	23,039.41	David Atkins.
Casco	259,396 00	218,794 00	38,415 00	22,832.63	J. L. Keller.
East China	112,225 00	35,775 00	49,350 00	2,973.86	J. W. Donaldson.
Mussey	208,640 00	111,640 00	16,310 00	22,777.86	Albert Fasch.
TUSCOLA Co.					
Arbela	100,000 00	170,000 00	12,500 00	21,379.98	W. F. Streicher.
Denmark	200,000 00	240,000 00	32,000 00	22,666.78	John J. Rogner.
WAYNE Co.					
Huron	250,000 00	350,000 00	40,000 00	22,723.83	Jesse Butler.
Sumpter	63,000 00	329,780 00	12,380 00	23,610.26	Wm. Atyeo.
Van Buren	325,000 00	300,000 00	60,500 00	23,128.50	Jasper Moore.
WASHTENAW Co.					
Northfield	237,600 00	700,000 00	111,030 00	22,963.31	Philip Duffey.
VAN BUREN Co.					
Decatur	204,000 00	253,750 00	48,550 00	22,442.82	Wm. K. Van Hise.
Hamilton	400,000 00	159,370 00	79,665 00	22,369.39	J. M. Weeks.
South Haven	273,345 00	304,155 00	183,325 00	13,473.22	H. E. Dewey.

TABLE NO. CXV.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land and improvements separated, also the estimated market value and assessed value, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.	No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.
1	10	$300	$100	$400	$250	21	97	$3,000	$1,500	$4,500	$3,900
2	41	1,600	1,000	2,600	1,800	22	80	2,000	100	2,100	1,600
3	28	600	50	650	500	23	80	1,600	200	1,800	1,200
4	120	4,800	1,200	6,000	4,800	24	20	100	.....	150	100
5	100	2,500	400	2,900	2,000	25	80	3,200	1,200	4,400	3,200
6	80	3,050	1,500	4,500	3,200	26	55	1,500	300	1,800	1,400
7	40	800	100	900	700	27	40	900	100	1,000	800
8	78	3,000	1,300	4,300	3,200	28	40	900	600	1,500	1,200
9	99	1,500	600	2,100	1,800	29	40	1,200	600	1,800	1,500
10	94	3,000	1,200	4,200	4,000	30	56	1,100	400	1,500	1,100
11	25	700	400	1,100	1,000	31	80	2,500	600	3,100	2,800
12	40	800	100	900	600	32	55	1,500	100	1,600	1,400
13	40	1,000	150	1,150	800	33	80	1,400	300	1,700	1,200
14	30	600	500	1,100	700	34	40	400	.....	400	300
15	80	2,400	1,200	3,600	2,800	35	80	2,400	300	2,700	2,400
16	40	800	100	900	800	36	71	2,500	1,000	3,500	3,400
17	89	2,500	1,200	3,700	3,500	37	40	1,000	.....	1,000	900
18	80	3,200	1,100	4,300	3,600	38	50	1,500	600	2,100	1,500
19	60	1,500	600	2,100	1,800	39	20	600	.....	600	500
20	233	5,000	1,500	6,500	5,860	40	40	1,200	700	1,900	1,500

TABLE NO. CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land and improvements separated, also the estimated market value and assessed value, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.	No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.
41	40	$600	----------	$600	$500	101	80	$1,800	$200	$2,000	$1,600
42	280	8,400	$4,000	12,400	9,500	102	45	1,800	1,000	2,800	2,300
43	75	2,000	600	2,600	2,000	103	18	200	----------	200	150
44	144	3,200	1,200	4,400	4,100	104	40	800	500	1,300	900
45	80	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,400	105	160	5,000	2,000	7,000	6,400
46	44	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	106	40	800	----------	800	700
47	40	1,200	300	1,500	1,200	107	40	800	200	1,000	800
48	5	150	300	450	400	108	80	2,000	300	2,300	1,800
49	5	150	100	250	200	109	105	2,400	1,000	3,400	2,700
50	10	150	----------	150	100	110	80	3,200	2,000	5,200	4,000
51	57	1,500	500	2,100	1,700	111	160	6,200	300	6,500	6,400
52	80	1,600	300	1,900	1,600	112	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,200
53	80	1,800	600	2,400	2,200	113	40	1,000	----------	1,000	800
54	40	1,200	800	2,000	1,500	114	56	1,400	----------	1,400	1,200
55	20	400	----------	400	300	115	100	3,000	1,500	4,500	3,600
56	40	1,600	600	2,200	1,800	116	40	1,600	500	2,100	1,600
57	80	2,200	600	2,800	2,400	117	120	4,200	1,000	5,200	4,800
58	35	800	400	1,200	800	118	80	2,400	200	2,600	2,400
59	29	1,000	200	1,200	950	119	100	3,700	800	4,500	4,100
60	40	1,000	300	1,200	1,000	120	40	800	----------	800	700
61	60	1,500	600	2,100	1,800	121	60	1,700	600	2,300	1,800
62	40	1,000	400	1,400	1,200	122	64	1,400	200	1,600	1,200
63	8	240	200	440	240	123	20	600	200	800	600
64	40	800	400	1,200	800	124	76	1,600	400	2,000	1,600
65	78	2,400	1,500	3,900	3,000	125	30	800	100	900	700
66	100	2,600	600	3,200	3,000	126	40	1,000	200	1,200	800
67	20	500	----------	500	400	127	40	1,000	100	1,100	1,000
68	129	2,800	1,500	4,300	3,700	128	40	1,600	800	2,400	1,800
69	160	5,500	2,000	7,500	6,400	129	80	2,400	1,000	3,400	2,800
70	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,100	130	40	800	100	900	600
71	80	2,000	800	2,800	2,400	131	40	1,100	100	1,200	1,000
72	40	800	300	1,100	900	132	80	1,800	----------	1,800	1,600
73	80	2,200	500	2,700	2,400	133	50	2,000	600	2,600	2,000
74	40	800	400	1,200	1,000	134	80	1,600	----------	1,600	1,400
75	37	1,200	800	2,000	1,500	135	78	2,000	600	2,600	2,000
76	40	1,600	2,000	3,600	2,000	136	50	1,500	100	1,600	1,250
77	40	1,000	100	1,100	800	137	40	1,200	700	1,900	1,500
78	80	2,400	200	2,600	2,400	138	77	1,800	1,000	2,800	2,200
79	40	1,200	600	1,800	1,400	139	94	2,400	600	3,000	2,500
80	20	150	----------	150	100	140	10	200	----------	200	150
81	40	1,600	200	1,800	1,600	141	80	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,400
82	80	2,500	400	2,900	2,200	142	120	3,200	900	4,100	3,600
83	247	6,100	800	6,900	6,800	143	80	2,400	1,500	3,900	3,000
84	63	1,200	1,200	2,400	1,700	144	72	3,000	800	3,800	3,500
85	10	250	100	350	300	145	40	1,400	600	2,000	1,600
86	15	300	300	600	400	146	30	800	----------	800	700
87	25	600	50	650	500	147	5	200	----------	200	150
88	80	2,000	400	2,400	2,000	148	80	3,200	100	3,300	3,000
89	80	2,800	1,200	4,000	3,400	149	35	1,000	----------	1,000	800
90	49	1,800	300	2,100	1,800	150	80	2,200	800	3,000	2,400
91	60	1,800	----------	1,800	1,600	151	60	1,600	400	2,000	1,800
92	80	2,400	1,000	3,400	2,800	152	40	1,200	800	2,000	1,400
93	60	1,400	200	1,600	1,250	153	40	800	500	1,300	1,000
94	30	600	----------	600	600	154	40	1,200	400	1,600	1,300
95	114	2,800	800	3,600	3,000	155	170	6,000	1,500	7,500	6,800
96	80	2,000	400	2,400	2,200	156	95	3,200	1,200	4,400	4,100
97	80	2,600	800	3,400	3,000	157	20	500	----------	500	400
98	80	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,500	158	40	1,000	600	1,600	1,400
99	50	1,100	----------	1,100	1,000	159	50	2,000	----------	2,000	2,000
100	35	1,200	100	1,300	1,000	160	60	1,400	----------	1,400	1,200

TABLE NO. CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land and improvements separated, also the estimated market value and assessed value, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.	No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.
161	80	$1,800	$800	$2,600	$2,000	221	105	$3,000	$1,000	$4,000	$3,800
162	160	4,500	1,200	5,700	5,300	222	50	1,500	600	2,100	1,800
163	40	1,600	800	2,400	1,800	223	62	1,800	600	2,400	2,000
164	20	500	.....	500	450	224	78	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,100
165	40	700	100	800	600	225	40	1,400	200	1,600	1,200
166	37	1,200	600	1,800	1,500	226	118	2,000	800	2,800	2,400
167	80	1,600	200	1,800	1,600	227	40	500	.....	500	400
168	150	6,600	3,000	9,600	7,200	228	38	1,000	400	1,500	1,100
169	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	229	80	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,200
170	40	700	.....	700	600	230	40	1,500	400	1,900	1,400
171	80	2,000	500	2,500	2,200	231	80	2,400	800	3,200	2,800
172	20	500	.....	500	400	232	40	600	.....	600	500
173	65	1,900	1,000	2,900	2,000	233	80	2,400	1,500	3,900	2,800
174	40	1,200	400	1,600	1,200	234	80	1,400	.....	1,400	1,200
175	11	200	200	400	300	235	80	1,000	.....	1,000	900
176	80	1,400	300	1,700	1,600	236	80	1,600	.....	1,600	1,400
177	80	1,600	200	1,800	1,600	237	40	1,500	300	1,800	1,300
178	38	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,800	238	78	2,600	1,000	3,600	3,100
179	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	239	27	900	.....	900	800
180	145	3,400	800	4,200	3,800	240	17	300	.....	300	250
181	80	250	.....	250	200	241	51	1,800	1,000	2,800	2,000
182	12	400	400	800	550	242	80	1,700	1,000	2,700	1,900
183	264	10,000	4,000	14,000	11,880	243	80	1,700	1,200	2,900	2,400
184	40	700	.....	700	600	244	115	2,500	.....	2,500	2,300
185	75	2,000	.....	2,000	1,850	245	21	500	.....	500	420
186	45	1,400	.....	1,400	1,100	246	40	900	100	1,000	900
187	50	1,000	300	1,300	1,100	247	40	900	.....	900	800
188	40	1,600	.....	1,600	1,200	248	80	3,200	1,000	4,200	3,600
189	46	1,800	300	2,100	1,800	249	80	3,200	1,000	4,200	3,600
190	40	1,200	500	1,700	1,200	250	16	300	.....	300	250
191	80	2,600	600	3,200	3,000	251	40	1,500	500	2,000	1,400
192	40	1,600	400	2,000	1,700	252	115	3,800	1,500	5,300	4,600
193	40	700	.....	700	600	253	114	3,700	1,200	4,900	4,000
194	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,200	254	40	1,600	1,000	2,600	2,000
195	80	2,000	400	2,400	1,800	255	40	1,000	200	1,200	800
196	40	600	.....	600	500	256	161	3,600	1,000	4,600	4,000
197	50	1,500	100	1,600	1,250	257	40	1,000	100	1,100	800
198	80	2,400	800	3,200	2,800	258	125	3,600	400	4,000	3,400
199	90	2,000	1,200	3,200	2,200	259	160	5,400	1,500	6,900	6,200
200	40	800	400	1,200	1,000	260	12	400	.....	400	250
201	40	1,000	100	1,100	950	261	120	2,600	1,000	3,600	3,000
202	40	1,200	1,500	2,700	1,800	262	50	1,500	.....	1,500	1,200
203	80	2,600	600	3,200	2,800	263	80	2,600	1,200	3,800	3,200
204	80	1,400	200	1,600	1,200	264	40	700	.....	700	600
205	40	1,200	300	1,500	1,200	265	80	3,600	1,500	5,100	4,400
206	20	300	.....	300	200	266	77	2,800	800	3,600	3,000
207	80	3,000	1,500	4,500	3,600	267	80	1,600	500	2,100	1,800
208	40	900	.....	900	800	268	80	2,600	1,200	3,800	3,000
209	95	3,400	1,200	4,600	3,800	269	40	1,000	.....	1,000	900
210	80	2,800	600	3,400	3,200	270	60	1,500	400	1,900	1,500
211	40	1,000	.....	1,000	850	271	95	2,200	500	2,700	2,500
212	25	900	200	1,100	800	272	40	1,600	600	2,200	1,600
213	50	1,400	400	1,600	1,500	273	70	1,300	700	2,000	1,400
214	80	1,700	400	2,100	1,800	274	60	1,800	800	2,600	2,100
215	40	1,400	600	2,000	1,600	275	20	600	.....	600	500
216	34	1,100	300	1,400	1,000	276	20	600	600	1,200	700
217	35	1,100	200	1,300	1,000	277	24	400	.....	400	300
218	30	1,100	.....	1,100	1,000	278	10	500	100	600	350
219	40	1,200	800	2,000	1,500	279	17	900	200	1,100	800
220	80	2,400	1,200	3,600	3,400	280	80	2,400	600	3,000	2,800

TABLE NO. CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land and improvements separated, also the estimated market value and assessed value, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.	No. of farms.	No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	Assessed valuation.
281	20	$700	$200	$900	$600	326	100	$3,200	.....	$3,200	$3,000
282	39	1,600	700	2,300	1,900	327	95	3,600	$800	4,400	3,800
283	30	900	.....	900	750	328	156	5,500	1,500	7,000	6,200
284	40	700	.....	700	500	329	40	1,600	1,000	2,600	2,000
285	80	1,700	.....	1,700	1,600	330	20	700	.....	700	600
286	40	900	300	1,200	800	331	20	500	.....	500	400
287	40	1,300	.....	1,300	1,200	332	40	1,500	600	2,100	1,600
288	40	300	.....	300	200	333	20	700	.....	700	600
289	80	2,400	1,000	3,400	2,900	334	40	500	.....	500	400
290	40	700	.....	700	600	335	100	3,000	600	3,600	3,200
291	110	4,000	800	4,800	4,200	336	40	1,600	400	2,000	1,600
292	36	1,100	200	1,300	1,000	337	40	1,500	.....	1,500	1,400
293	140	4,000	600	4,600	4,200	338	40	1,200	600	1,800	1,600
294	10	400	.....	400	300	339	12	400	.....	400	320
295	120	4,200	800	5,000	4,600	340	40	800	300	1,100	700
296	20	600	.....	600	500	341	39	1,200	300	1,500	1,350
297	40	1,200	.....	1,200	1,000	342	26	500	400	900	500
298	100	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,000	343	76	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,000
299	119	4,600	1,500	6,100	4,760	344	50	1,400	.....	1,400	1,300
300	40	900	.....	900	800	345	40	1,500	300	1,800	1,600
301	40	900	.....	900	880	346	50	2,000	1,500	3,500	2,500
302	118	3,800	600	4,400	4,000	347	21	900	.....	900	800
303	40	600	.....	600	500	348	99	3,400	1,000	4,400	3,800
304	15	400	.....	400	300	349	46	600	.....	600	500
305	80	2,600	600	3,200	3,000	350	160	6,500	2,000	8,500	7,300
306	120	3,600	.....	3,600	3,300	351	160	2,200	1,000	3,200	2,500
307	23	700	.....	700	550	352	80	2,600	1,000	3,600	3,000
308	40	600	200	800	500	353	130	2,000	.....	2,000	1,800
309	125	3,600	400	4,000	3,600	354	110	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,300
310	38	1,600	.....	1,600	1,400	355	40	1,200	400	1,600	1,000
311	116	3,800	600	3,900	3,450	356	40	1,400	500	1,900	1,500
312	80	1,700	500	2,200	1,800	357	69	1,600	200	1,800	1,600
313	80	2,200	600	2,800	2,400	358	79	2,800	1,000	3,800	3,200
314	81	1,500	600	2,100	1,600	359	20	500	.....	500	400
315	200	7,000	1,500	8,500	8,000	360	60	1,400	.....	1,400	1,300
316	18	500	200	700	400	361	40	1,200	300	1,500	1,200
317	80	1,700	100	1,800	1,600	362	160	6,400	2,000	8,400	7,200
318	40	1,200	700	1,900	1,400	363	100	4,000	1,200	5,200	4,300
319	50	1,400	500	1,900	1,500	364	40	1,400	400	1,800	1,400
320	40	1,000	300	1,300	1,100	365	40	1,000	.....	1,000	900
321	76	2,200	800	3,000	2,500	366	64	1,700	500	2,200	1,800
322	40	600	.....	600	500	367	20	800	200	1,000	800
323	38	1,400	600	2,000	1,600	368	22	300	200	500	250
324	40	1,200	200	1,400	1,100	369	157	6,500	2,000	8,500	7,300
325	20	500	.....	500	400	370	80	2,000	.....	2,000	1,800

TABLE CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a second representive town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land, and improvements separated with the market value of each farm, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
1	80	$1,600	$1,000	$2,600	61	111	$2,900	$960	$3,860
2	120	2,400	1,100	3,500	62	85	2,320	960	3,280
3	2	100	400	500	63	50	1,480	430	1,910
4	40	1,000	400	1,400	64	80	1,600	1,000	2,600
5	40	800	200	1,000	65	40	950	680	1,630
6	140	4,200	1,500	5,700	66	112	3,100	970	4,070
7	120	3,600	1,000	4,600	67	10	350	400	750
8	20	250	----------	250	68	168	3,800	800	4,600
9	79	1,580	900	2,480	69	40	960	590	1,550
10	120	4,800	1,500	6,300	70	145	2,740	1,670	4,410
11	80	1,600	1,200	2,800	71	80	2,500	1,100	3,600
12	60	1,500	800	2,300	72	132	3,960	1,450	5,410
13	40	1,200	800	2,000	73	141	3,230	1,300	4,530
14	77	2,310	750	3,060	74	80	2,530	1,230	3,760
15	3	100	400	500	75	60	900	300	1,200
16	80	2,400	1,500	3,900	76	40	1,000	870	1,930
17	120	2,500	1,800	4,300	77	40	1,100	330	1,430
18	38	760	300	1,060	78	2	100	200	300
19	60	1,350	1,050	2,400	79	80	2,120	1,930	3,050
20	83	1,920	600	2,520	80	43	960	270	1,230
21	85	2,100	500	2,600	81	164	3,520	1,900	5,420
22	49	1,200	400	1,600	82	40	1,030	400	1,430
23	150	3,540	1,200	4,740	83	5	150	75	225
24	37	600	250	850	84	10	300	50	350
25	4	200	600	800	85	40	920	890	1,810
26	73	1,560	970	2,530	86	40	1,200	560	1,760
27	95	2,470	1,680	4,150	87	39	1,320	870	2,190
28	96	2,880	1,500	4,380	88	22	650	720	1,370
29	44	880	100	980	89	80	2,400	1,200	3,600
30	44	870	150	1,020	90	33	750	340	1,090
31	35	760	750	1,510	91	60	1,680	1,050	2,730
32	77	1,650	840	2,490	92	131	3,340	1,400	4,740
33	80	2,300	1,120	3,420	93	19	400	200	600
34	80	1,700	540	2,240	94	59	1,540	720	2,260
35	7	280	300	580	95	80	3,000	1,260	4,260
36	80	2,560	1,400	3,960	96	160	4,500	1,170	5,670
37	40	800	890	1,690	97	50	1,400	1,250	2,650
38	40	800	300	1,100	98	40	875	200	1,075
39	40	1,600	790	2,390	99	40	890	350	1,240
40	160	3,340	1,260	4,600	100	20	670	220	890
41	80	1,750	960	2,710	101	25	710	300	1,010
42	80	2,100	1,120	3,220	102	10	500	160	660
43	47	1,220	1,800	3,020	103	10	300	250	550
44	121	2,520	1,320	3,840	104	160	4,800	1,500	6,300
45	5	200	670	870	105	40	1,030	800	1,830
46	160	4,100	1,520	5,620	106	40	960	230	1,190
47	69	1,800	1,120	2,920	107	80	2,100	750	2,850
48	160	3,200	200	3,400	108	40	1,100	960	2,060
49	39	740	460	1,200	109	52	1,500	500	2,000
50	55	1,750	500	2,250	110	5	100	100	200
51	40	1,350	1,400	2,750	111	2	80	20	100
52	5	200	540	740	112	80	2,300	970	3,270
53	77	1,700	1,400	3,100	113	40	960	570	1,530
54	40	870	320	1,190	114	85	1,890	560	2,450
55	40	800	50	850	115	12	360	200	560
56	2	100	----------	100	116	5	200	170	370
57	240	7,200	2,100	9,300	117	71	2,060	1,300	3,360
58	80	2,100	1,120	3,220	118	66	1,820	1,570	3,390
59	5	175	340	515	119	100	2,530	1,160	3,690
60	80	3,100	1,280	4,380	120	120	1,900	1,200	3,100

TABLE CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a second representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land, and improvements separated with the market value of each farm, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
121	120	$2,650	$1,980	$4,630	181	51	$1,470	$790	$2,260
122	8	250	630	880	182	4	160	400	560
123	8	200	300	500	183	910	18,200	10,020	28,220
124	240	6,080	750	6,830	184	26	690	530	1,220
125	195	4,850	420	5,270	185	40	980	460	1,440
126	40	860	650	1,510	186	40	970	540	1,510
127	2	125	50	175	187	40	980	530	1,510
128	80	2,300	1,360	3,660	188	30	620	670	1,290
129	14	1,000	200	1,200	189	20	560	220	780
130	18	560	320	880	190	70	1,500	450	1,950
131	127	3,560	1,280	4,840	191	63	1,420	780	2,200
132	5	100	----------	100	192	80	2,100	680	2,780
133	40	950	1,100	2,050	193	78	2,000	940	2,940
134	19	430	200	630	194	4	160	540	700
135	2	100	220	320	195	153	4,500	2,800	7,300
136	37	1,050	1,120	2,170	196	40	970	650	1,620
137	40	1,000	600	1,600	197	59	1,230	720	1,950
138	119	3,000	1,450	4,450	198	174	5,040	1,360	6,400
139	40	960	200	1,160	199	33	870	950	1,820
140	200	6,500	1,920	8,420	200	124	3,250	1,000	4,250
141	73	2,430	850	3,280	201	80	2,160	890	3,050
142	48	1,280	400	1,680	202	100	3,000	1,500	4,500
143	40	950	780	1,730	203	9	300	200	500
144	40	1,200	500	1,700	204	56	1,320	890	2,210
145	20	730	1,120	1,850	205	80	1,700	350	2,050
146	40	980	460	1,440	206	40	860	230	1,090
147	120	3,500	1,360	4,860	207	84	2,590	1,060	3,650
148	132	3,200	2,000	5,200	208	13	260	100	360
149	37	870	650	1,520	209	34	900	560	1,460
150	39	800	570	1,370	210	40	1,100	750	1,850
151	40	820	100	920	211	80	1,800	370	2,170
152	40	790	80	870	212	85	2,450	1,290	3,740
153	79	2,000	1,120	3,120	213	21	800	700	1,500
154	37	820	430	1,250	214	56	1,470	930	2,400
155	50	1,230	960	2,190	215	40	800	100	900
156	70	1,640	1,000	2,640	216	40	1,200	500	1,700
157	80	2,100	950	3,050	217	77	2,430	1,090	3,520
158	120	3,500	1,720	5,220	218	25	750	500	1,250
159	160	4,800	1,230	6,030	219	40	1,160	430	1,590
160	56	1,420	870	2 290	220	15	450	500	950
161	78	2,100	500	2,600	221	313	6,260	2,500	8,760
162	34	680	100	780	222	70	1,200	200	1,400
163	4	160	50	210	223	114	2,280	650	2,930
164	2	100	350	450	224	105	3,000	1,670	4,670
165	160	3,200	2,400	5,600	225	30	1,650	980	2,630
166	160	4,000	1,000	5,000	226	38	1,000	760	1,760
167	96	2,820	1,230	4,050	227	133	2,960	1,480	4,440
168	62	1,700	1,420	3,120	228	43	1,200	870	2,070
169	57	1,560	1,050	2,610	229	100	2,580	1,400	3,980
170	40	1,230	750	1,980	230	40	1,120	1,230	2,350
171	154	3,620	1,380	5,000	231	110	2,580	730	3,310
172	160	4,230	1,250	5,480	232	80	2,360	1,740	4,040
173	40	1,200	470	1,670	233	55	1,200	1,090	2,290
174	20	800	200	1,000	234	76	1,560	910	2,470
175	80	1,900	750	2,650	235	115	2,260	1,040	3,300
176	2	80	560	640	236	80	1,700	560	2,260
177	10	500	150	650	237	80	2,130	1,370	3,500
178	80	1,600	100	1,700	238	40	750	390	1,140
179	40	1,040	350	1,390	239	40	700	200	900
180	4	200	1,000	1,200	240	134	2,650	590	3,240

TABLE CXV.—CONTINUED.—*Showing number of acres to each farm for a second representative town in Shiawassee county, with value of bare land, and improvements separated with the market value of each farm, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.	No. of farms.	Acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
241	741	$13,360	$6,540	$19,900	260	265	$6,100	$1,500	$7,600
242	80	2,240	680	2,920	261	159	3,500	1,320	4,820
243	10	310	170	480	262	79	2,080	1,400	3,480
244	40	750	400	1,150	263	79	1,700	976	2,676
245	44	600	110	710	264	96	1,800	1,400	3,200
246	6	240	370	610	265	120	2,930	1,500	4,430
247	55	1,320	1,400	2,720	266	40	1,000	860	1,860
248	19	1,040	960	2,000	267	21	400	390	790
249	21	560	340	900	268	437	8,420	2,590	11,010
250	39	950	560	1,510	269	40	980	620	1,600
251	220	5,560	1,420	6,980	270	54	1,420	1,000	2,420
252	8	120	250	370	271	21	400	100	500
253	120	2,560	500	3,060	272	160	3,650	1,320	4,970
254	73	2,150	1,010	3,160	273	11	300	840	1,140
255	9	450	1,570	2,020	274	40	800	.....	800
256	80	2,230	1,720	3,950	275	77	1,560	990	2,550
257	10	500	740	1,240	276	80	1,670	870	2,540
258	40	890	730	1,620	277	15	300	100	400
259	71	1,590	820	2,410					

TABLE CXV.—CONCLUDED.—*Showing the total number of acres in the farms of a third township for Shiawassee county, with total value of bare lands and improvements separated, also the total market value, as reported by its supervisor.*

No. of acres.	Value of bare land.	Value of improvements.	Total value.
19,760	$395,200	$204,800	$600,000

PART IV.

SECTION II.

TABLE CXVI.—*Showing the assessed value of 62 cities and their population. The amount of real estate to each individual and the amount of personal property to each, also the amount of bare land value in the city of Detroit to each, separate from the improvements which make real estate value. The only city in which land values could be authentically obtained.*

Detroit. Population 1890, 205,000:		
Total assessed value of Detroit		$175,450,310 00
Average bare land value	per capita	419 51
" improvement value	" "	243 67
Bare land and improvement or real estate	" "	663 18
Personal property values	" "	192 35
Total of bare land, improvement and personal, per capita		$855 53
Grand Rapids. Population, 60,278:		
Total assessed value		$18,696,815 00
Average real estate value	per capita	310 18+
" personal property	" "	84 23+
Total assessed value	" "	$394 41
Saginaw. Population, 46,322:		
Total assessed value		$17,048,088 00
Average real estate	per capita	284 01+
" personal property	" "	84 02+
Total assessed value	" "	$368 03+
Bay City. Population, 27,839:		
Total assessed value		$10,605,721 00
Average real estate	per capita	287 16+
" personal property	" "	93 26+
Total assessed value	" "	$380 42+
Muskegon. Population, 22,705:		
Total assessed value		$5,999,873 00
Average real estate	per capita	178 78+
" personal property	" "	84 70+
Total assessed value	" "	$263 48+
Jackson. Population, 20,798:		
Total assessed value		$8,583,333 00
Average real estate	per capita	352 64+
" personal property	" "	59 95+
Total average value	" "	$412 69+

Kalamazoo. Population, 17,853:

Total assessed value		$7,359,025 00
Average real estate	per capita	309 33+
" personal property	" "	102 87+
Total average	" "	$412 20

Port Huron. Population, 13,543:

Total assessed value		$4,982,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	312 94+
" personal property	" "	54 11+
Total average	" "	$367 05+

Battle Creek. Population, 13,197:

Total assessed value		$4,490,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	261 02
" personal property	" "	79 17
Total average	" "	$340 19

Lansing. Population, 13,102:

Total assessed value		$6,759,596 00
Average real estate	per capita	394 37+
" personal property	" "	121 55+
Total average	" "	$515 92

West Bay City. Population, 12,987:

Total assessed value		$3,310,250 00
Average real estate	per capita	$213 17+
" personal property	" "	41 06+
Total average	" "	$254 23+

Manistee. Population, 12,812:

Total assessed value		$2,362,519 00
Average real estate	per capita	140 55+
" personal property	" "	43 84+
Total average	" "	$184 39

Alpena. Population, 11,283:

Total assessed value		$3,681,813 00
Average real estate	per capita	221 57+
" personal property	" "	100 33+
Total average	" "	$321 90+

Ishpeming. Population, 11,197:

Total assessed value		$6,272,064 00
Average real estate	per capita	493 83
" personal property	" "	60 22
Total average	" "	$560 15

Menominee. Population, 10,630:

Total assessed value		$2,475,904 00
Average real estate	per capita	260 72
" personal property	" "	62 78
Total average	" "	$323 50

Flint. Population, 9,803:

Total assessed value		$4,847,840 00
Average real estate	per capita	350 20+
" personal property	" "	144 33+
Total average	" "	$494 53+

Marquette. Population, 9,093:

Total assessed value		$3,000,009 00
Average real estate	per capita	263 88
" personal property	" "	66 06
Total average	" "	$329 92

Adrian. Population, 8,756:

Total assessed value		$3,947,775 00
Average real estate	per capita	321 73+
" personal property	" "	129 13+
Total average	" "	$450 86

Iron Mountain. Population, 8,599:

Total assessed value		$1,672,363 00
Average real estate	per capita	181 47
" personal property	" "	13 20
Total average	" "	$195 67

Ironwood. Population, 7,745:

Total assessed value		$2,161,630 00
Average real estate	per capita	267 00
" personal property	" "	12 10
Total average	" "	$279 10

Ludington. Population, 7,517:

Total assessed value		$1,362,182 00
Average real estate	per capita	128 21+
" personal property	" "	53 00+
Total average	" "	$181 21+

Escanaba. Population, 6,808:

Total assessed value		$1,005,858 00
Average real estate	per capita	143 76+
" personal property	" "	3 98+
Total average	" "	$147 74+

Owosso. Population, 6,564:

Total assessed value		$1,470,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	183 80
" personal property	" "	43 03
Total average	" "	$226 83

Cheboygan. Population, 6,235:

Total assessed value		$612,540 00
Average real estate	per capita	190 59
" personal property	" "	98 08
Total average	" "	$288 67

Pontiac. Population, 6,200:

Total assessed value		$2,573,300 00
Average real estate	per capita	293 51
" personal property	" "	121 04
Total average	" "	$414 55

Ypsilanti. Population, 6,129:

Total assessed value		$2,727,310 00
Average real estate	per capita	319 67
" personal property	" "	125 30
Total average	" "	$444 97

Negaunee. Population, 6,078:

Total assessed value		$3,000,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	447 52
" personal property	" "	46 06
Total average	" "	$493 58

Sault St. Marie. Population, 5,760:

Total assessed value		$2,140,245 00
Average real estate	per capita	326 27+
" personal property	" "	45 30+
Total average	" "	$371 57+

Big Rapids. Population, 5,303:

Total assessed value		$1,725,810 00
Average real estate	per capita	223 61+
" personal property	" "	101 82+
Total average	" "	$325 43+

Monroe. Population, 5,258:

Total assessed value		$1,628,725 00
Average real estate	per capita	309 76
" personal property	" "	145 29
Total average	" "	$455 05+

Coldwater. Population. 5,247:

Total assessed value		$3,743,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	462 23+
" personal property	" "	251 12+
Total average	" "	$713 36+

Grand Haven. Population, 5,023:

Total assessed value		$1,356,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	186 16+
" personal property	" "	81 72+
Total average	" "	$267 90+

Mt. Clemens. Population, 4,748:

Total assessed value		$1,840,200 00
Average real estate	per capita	269 25+
" personal property	" "	118 32+
Total average	" "	$387 57+

Ionia. Population, 4,482:

Total assessed value		$1,839,299 00
Average real estate	per capita	328 34
" personal property	" "	82 03+
Total average	" "	$410 37+

Cadillac. Population, 4,461:

Total assessed value		$1,706,578 00
Average real estate	per capita	189 34+
" personal property	" "	19 29+
Total average	" "	$208 63+

Au Sable. Population, 4,328:

Total assessed value		$1,152,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	130 42+
" personal property	" "	135 68+
Total average	" "	$266 10+

Niles. Population, 4,194:

Total assessed value		$1,828,875 00
Average real estate	per capita	306 47+
" personal property	" "	129 28+
Total average	" "	$435 75+

Marshall. Population, 3,968:

Total assessed value		$1,774,885 00
Average real estate	per capita	359 01
" personal property	" "	138 99
Total average	" "	$498 00

Hillsdale. Population, 3,915:

Total assessed value		$2,176,770 00
Average real estate	per capita	370 95 +
" personal property	" "	185 05
Total average	" "	$556 00

Charlotte. Population, 3,867:

Total assessed value		$1,770,170 00
Average real estate	per capita	322 48
" personal property	" "	135 28
Total average	" "	$457 76

Wyandotte. Population, 3,817:

Total assessed value		$949,700 00
Average real estate	per capita	196 94 +
" personal property	" "	51 07 +
Total average	" "	$248 01

Albion. Population, 3,763:

Total assessed value		$1,745,250 00
Average real estate	per capita	319 59
" personal property	" "	144 46
Total average	" "	$463 79

Marine City. Population, 3,268:

Total assessed value		$593,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	140 73 +
" personal property	" "	49 87 +
Total average	" "	$190 60 +

Greenville. Population, 3,056:

Total assessed value		$952,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	226 81 +
" personal property	" "	84 70 +
Total average	" "	$311 51 +

Hastings. Population, 2,972:

Total assessed value		$1,158,540 00
Average real estate	per capita	281 97
" personal property	" "	107 84
Total average	" "	$389 81 +

Fort Gratiot. Population, 2,832:

Total assessed value		$478,000 00
Average real estate	per capita	169 80
" personal property	" "	13 10 +
Total average	" "	$182 90

Dowagiac. Population, 2,806:

Total assessed value		$1,263,400 00
Average real estate	per capita	254 17
" personal property	" "	166 07+
Total average	" "	$450 24+

Lapeer City. Population, 2,753:

Total assessed value		$1,064,975 00
Average real estate	per capita	255 26
" personal property	" "	131 58
Total average	" "	$386 84+

St. Ignace. Population, 2,704:

Total assessed value		$234,597 00
Average real estate	per capita	66 43+
" personal property	" "	20 32+
Total average	" "	$86 75

Mount Pleasant. Population, 2,701:

Total assessed value		$791,521 00
Average real estate	per capita	205 01+
" personal property	" "	88 03+
Total average	" "	$293 04

Bessemer. Population, 2,566:

Total assessed value		$491,945 00
Average real estate	per capita	183 02
" personal property	" "	8 69+
Total average	" "	$191 71

St. Clair. Population, 2,353:

Total assessed value		$855,166 00
Average real estate	per capita	266 09+
" personal property	" "	97 34+
Total average	" "	$363 43+

Midland. Population, 2,277:

Total assessed value		$460,560 00
Average real estate	per capita	125 55+
" personal property	" "	32 80+
Total average	" "	$158 37+

Eaton Rapids. Population, 1,970:

Total assessed value		$889,170 00
Average real estate	per capita	291 25
" personal property	" "	160 10
Total average	" "	$451 35

Mason. Population, 1,875:		
Total assessed value		$823,105 00
Average real estate	per capita	296 33+
" personal property	" "	142 65+
Total average	" "	$438 98
Corunna. Population, 1,382:		
Total assessed value		$544,365 00
Average real estate	per capita	262 65+
" personal property	" "	131 24+
Total average	" "	$393 89+
Stanton City. Population, 1,352:		
Total assessed value		$321,903 00
Average real estate	per capita	180 58+
" personal property	" "	54 86+
Total average	" "	$235 44+
Gladstone. Population, 1,337:		
Total assessed value		$290,242 00
Average real estate	per capita	210 25+
" personal property	" "	6 73+
Total average	" "	$217 08
Harrison City. Population, 752:		
Total assessed value		$103,575 00
Average real estate	per capita	87 58+
" personal property	" "	50 15
Total average	" "	$137 73+

PART IV.

SECTION III.

TABLE CXVII.—*The growth of Michigan, in sections and its unoccupied territory; growth of real estate values by sections; profits by separate industries, their influ- Michigan, 57,450 square miles or 36,755,200 acres; assessed area, 50,765 square miles*

Year—1880.

Total area assessed in acres	29,306,820	
" value as assessed		$810,000,000
Population	1,636,837	
" per acre	.004	
Number of acres to each person	17.8+	
Average number of dollars assessed value to each person		$494+
Number of acres not assessed	7,448,380	
" " " to each person	4.43	

Lower Peninsula.

Number of acres assessed	23,002,020	
" " " not assessed	3,028,700	
Total value of Lower Peninsula as assessed		$786,800,000
Population	1,575,285	
Number of persons to each acre	.65	
Average number of acres assessed to each	14.6	
" " " dollars to each		$499+
" " " acres to each not assessed	1.9	

Upper Peninsula.

Number of acres assessed	6,304,800	
Population	77,045	
Total assessment value		$23,200,000
Average per person		$301+
" number acres per person	81.8+	
" " persons to the acre	.0012	
Total real estate assessed		$22,985,921
" personal estate assessed		$814,079

For each dollar of personal property there was $27.65 real estate.

For each dollar of building and other improvement there was $13.82 land value, estimated.

Per cent of land value	.90
" " " improvement	.06.51
" " " personal	.03.49

PART IV.

SECTION III.

its growth by separate industries and their comparative growth; the phenomenal ence upon concentration of wealth; corresponding fall, of farm industry. Area of or 32,489,602 acres.

Year—1890.

Total area in acres assessed		$32,489,602
" value as assessed		1,130,000,000
Population	2,098,889	
" to an acre	.005	
Number acres assessed proportioned to each	17.4	
Average assessed value to each person		$538+
Number of acres not assessed	4,285,598	
" " " to each not assessed	2.004	

Lower Peninsula.

Number acres assessed	24,662,530	
" " not assessed	1,368,190	
Value of Lower Peninsula as assessed		$1,007,995,000
Population of Lower Peninsula	1,936,220	
Number of persons to an acre	.74	
Average acres assessed to each	12.22	
Number of dollars to each		$520+
Acres not assessed, to each	.7	

Upper Peninsula.

Number acres assessed	7,827,069	
Population	162,669	
Total assessment		$122,005,000
Average per person		$750+
" number acres assessed per person	66.02	
" persons to acres assessed	.0015	
Total real estate assessed		$110,994,079
" personal estate assessed		11,010,921
For each dollar of personal property there is $10 of real estate.		
The assessed bare land value is		$94,453,396
" improvements		26,538,578
Bare land value, per cent of whole	66.96	
Improvements "	24.00	
Personal property "	9.04	

Year—1880.

Value of copper mines		*$25,313,850
" " machinery, buildings and working capital		8,437,850
" " land		16,876,000
Number of acres of land used	60,000	
Average value per acre		$281.13
Number persons employed	11,998	
Total wages paid		$3,165,000
Tons of copper produced	24,869+	
Value of product		9,947,673
Average annual wages of each		$272+
" value of product of each		829+
Total profit		$5,427,673
The profit of the land value		3,712,660
" " " each acre		$61.85+
Value of iron mines		$15,016,000
Value of machinery, buildings and working capital		3,754,000
" " land		11,262,000
Number persons employed		12,209
Total wages paid		2,990,000
Tons of iron ore produced	2,592,591	
Value of product		14,457,000
Average wages paid		$245+
" value of product to each		1,184+
Total profit		$7,508,000
Acres of land used	100,000	
Profit per acre		$563+

Lower Peninsula.

Number of acres assessed in farms	13,837,240	
Total value assessed		$345,111,038
" real estate		288,574,772
" personal estate		56,536,316
" land value		189,811,070
" improvements		98,763,702
Average value per acre		$26.008
" real estate per acre		20.910
" personal estate per acre		5.098
Per cent real estate value	.83.618	
" " personal estate value	.16.382	
" " land value	.52.000	
" " improvement	.31.618	
Total farm population	842,040	
" number farmers	154,008	
" " farm laborers	70,000	
" farm product		$91,159,858
Number employed	225,000	
Total wages paid or allowed		54,880,000
Average wages per person		$245

* Mines paid a specific tax and were not included in the general assessment in 1880.

Year—1890.

Value of copper mines		$33,400,000
" " machinery, buildings and working capital		11,067,809
" " bare land		22,332,191
Number acres land used	60,000	
Average value per acre		$370.52
Real estate value in copper mines		$34,300,990
Number of persons employed	6,386	
Wages paid		3,174,363
Tons of copper produced	50,303+	
Value of product		15,091,057
Average annual wages of each		$498+
" value of product to each		2,363+
Total profit (in round numbers)		$8,000,000
Land used, 60,000 acres; value		23,231,191
Profit per acre on land value, $92.69		5,561,600
Value of iron mines		43,500,000
Value of machinery and working capital		11,831,583
Value of bare land		31,668,417
Number of persons employed	13,033	
Total wages paid		5,457,851
Tons of iron ore produced	7,155,175	
Value of product	26,000,000	
Average wages paid		$418+
Value of product to each worker		
Total profit		*$13,050,000
Acres of land used	100,000	
Profit per acre bare land value		$130+

Lower Peninsula.

Number of acres assessed in farms	12,571,284	
Value as assessed		$346,745,912
Real estate value		265,780,741
Personal estate value		80,965,170
Bare land value, estimated		170,130,754
Improvement value		95,649,982
Average value per acre		$27.584
" real estate value per acre		20.824
" personal estate value per acre		6.760
Per cent real estate value	.76.65	
" " personal estate value	.23.35	
" " bare land value	.49.00	
" " improvement value	.27.65	
Total farm population	1,098,000	
" number farmers	146,589	
" " farm laborers	Not known.	
" farm product	Not known.	
" number employed	Not known.	
" wages paid or allowed	Not known.	
Average wages per person	Not known.	

* Estimated at 30 per cent.

Year—1880.

Average product per person		$406+
Total profit		$17,255,551
Average profit per acre		$1.24+
" per cent profit	.5	

Manufactories.

Number of establishments	8,606	
Capital invested		$78,518,959
Total number employed	58,395	
" value of product		134,519,505
Average wages paid per person		$363+
" production " "		$2,165+
Total wages paid		$21,197,385
Value of raw material used		74,287,373
Total profit		23,555,877
Per cent of profit	.30	
Assessed value of real estate		65,655,565
Assessed value per acre		$78.16
Bare land value per acre		48.36
Number of acres	840,000	
Profit per real estate acre		

Cities—Lower Peninsula.

43 cities, assessed value		$160,729,228
Population	378,000	
Number acres included	54,472	
Real estate value		134,177,145
Personal property		26,287,280
Value of bare land estimated at		83,579,985
Improvement		50,597,160
Real estate, per cent	.83.618	
Personal property, per cent	.16.382	
Improvement, per cent	.31.618	
Bare land, per cent	.52.000	
Average assessed value per acre		$2,463.00+
" real estate per acre		2,059.00+
" personal per acre		403.00+
" value per person		$425.20.00+
" real estate per person		355.53.00+
" personal per person		69.67.00+
" bare land value per acre		$1,280.00+
" improvement per acre		768.00+
" bare land value per person		$221.10.00+
" improvement value per person		134.43.00+

Villages—Lower Peninsula.

610 villages, population	339,852	
Acreage area	1,000,000	
Assessed value		$140,000,000

Year—1890.

Farm product cannot be obtained in time for this report. The profit from numerous inquiries gives .4 per cent of assessed value.

Profit per acre based on 4 per cent	$0.83+

Manufactories.

An aggregate report of the manufactories could not be obtained in time for this report.

Cities.

62 cities, assessed value		$351,917,137
Population	694,460	
Number acres area	152,474	
Real estate value as assessed		263,959,251
Personal estate value as assessed		87,957,886

Cities—Lower Peninsula.

50 cities, assessed value		$329,451,244
Population	620,753	
Number acres area	96,353	
Real estate value		242,504,279
Personal value		76,946,965
Bare land value		161,431,109
Improvement value		88,093,219
Real estate, per cent	.76.65	
Personal property, per cent	.23.35	
Improvement, per cent	.27.65	
Bare land value, per cent	.49.00	
Average assessed value per acre		$3,419.21
" " real estate per acre		2,625.83
" " personal per acre		783.38
" value per person		530.72
" real estate per person		406.79
" personal per person		123.93
" bare land per person		206.06
" improvement per person		146.73
" bare land value per acre		1,675.41
" improvement per acre		950.42

Villages—Lower Peninsula.

776 villages, population	217,467	
Area in acres	1,063,166	
Assessed value		$183,554,445

Year—1880.

Assessed real estate value		$117,165,200
Personal estate value		22,934,800
Bare land value		72,800,000
Improvement value		44,265,200
Average value per acre		$140.00+
Real estate value per acre		118.06+
Bare land value per acre		72.80+
Improvement value per acre		45.26+
Personal value per acre		22.93+
Population per acre	.33	
Acres to each person	2.94	
Average assessed value per person		$411.62+
" real estate " " "		347.69+
" personal " " "		67.48+
" bare land " " "		214.04+
" improvement " "		133.65+

Timber Lands.

8,308,288 acres, assessed value		$130,959,734
Assessed value per acre		$15.64+
Timber, acres stripped	370,000	
Value on stump		$28,800,000
Value of product per acre		$80.00
Profit per acre		64.36
Per cent of profit	.511.40	
Total profit on the acres stripped		$28,013,200

" number of owners not known.

Detroit City.

Area in acres	8,000	
Population	116,340	
" per acre	14.54	
Assessed value		91,734,561
Real estate value		74,440,905
Personal value		17,293,556
Bare land value estimated		47,702,717
Improvement value		29,002,633
Assessed value, per acre		$11,391+
Real estate " " "		9,350+
Personal " " "		2,161+
Bare land " " "		5,962+
Improvement value per acre		3,625+
Assessed value to each person		788+
" real estate value to each person		639+
" personal " " " "		148+
Bare land value to each person		410+
Improvement " " " "		249+
Per cent real estate	.81.17	
" " personal	.18.83	

Year—1890.

Real estate assessed value		$140,994,432
Personal " "		42,630,016
Bare land value		90,088,678
Improvement value		50,835,754
Average value per acre		$172.45+
" real estate value per acre		$132.14+
Bare land value per acre		84.73+
Improvement " "		47.40+
Personal value " "		40.31+
Population " "	.2+	
Acres to each person	4.8+	
Average assessed value to each person		$844.10
" real estate " " " "		647.00
" personal " " " "		167.10
" bare land " " " "		413.60
" improvement " " "		223.40

Timber Lands.

10,931,757 acres assessed	$147,943,399
Assessed value per acre	$13.53.4
In ten years there has been 60 billion feet of pine sold from the timber lands of the Lower Peninsula at an average price of $6 per thousand feet.	
Total value in ten years	$360,000,000
Besides the other timber, there is about eight billion feet of pine left in the Lower Peninsula, market value 64 millions of dollars.	

Detroit City.

Area in acres	14,400	
Population	205,000	
" per acre	14.23	
Assessed value		$175,430,310
" real estate value		136,026,640
" bare land "		86,074,380
" improvement value		49,952,260
" personal value		39,423,670
Per cent of real estate	.77.32	
" " " land value	.49.06	
" " " improvements	.28.46	
" " " personal value	.22.48	
Assessed value per acre		$12,184+
" real estate " "		9,446+
" bare land " "		5,978+
" improvements " "		3,467+
" personal " "		2,738+
" per capita		$855.85+
" real estate, per capita		663.54+
" personal " "		192.31+
" bare land value, per capita		419.87+

Year—1880.

Recapitulation of State.

Total area in acres, Lower Peninsula	26,030,720	
" acres assessed	23,200,000	
" " not assessed	2,830,720	
" acre area divided and assessed, as follows:		
Farm lands, 13,837,240 acres		$345,111,038
City " 54,472 "		160,729,228
Village " 1,000,000 "		140,000,000
Timber " 8,308,288 "		130,959,734

Area of Upper Peninsula.

In acres	10,724,480	
Number acres taxed	6,464,800	
" " not assessed	4,419,680	
160 acres mineral lands in use, paying a specific tax, but not on the assessment rolls.		
Their report is, real estate value		40,329,850
Buildings, machinery and working capital		12,190,900
Bare land value		28,137,950

Upper Peninsula Mineral Land.

Real estate value per acre	$251 +
Bare land " " "	175 +
Average assessed value per acre of the Upper Peninsula	$4.83
Average per person	$301.29

The assessed value of the Upper Peninsula was in 1880 much less than 50 per cent of its market value for timber alone.

Acre Values Compared.

The average assessed value of a farm acre real estate in the Lower Peninsula in 1880 was	$20.91
The average assessed value of an acre in manufacturing real estate was	78.16
The average assessed value of a village acre of real estate	117.06
" " " " " " city " " " "	$2,059 +
" " " " " " timber acre was	$15.64
" " value of a mineral acre as taxed was	$251 +
" " " " an acre of real estate in the city of Detroit as assessed was	$9,350 +
The profit or rent for an acre of farm land was 5 cents on the dollar	$1.04 +
The profit or rent on an acre of land used in manufacture was 30 cents on the dollar	$23.44 +
The profit or rent of a village real estate acre was 7 cents on the dollar	$8.19 +
The profit or rent for an average assessed city acre was 7 cents on the dollar	$144.13 +

Year—1890.

Recapitulation of State.

Total area in acres, Lower Peninsula	26,030,720	
Acres assessed	24,662,560	
" not assessd	1,368,160	
Total assessed value		$1,007,995,000
Farm lands, 12,571,284 acres		346,745,912
City " 96,353 "		329,451,244
Village " 1,063,166 "		183,854,445
Timber " 10,931,757 "		147,943,399

Area of Upper Peninsula.

Acres	10,724,480	
" assessed	7,827,069	
" not assessed	2,897,411	
Population	162,669	
Total assessed value		$122,005,000
" real estate value		110,994,079
" personal "		11,010,921

Table 118 gives a complete analysis of Upper Peninsula assessments, also an estimated timber value.

Upper Peninsular Mineral Land.

Bare land value per acre ..... $343+

In some cases mines have run out and new ones have been opened up.

The average assessed value of an acre, was in 1880, $15.45+. The average assessed value has increased nearly four fold with many more acres on the assessment roll.

Acre Values Compared.

The average assessed value of a farm acre of real estate was in 1890 in the Lower Peninsula	$20.824
The average assessed value of an acre in manufacturing was	
" " " " " a village acre of real estate was	$131.444
" " " " " " city " " " " "	$2,320.72
" " " " " " timber " was	$13.534
" " value of an acre of Upper Peninsula mineral land in use	$480
An average Detroit real estate acre was assessed	$9,446+
The profit or rent for an acre of farm land was at 4 per cent	$0.83+
" " " " " " " used in manufacture	
" " " " of a real estate acre of village land at 7 per cent assessed value	$9.20+
The profit or rent for a city real estate acre at 7 per cent assessed value	$162.45+

Year—1880.

The profit or rent on an acre of mineral land, real estate value was 32 cents on the dollar	$80.32
The profit on a timber land acre was at 511 per cent	64.36
" " " an acre at 7 per cent in the city of Detroit was	654.50

One real estate manufacturers acre would buy 3.7 + real estate farm acres.

The profit of one manufacturers acre would buy the profit of 22.5 + farm acres.

One acre of village real estate would buy 5.5 + farm acres.

The profit or rent of one village acre would buy the profit or rent of 7.8+ farm acres.

One average assessed acre of city real estate would buy 98.4+ farm real estate acres.

The profit or rent of one city acre would buy 138.5 + acres of farm profit or rent.

One average mineral land real estate acre would buy 12 average real estate farm acres; the profit of one mineral acre would buy the profit of 77.1 farm acres.

One average assessed timber land acre would buy 0.74 of a farm real estate acre; the rent of one of the acres used at the market rate of standing timber, would buy the rent of 61.8 farm real estate acres.

One assessed real estate acre of the city of Detroit would buy 447.6 average real estate farm acres.

The rent or profit of one Detroit real estate acre would buy the rent of 629.3 average assessed farm real estate acres.

The real estate value of 840,000 acres of manufacturing capital would buy 3,139,914 acres of farm real estate.

The profit of 840,000 acres, the real estate in manufactories absorbed all the profit of farm real estate, or a value equal to all of it, and had to go outside the State to find the balance of the profit for their real estate, which was $2,711,118 in excess of all the farmers received for their total real estate investment.

Year—1890.

The profit or rent for a real estate acre of mineral land in use at 30 per cent $144.00

The profit on an acre of timber land stripped was at .786+ per cent $106.47

The profit or rent for a real estate Detroit city acre at 7 per cent $660.12

One real estate manufacturers acre would buy —— farm acres.

The profit on one manufacturers acre would buy the profit of —— farm acres.

One acre of village real estate would buy 6.3+ farm acres.

The profit or rent of one village acre would buy the profit of 11 farm acres.

One average assessed acre of city real estate would buy 111.4+ real estate farm acres; the rent of one city acre would buy the rent of 195+ farm acres.

One acre of mineral real estate would buy 23 acres of farm real estate; the rent or profit of one mineral real estate acre, at 30 per cent, would buy the profit of 173 farm real estate acres.

As assessed one timber land acre would buy 0.64 of a farm land real estate acre; the profit from the sale of timber from one average timber acre would buy the profit of 128+ farm acres.

One average assessed real estate acre in the city of Detroit would buy 453 average farm acres of real estate; the rent of one average acre in the city of Detroit would buy the rent or profit of 895 real estate farm acres.

The real estate value of the city of Detroit would buy or exchange for 6,532,205 acres of the real estate of the farm lands. The rent or profit of the real estate of the city of Detroit would exchange for the rent of 11,193,355 acres of farm real estate.

TABLE NO. CXVIII.—*Showing the area in acres, the assessed value and population by counties for the Upper Peninsula.*

Counties.	Population.	Acres assessed.	Total assessed value.	Personal property.	Real estate.
Alger	1,238	499,328.27	$2,500,000	$11,700	$2,488,300
Baraga	3,036	475,461.72	2,000,000	57,330	1,942,670
Chippewa	12,019	558,419.81	5,000,000	375,213	4,624,787
Delta	15,320	622,796.08	4,005,000	515,410	3,489,590
Gogebic	13,126	705,422.24	15,000,000	233,700	14,766,300
Houghton	15,389	511,746.89	40,000,000	4,514,415	35,485,585
Iron	4,432	660,570.13	6,000,000	153,250	5,846,750
Keweenaw	2,894	209,839.69	3,000,000	250,773	2,749,227
Luce	2,455	348,658.86	2,000,000	95,273	1,904,727
Mackinac	7,830	317,138.00	2,000,000	200,747	1,799,253
Marquette	39,527	1,019,908.13	23,000,000	2,100,745	20,899,255
Menominee	32,829	843,842.28	12,000,000	1,333,551	10,666,449
Ontonagon	5,756	651,463.54	2,000,000	324,506	1,675,494
Schoolcraft	5,818	402,480.74	3,500,000	844,308	2,655,692
Fourteen counties	162,669	7,827,069.34	$122,005,000	$11,010,921	$110,994,079

From the above table we deduct the assessed real estate of the twelve cities to get the assessed value of the counties which includes the timber and mineral wealth; there are no mines or timber lands assessed inside of city limits.

Cities.	Population.	Acres assessed.	Total assessed value.	Personal property.	Real estate.
Bessemer	2,566	1,280.00	$499,700	$22,000	$477,700
Escanaba	6,808	6,434.23	869,720	27,100	842,620
Gladstone	1,337	1,575.44	195,917	9,100	186,817
Ishpeming	11,197	8,340.00	5,849,400	674,360	5,175,040
Iron Mountain	8,599	6,900.00	1,672,363	111,855	1,560,508
Ironwood	7,745	2,573.11	2,100,000	93,775	2,006,225
Menominee	10,630	7,320.00	2,475,904	767,447	1,708,457
Marquette	9,093	7,210.00	3,000,000	600,719	2,399,281
Negaunee	6,078	5,170.00	3,000,000	280,000	2,720,000
Norway City	2,120	1,970.00	428,045	72,950	355,095
Sault Ste. Marie	5,760	5,250.00	2,140,245	260,980	1,879,265
St. Ignace	2,704	2,100.00	234,599	54,949	179,650
Twelve cities	73,637	56,121.78	$22,465,893	$3,075,235	$19,390,658

The population, the area in acres, assessed value after the value of the cities and their acreage has been deducted and the estimated value of standing timber on the same.

Counties.	Population.	Total acres assessed.	Assessed value.	Acres contained.	Timber value.
Alger	1,238	499,323	$2,488,300	$576,000	$11,520,000
Baraga	3,036	475,464	1,942,670	879,640	17,592,840
Chippewa	9,315	556,319	4,445,187	920,000	18,432,000
Delta	7,085	614,787	2,460,153	649,000	13,834,000
Gogebic	2,814	701,569	12,282,375	711,000	17,141,700
Houghton	15,389	511,746	35,485,555	646,470	15,515,280
Iron	4,432	660,570	5,846,750	714,240	10,700,000
Keweenaw	2,894	209,839	2,749,227	213,754	2,564,448
Luce	2,455	348,658	1,904,727	576,000	16,680,000
Mackinac	5,126	315,038	1,799,253	690,000	8,353,200
Marquette	13,154	999,188	11,604,934	1,476,880	22,464,000
Menominee	10,520	827,452	7,042,334	827,130	26,265,000
Ontonagon	5,756	651,468	1,675,494	806,400	24,820,000
Schoolcraft	5,818	402,480	2,655,692	760,320	24,710,400
Fourteen counties	89,032	7,773,901	$91,603,421	$10,546,884	$229,592,368

The Upper Peninsula all contains timber fit for lumber, charcoal and paper. There are no pine barrens or marsh without merchantable timber; 832,704 acres of which is still government land, leaving 9,714,130 acres which ought to be taxed (beside the mineral wealth underneath the surface) as timber lands and as above valued.

The foregoing proportions of assessed value are taken from the report of the State Board of Equalization for 1890 and from the United States census and Michigan agricultural bureau report for the year 1880 assisted by figures from the report of the Auditor General for that year. Thus far this bureau has not been able to obtain any authentic report as to the amount of capital invested in manufacturing in the State, or the value of the total product, or even the raw material used, or of the nature of the raw material consumed principally by our manufacturing industries. This much we have learned however, that the principal raw material used is the natural productions of our own forests in which pine timber by a large per centage has the lead. It is a well known fact too, that very much of the pine forest of the Lower Peninsula has been consumed, and that we must turn our attention to other localities for the most common wood in use for building purposes. It is not so well known however, but this bureau upon information, ventures the statement, that the remaining timber of the Lower Peninsula has as great a commercial value as the whole timber had in 1880. We have full knowledge of the fact, too, of the many thousand acres that have been entirely stripped of their forest growth and of all the billions of feet taken therefrom. There are many thousand acres however from which the pine was taken; which on account of new inventions and improvements in machinery and a better education of our mechanics in the manipulation of our other forest productions—that have a much greater market value than they ever possessed as pine lands, though they netted to their owner in some cases the snug sum of sixty dollars per acre over his cost of purchase.

A BOUNTEOUS HARVEST.

Including the year 1880 Michigan manufactories have consumed up to the close of 1891—11 years—seventy-two billion feet of her own pine forest trees, which has netted to the owners an average sum of six dollars per thousand feet on the stump, aggregating the enormous sum of four hundred

and thirty-two million dollars. Men do not plant forest trees, neither do they cultivate or necessarily harvest them, the enterprising manufacturer will and does perform that service, and charges the cost of stumpage to the cost of the finished product, and so it goes on, while the farmer's acres cease to produce any more bushels of wheat or corn, no! not though he perform double the amount of labor upon them. That the rising generation have discovered this and are abandoning farming is evident from the report of the number of acres devoted to farming in 1880 compared with 1890 as are shown by the official figures in the preceding tables of this report.

We feel justified in passing to remark that, could the founders of our State have had the foresight to reserve our forest wealth for the support of the State institutions, what a burden of taxation it would have annually saved from the shoulders of the wealth producers; private charitable institutions would not have existed within our borders and our universities would have been institutions well known to the sons and daughters of our humblest citizens.

More than half of the area of the State is still covered with a dense growth of forest trees. There are many billion feet of pine in the Upper Peninsula, besides beech, birch, cedar, maple, fir, tamarack and poplar. There may not be more than 10 billion feet of pine in the Lower Peninsula; it is difficult to compute. The U. S. census bureau could not get any reliable report from owners of the Lower Peninsula pine; they found that many of the owners lived in other states and of those who lived in Michigan, only a few who were engaged in the manufacture of pine lumber would give any satisfaction in regard to their pine timber holdings. In no case would those who were merely holding the wealth of our pine forest for a rise in the market, apprise the national bureau of the valuable portion of nature's storehouse man-made laws had placed at their private disposal.

LAND VALUES AND TAXATION,

Illustrated by diagram circles showing by comparison, the distribution of population, profits, and land values, between farms, villages and cities.

To bring the foregoing data on land values and taxation more forcibly to the mind of the reader and present the same in a condensed form, the following diagram circles are used, which have been prepared with great care, the degrees of a circle being used in exact proportion with the figures representing any and each particular space, whether denoted in figures by acres, population or dollars. Twelve circles are used in these illustrations. each one presenting the land value and tax matter in a different relation. In them is shown in what proportion each class of population in the State is divided; the proportion of assessed value to each class; the proportion of the whole area of the State each value occupies; the unoccupied lands in the State; profits of mines compared with farm profits; a comparison of farm, city, village, timber and mine values and profits to each; the proportion to the whole population who own all the wealth; the proportion of taxation borne by different classes, and other matters. The illustrations start with the divisions of population by classes as shown in

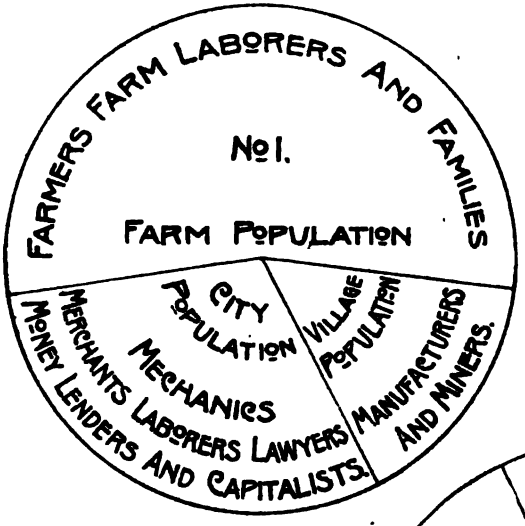


DIAGRAM No. 1

Shows in what proportion each class of population in the State is divided. The farm population being more than half the number.

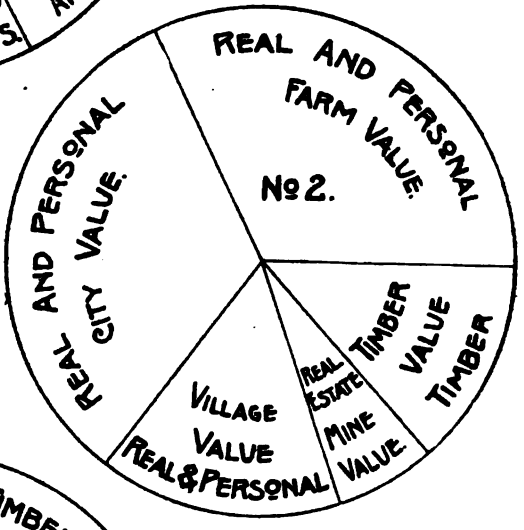


DIAGRAM No. 2

Shows what proportion each assessment value is to each other and of the whole.

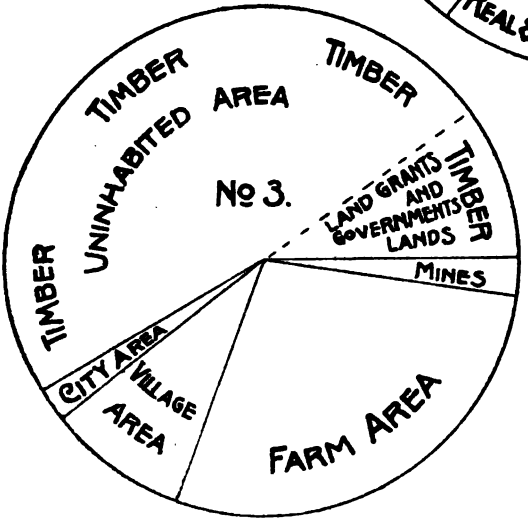


DIAGRAM No. 3

Shows what proportion of the whole area of the State each value occupies.

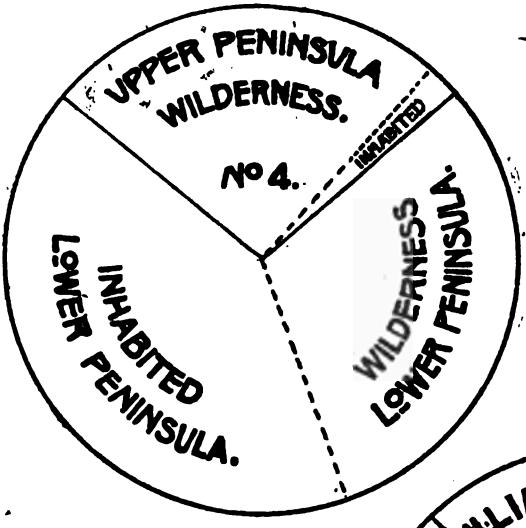


DIAGRAM No. 4

Showing the proportion of the Upper Peninsula to the whole State and the proportion of it still unoccupied. Also Lower Peninsula uninhabited area.

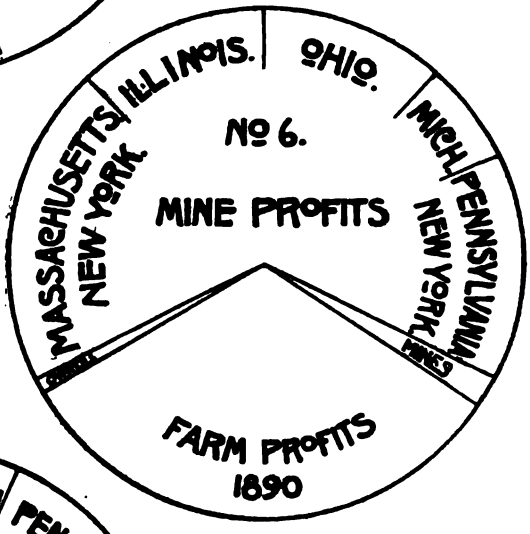


DIAGRAM No. 6

Shows the proportion of farm to mine profits, to what States the mine profits were drawn, the few who drew them, and area from whence they arose.

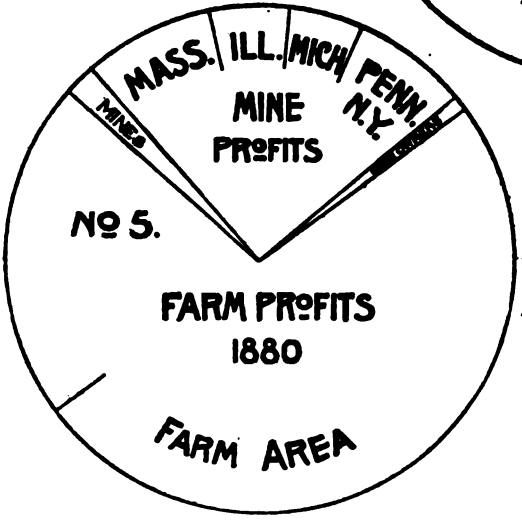
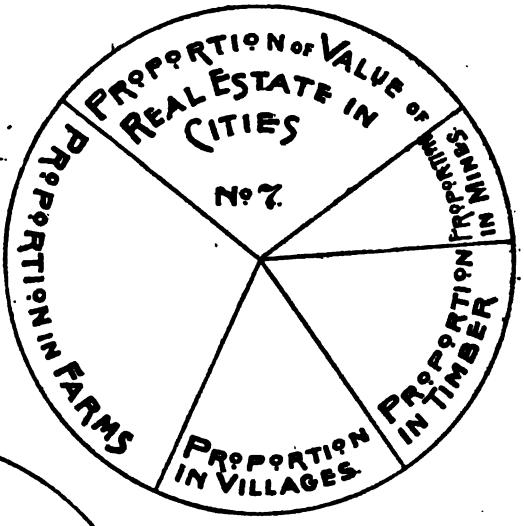


DIAGRAM No. 5

Shows the proportion of mine to farm profits in 1880. The proportion of area of mines to farms, the proportion of area of each to profits of each and where the mines were owned.

DIAGRAM No. 7

Shows the assessed values of real estate in proportion to each class and to the whole assessment of real estate.



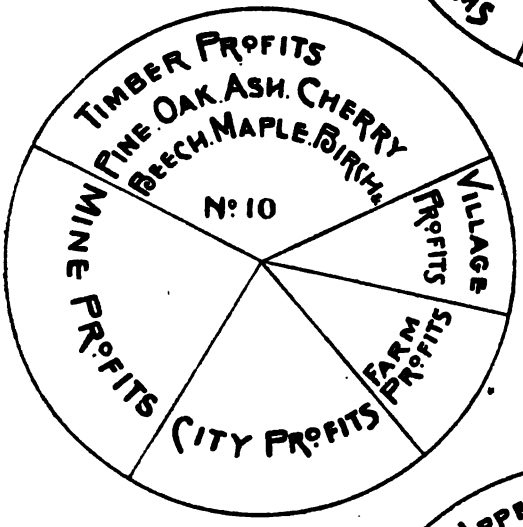


DIAGRAM No. 10

Shows what caused the condition in regard to ownership shown in Diagram No. 8. The values that grow without any effort of the individual are the most desirable.

DIAGRAM No. 9

Shows the proportion of the Upper Peninsula to the whole State, its personal to its real estate; also the personal to the real estate of the Lower Peninsula.

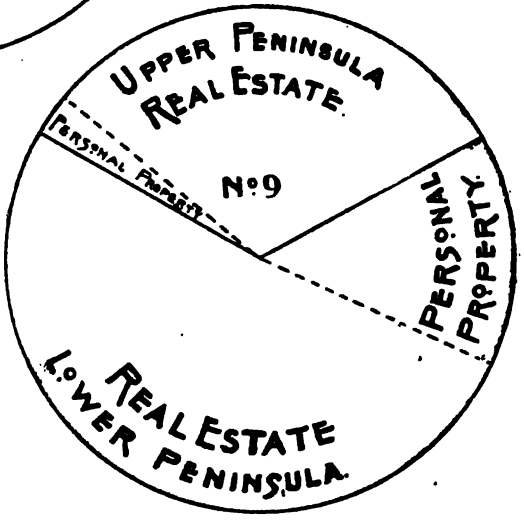
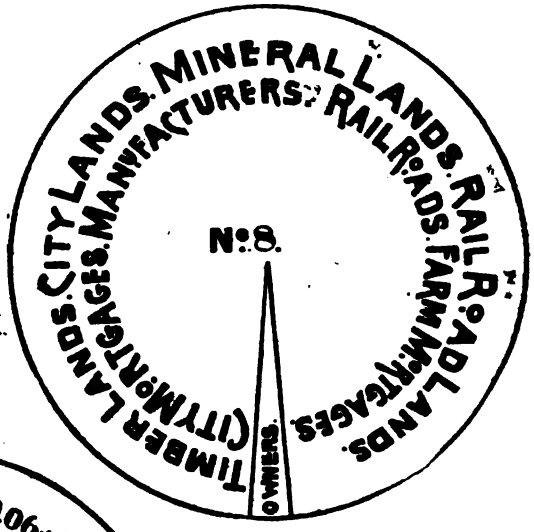


DIAGRAM No. 8

Shows how few in proportion to the whole population own all the wealth. For further explanation see mortgage tables, Part 3.



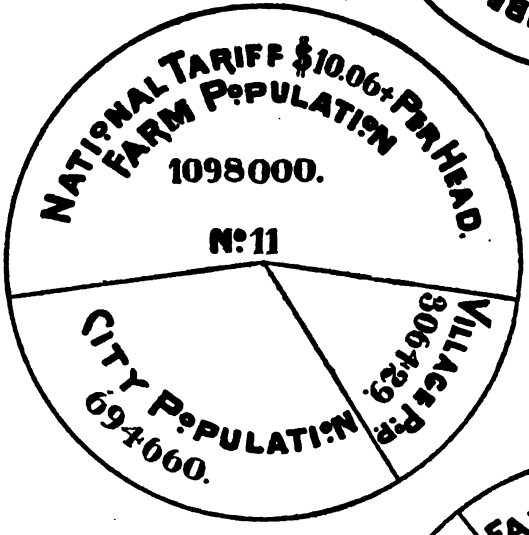
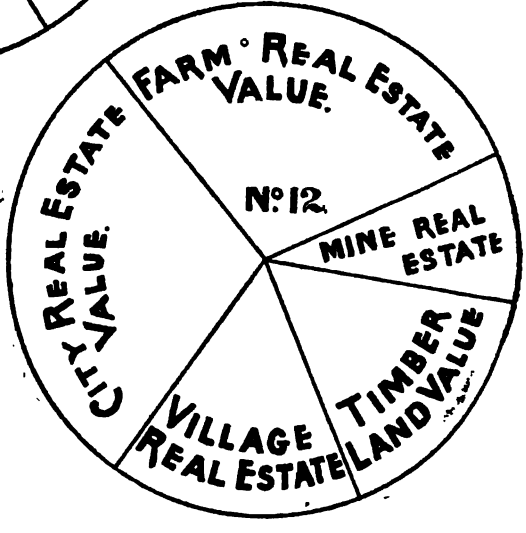


DIAGRAM No. 11

Shows the proportion of Michigan's share of National tax the farmers pay.

DIAGRAM No. 12

Shows what proportion of the national tax the farmers would pay to adopt the system of taxing real estate instead of the present system of tariff taxation.



The foregoing circles are drawn from the figures of this report and correctly represent where the population, assessed value real and personal has been found, where the farm wealth, the mineral wealth, the timber wealth, the city and village wealth, each in its distinct character is located.

Circles Nos. 8 and 10 of comparative values, areas and profits, certainly suggest that a change of our system of taxation, both of the State and nation, to a tax upon the profits of real estate, would be a much more equitable one than the present system; as per evidence it would shift the burden upon that class of property so much the more able to bear it. Further, the foregoing illustrations conclusively prove that all the enormous timber and mine profits or nearly all, that so soon change to personal property, though their bases are in Michigan, soon disperse, much of them to foreign nations. Only a small proportion of them ever find their way to the tax rolls of our State, and therefore do not share the burden of the expense of protection with the farmer's property, which is ever under the eye of the assessor. A further illustration will show how easy another class of real estate could without oppression contribute to the support of the State commonwealth. The Upper Peninsula Mining School would not need any part of the income from Detroit real estate, could it enjoy some of the income of the valuable iron ore acres in its own section. A partial history of a few acres worked and known as the Colby mine, we submit as an illustration of the equity of the State asking some of the mine real estate owners to contribute in proportion to the income from their acres. The Colby mine has a history worth recording. Why it is called the Colby mine we do not know, for it is not the property of the Colbys. The Colbys leased it from the owners, who originally paid $1.25 per acre for it and who never expended any money on it after. The Colbys originally leased the mine from the owners upon an agreement to pay to the owners 40 cents per ton for all the ore they, the Colbys, could take from the mine. The Colbys sub-leased to the firm of Morse & Co. in the year 1885 for 52½ cents per ton=92½ cents; Morse & Co. sub-leased to a Captain Sellwood, who delivered the ore in cars at the mine for 87½ cents per ton=$1.80 per ton. Captain Sellwood paid a capitalist who owned a steam shovel 12½ cents per ton to dig the ore and load it in cars. The mine in 1885 was an open one and required no more capital to work than to dig gravel from an ordinary gravel bank. The owners of the mine received 40 cents per ton; Colbys received 12½ cents per ton in addition—52½ cents per ton, and Morse & Co. sold the product at the mine which cost 12½ cents per ton to dig, for $2.80 per ton, and they sold in 1885, 84,312 tons=$135,073.60.

Captain Sellwood's profit	$65,234 00
Owner's profit	33,470 80
Morse & Co.'s profit	15,290 80
Colby's profit	10,539 00
Capitalist's share for labor and capital	10,539 00
	$135,073 60

Circle No. 13 (see next page) shows the proportion of real estate between the most valuable acre in the city of Detroit and the most valuable acre of farm real estate in Shiawassee county.

This circle represents two acres of assessed value, as assessed. The small opening in the bottom of the circle represents one of the most valuable farm acres in Shiawassee county devoted to orchard and garden, and

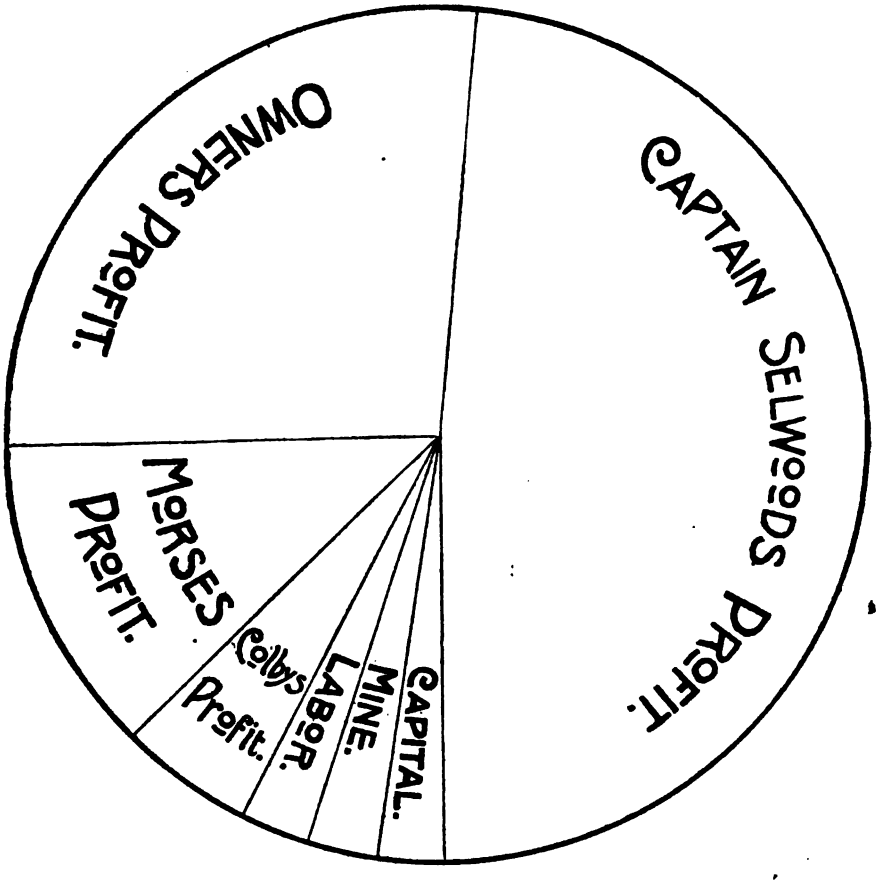
the two acres are properly proportioned to each as a whole number. The Detroit acre is occupied as shown in circle.

With all the within mentioned concerns the farmers of the State and the working men of the cities and villages, either directly or indirectly, do business.

To the real estate these concerns occupy some part of the wages of those who toil and consume or touch any part of a business to which any expense of one of these concerns has been added, must contribute. At 7 cents on the dollar assessed value, more than sixty thousand dollars per annum passes to the five separate owners, as rent for the real estate value of the acre mentioned. This acre of city land bringing as remarked $60,000 income at 7 per cent is therefore worth capitalized nearly $858,000, or is equal to 21,450 farm acres which, with improvements, are valued at $40 per acre.*

It is therefore obvious that under a system of direct taxation the city acre would have to bear a burden equal to the 21,450 farm acres. Under direct taxation the five owners of the city acre do not consume anywhere near the amount of goods upon which national and other taxes are levied as would the 268 farmers who own the 21,450 acres.

* This capital in farms, however, does not produce over 4 per cent, so that the farmer only gets $34,320 for a capital, which the city land owner gets $60,000.



No. 14.

Diagram No. 14 represents the Colby iron mine.

The expense of digging the ore is on either side of the mine, but the profit of the capital being so insignificant and the wages of labor so small they are not separated in the table on page 277.

Up to the close of the year 1891 the total output of this mine is 1,116,418 tons. All the ores of the Gogebic range, of which the Colby is one of the richest, are salable in the dullest of seasons, because they are all Bessemer ores. After giving the four beneficiaries of the Colby mine a comfortable living without any labor being performed upon their part to earn it, still what a handsome sum is left with which to endow our State pride—the Michigan University.

Turn which way we may, the evidence accumulates, that the taxing of profits of real estate would afford wonderful relief to the farm and other labor from the burden of national taxation. The burden of national taxation and how it bears upon population can best be illustrated by diagram No. XI. of this chapter; the share the owners of the great bulk of the profit from all business in Michigan pay of the national tax is seen in diagram No. 8. The sum they would pay by taxing the profits of real estate in fair proportion is shown in Diagram No. 10.

DETROIT LAND VALUES.

THEIR RAPID INCREASE, AS SHOWN BY THE ASSESSOR'S BOOK DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS, AND THEIR TRUE VALUES, AS ESTIMATED BY REAL ESTATE DEALERS.

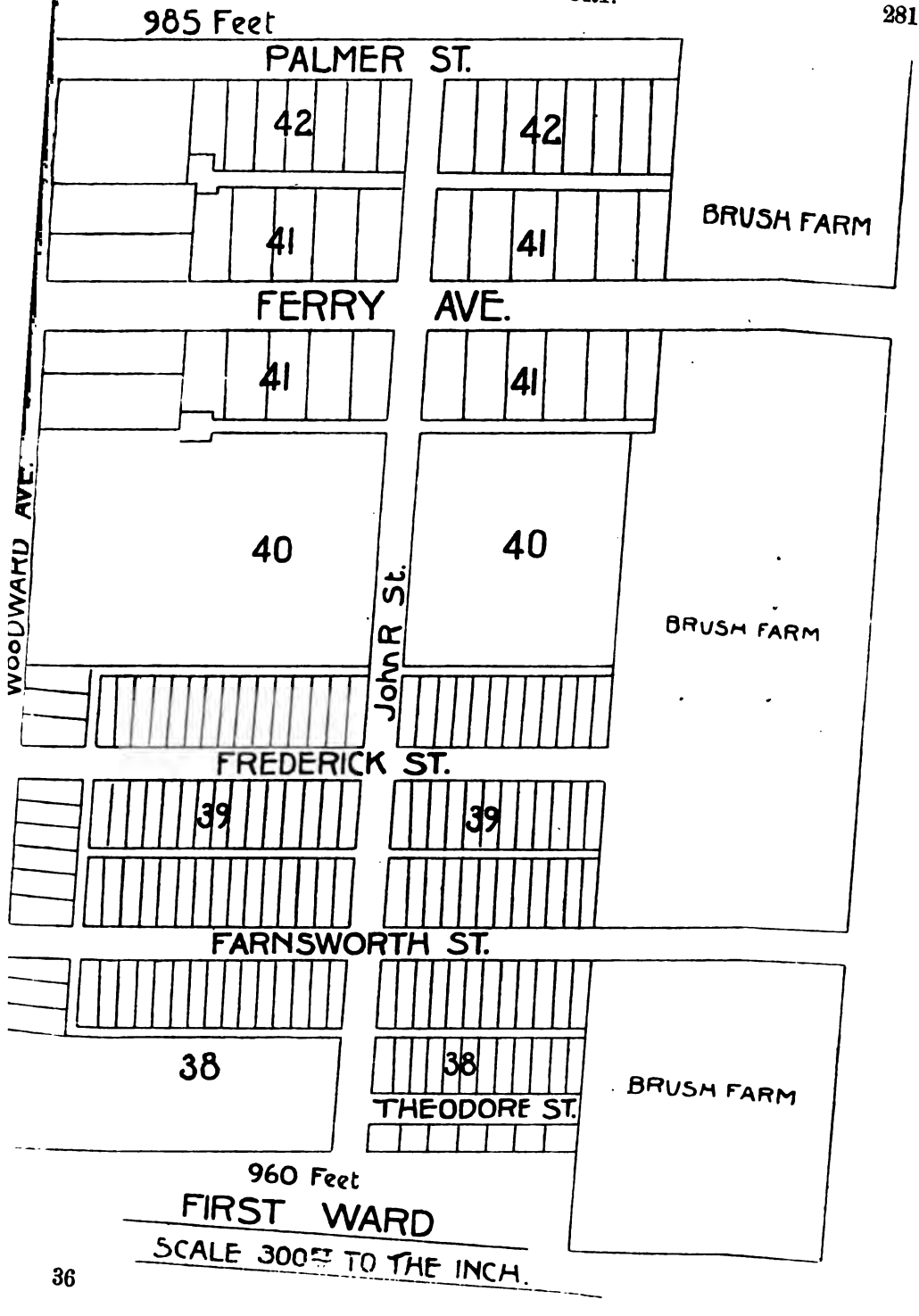
Maps all drawn to scale of 300 feet to the inch.

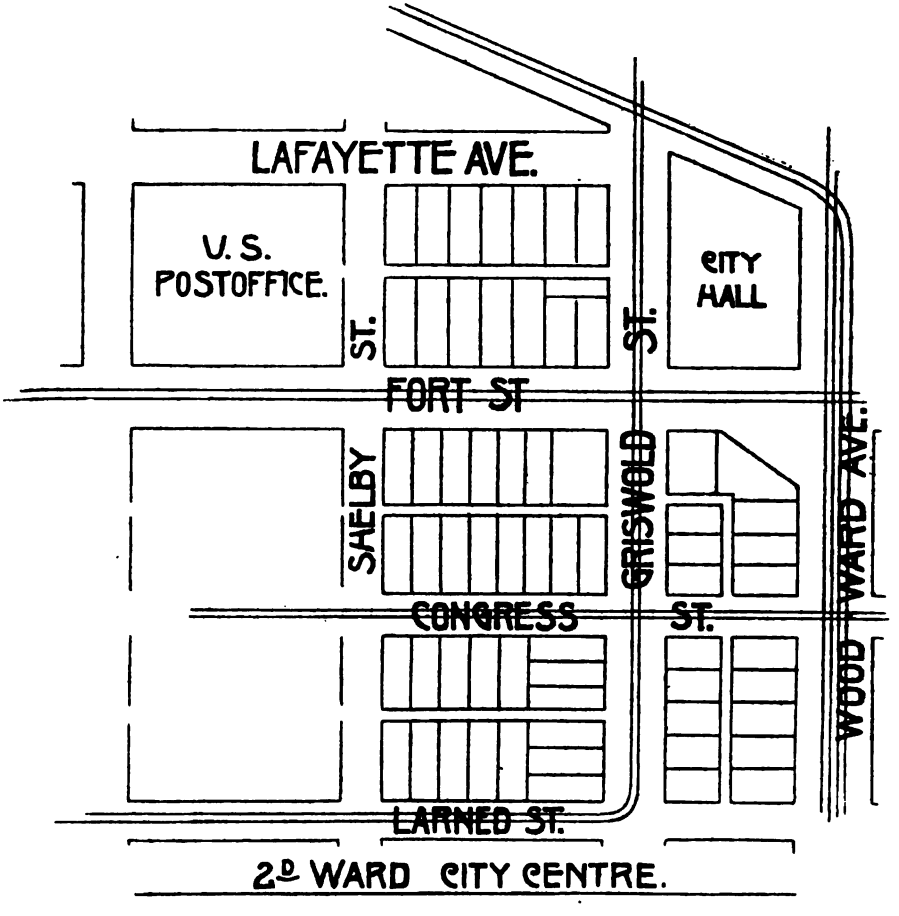
Divisions, assessments and market values of the land of Map 1, for two years within a period of five years.

Land values.	Assessed value, 1886.	Land values.	Assessed value, 1891.
Lot 38, 338 ft. front on Woodward Ave. and running 960 ft. east, assessed as follows:		Lot 38, 338 ft. front on Woodward Ave. and running 960 ft. east, assessed as follows:	
210 ft. by 600 ft. deep not subdivided	$34,000	210 ft. by 600 ft. deep not subdivided	$54,600
The rear 210x360 ft. deep, undivided into very small lots, assessed	7,080	Rear 210 ft. by 360 ft. deep subdivided	18,000
Total assessed value of 210 ft.	$41,080	Total assessed value of 210 ft. of lot 38	$72,600
128 ft. by 600 feet deep, in small lots	25,250	128 ft. by 600 ft. deep	$46,805
The rear 128 ft. by 360 feet deep in small lots	7,050	Rear 128 ft. by 360 ft. deep	14,400
Total assessed value, 128 ft.	$32,300	Total assessed value	$61,205
Total assessed value of lot 38	$73,380	Total of lot 38	$114,905
Lot 39, 346 feet on Woodward Av. by 960 ft. deep all subdivided, assessed value	$89,300	Lot 39, 346 ft. by 960 ft., assessed value	$160,570
Lot 40, 423 ft. on Woodward Ave. by 960 ft. deep, not subdivided, assessed value	69,000	Lot 40, 423 ft. front on Woodward Ave. by 960 ft. deep not subdivided, assessed value	127,980
Lot 41, 340 feet on Woodward Ave. by 985 feet deep not subdivided, assessed value	67,000	Lot 41, 340 ft. on Woodward Ave. by 985 ft. deep, subdivided, assessed value	147,440
181 feet on Woodward Ave. by 985 feet deep of lot 42 not subdivided, assessed value	28,500	181 ft. on Woodward Ave. by 985 ft. deep, of lot 42, subdivided, assessed value	61,595
East of 960 feet lot's line 15 acres not subdivided, assessed value	70,609	East of 960 ft. lot's line 15 acres not subdivided, assessed value	128,427
7 acres rear, part of lots 38 and 39 east of John R. St., assessed value	40,380	7 acres, the rear part of lots 38 and 39, east of John R. St., assessed value	74,160
Total assessed value of map 1, about 50 acres including streets and alleys	397,789	Total assessed value of map 1, about 50 acres including streets and alleys	740,912

Total market value of above, 1891, as estimated by a real estate dealer, $1,250,000.

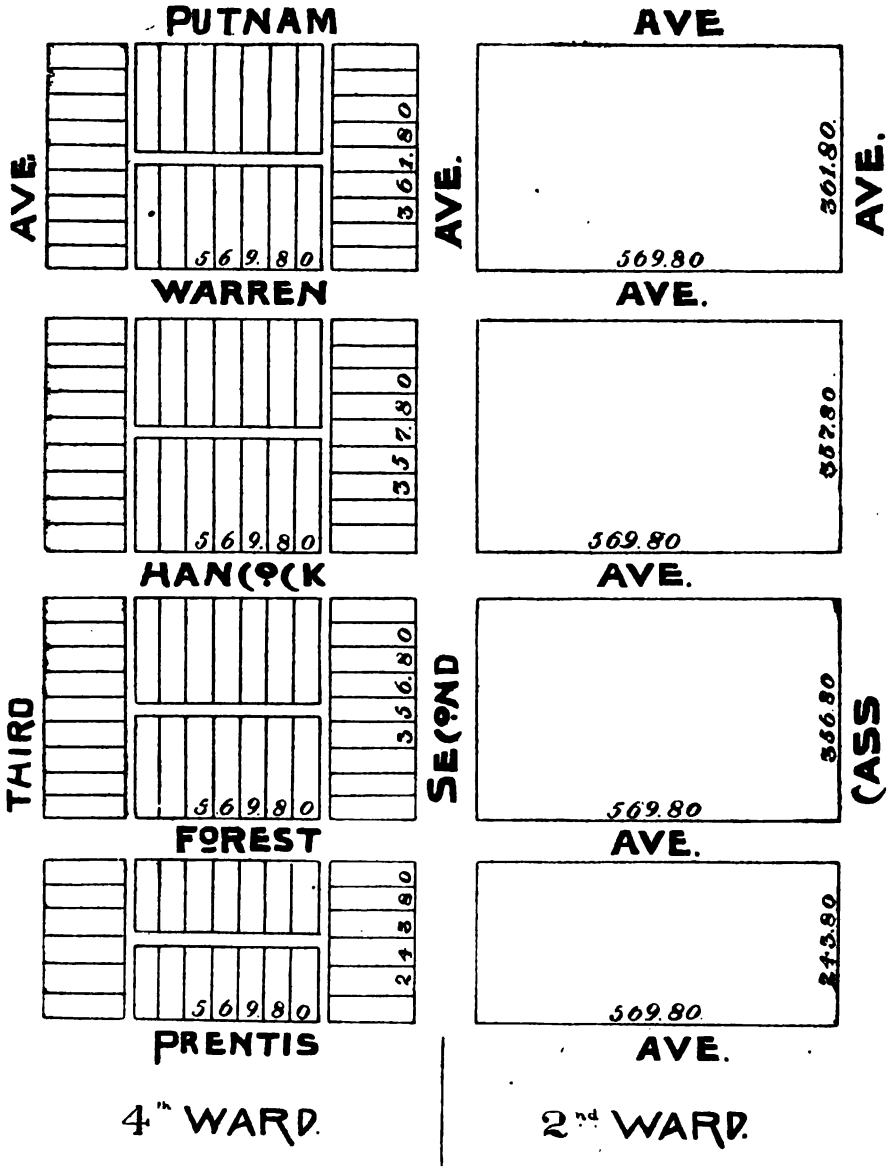
See page 281 for map 1.


985 Feet
PALMER ST.
42
42
41
41
BRUSH FARM
FERRY AVE.
41
41
WOODWARD AVE.
40
40
John R St.
BRUSH FARM
FREDERICK ST.
39
39
FARNSWORTH ST.
38
38
THEODORE ST.
BRUSH FARM
960 Feet
FIRST WARD
SCALE 300 FT TO THE INCH.



Map No. 2.

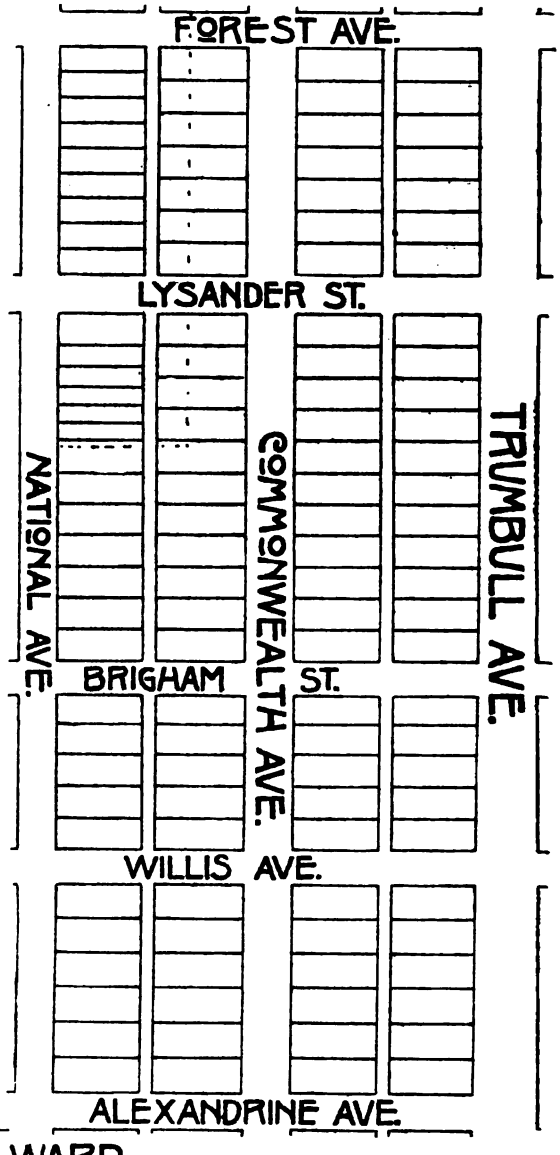
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
1.23 acres between Woodward avenue, Larned, Griswold and Congress streets.		
Woodward avenue front, 1886, per front foot, $1,350.73	$364,700	
Griswold street " " " " 944.44	255,000	
Woodward avenue " 1891	388,000	$775,000
Griswold street " "	255,000	
1.93 acres between Fort and Lafayette, Shelby and Griswold streets, assessed 1886	404,000	
1.93 acres between Fort and Lafayette, Shelby and Griswold streets, assessed 1891	660,000	800,000



Map No. 3.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
17.66 acres, between Second and Third streets, not platted, assessed in 1886	$105,390	----------
" " " " " " " platted, " " 1891	237,240	$341,000
14.18 " " Cass and Second " unplatted, " " 1886	94,300	----------
" " " " " " " " " " 1891	235,469	365,000

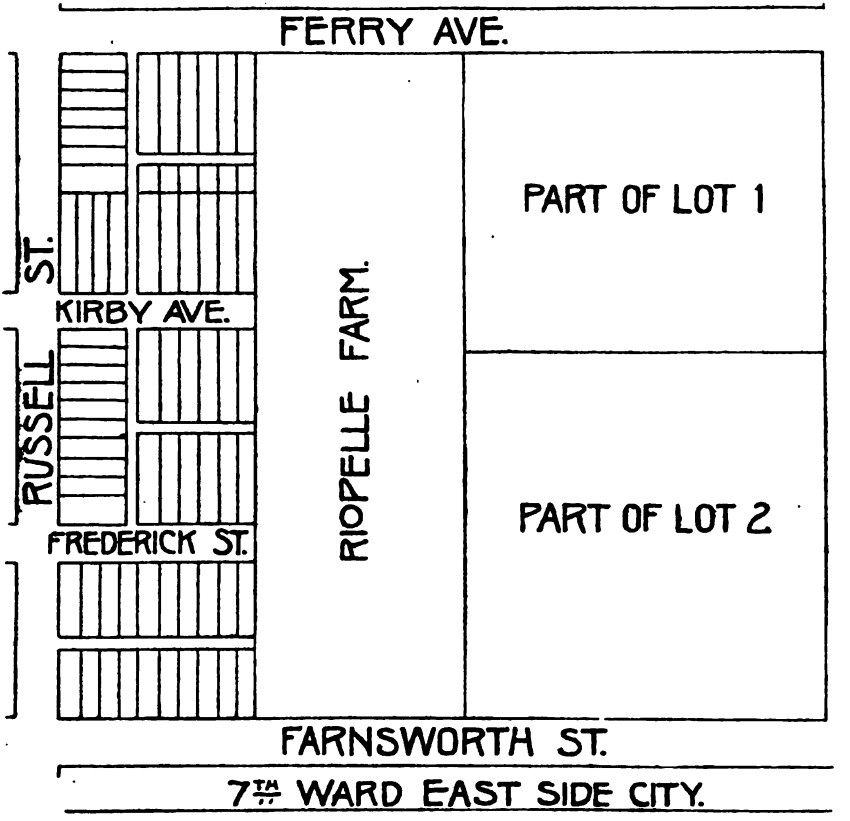
From Forest avenue to Brigham street on the west side of Trumbull, was assessed as out-lot 100, in 1886, through to Commonwealth avenue, 6.39 acres, $11,800. This lot has 960 feet front on Trumbull avenue, from Brigham street to Alexandrine with only a front of 620 feet on Trumbull, but platted and assessed on Commonwealth ave. front also, was assessed in 1886, $13,670. It contains only 4.10 acres. 960 feet front on National avenue was assessed in 1886 at $6,390, from Brigham to Forest avenue, which is much more than the same front was assessed on Trumbull.



8TH WARD.

NO. 4.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
The whole tract contains 20 acres including streets and was assessed in 1886	$51,260	
This tract is assessed in 1891 as follows:		
On Trumbull avenue from Forest to Brigham street	$1,150	
From Brigham to Alexandrine streets	21,260	
Both sides of Commonwealth avenue	88,000	
East side National avenue	34,480	
Total assessment, 1891	$174,900	$300,000



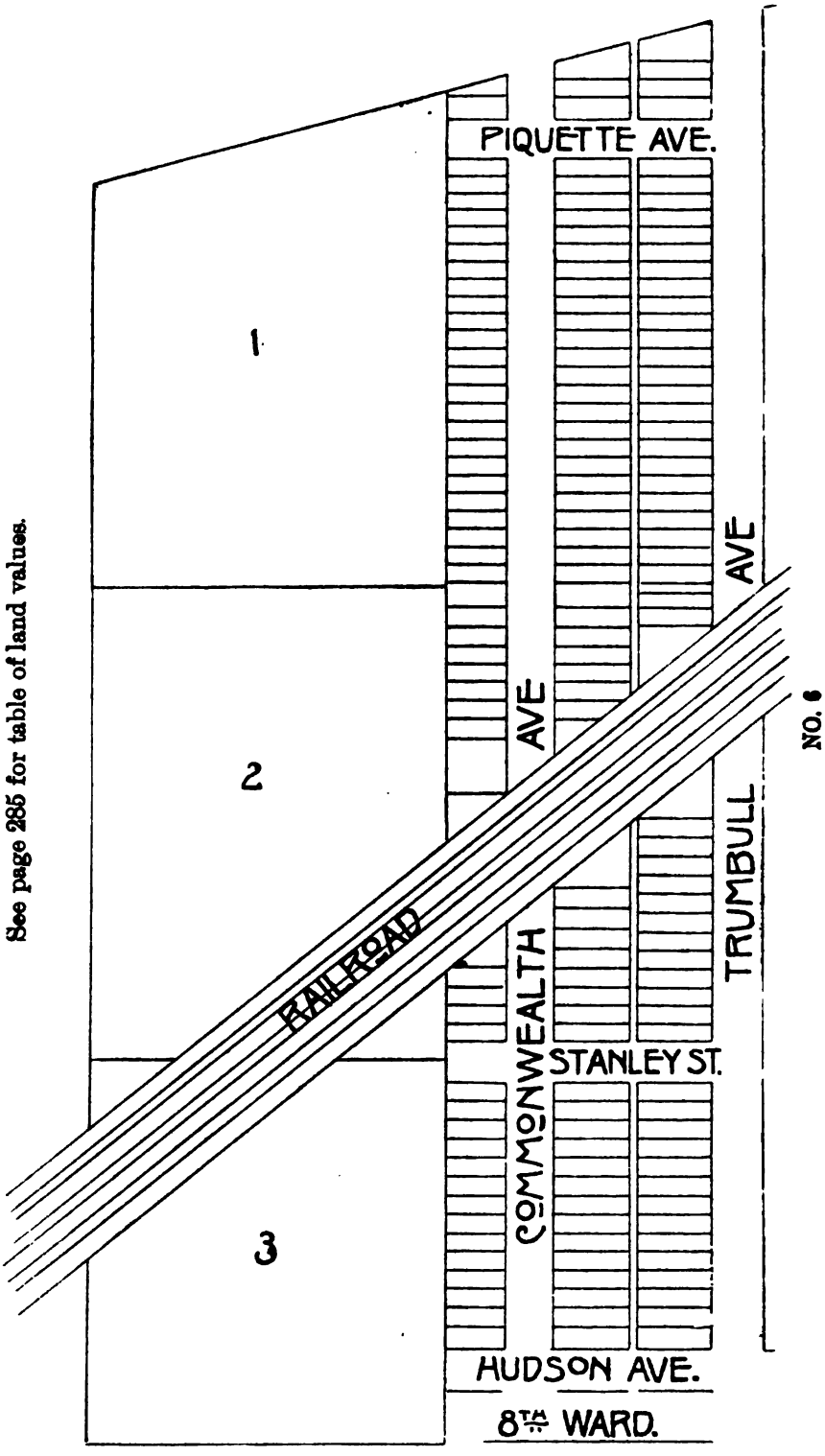
NO. 5.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
8 acres platted, 1886	$18,870	
8 " not platted, 1886	10,500	
13 " " " lots 1 and 2, 1886	18,000	
8 " platted, 1891	35,430	$36,000
8 " not platted, 1891	28,380	36,000
13 " " " 1891	41,500	58,500

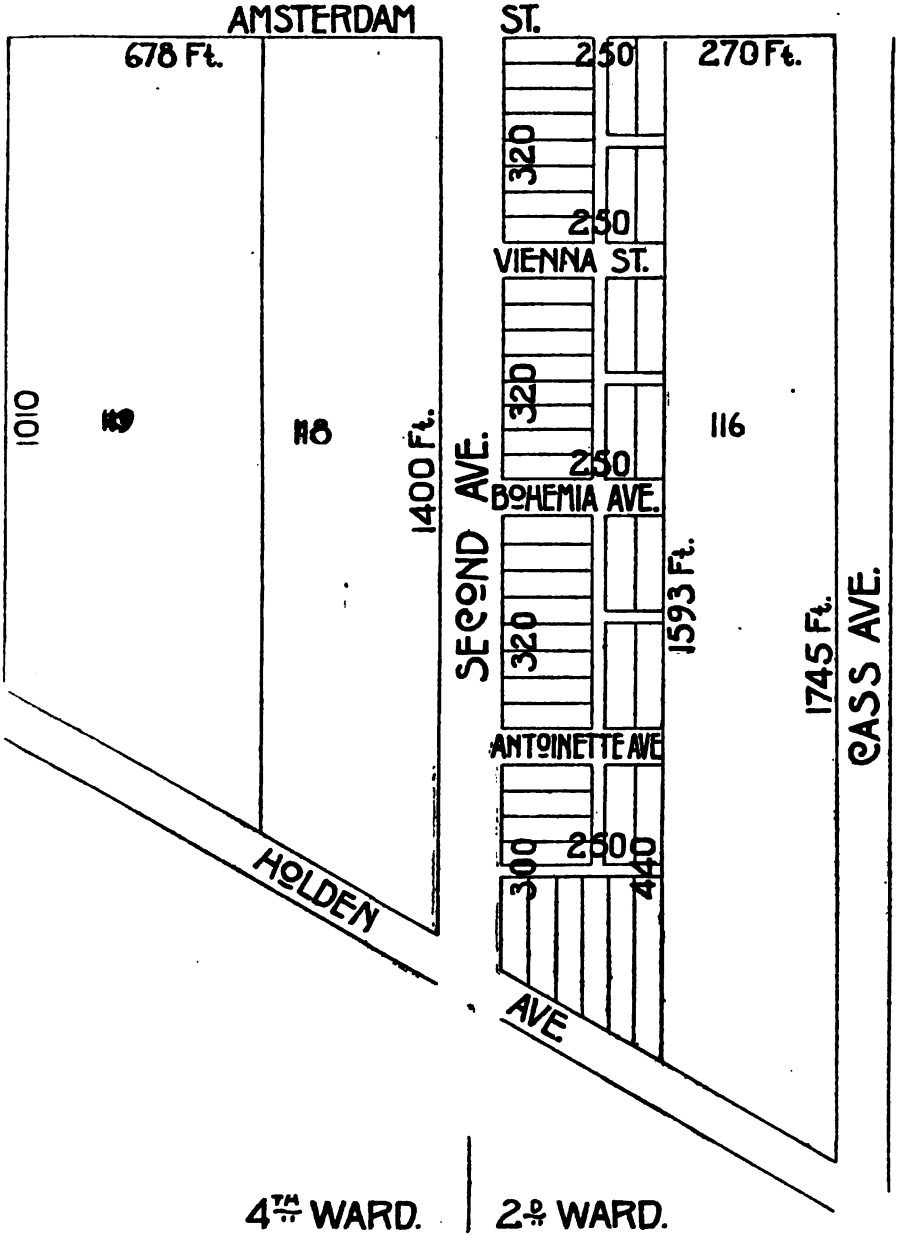
NO. 6.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Lots 1, 2 and 3. 8th Ward.		
24½ acres, assessed 1886	$11,700	$73,500
24½ " " 1891	42,300	
37.41 " " 1886, not platted	15,250	
37.41 " platted, 1891	41,650	42,500

See next page for map 6.

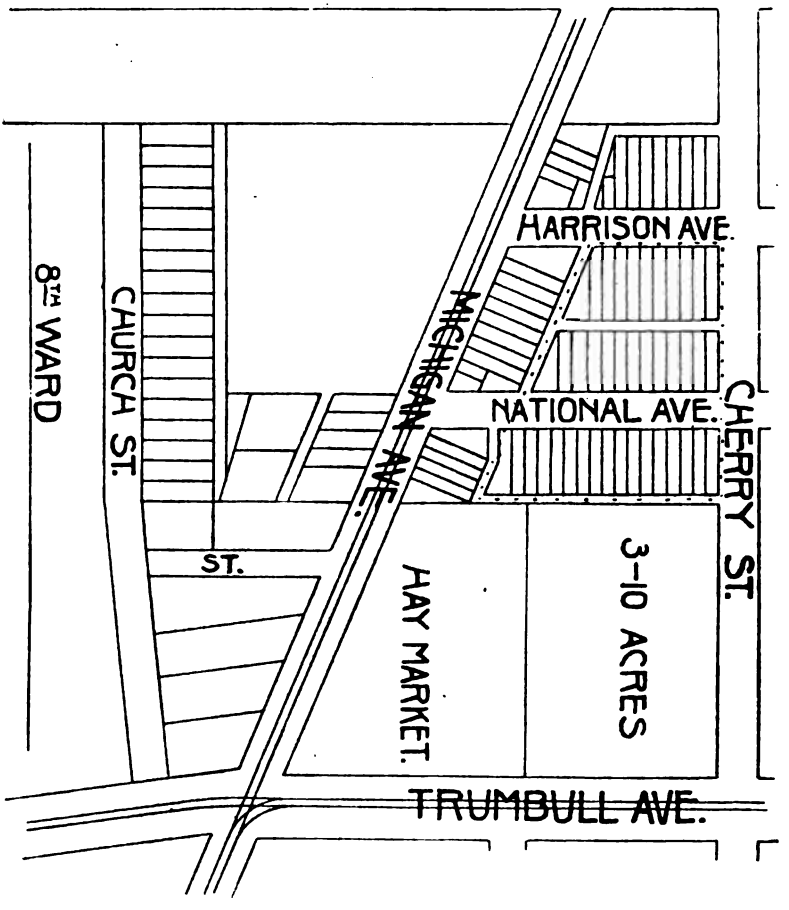


See page 285 for table of land values.



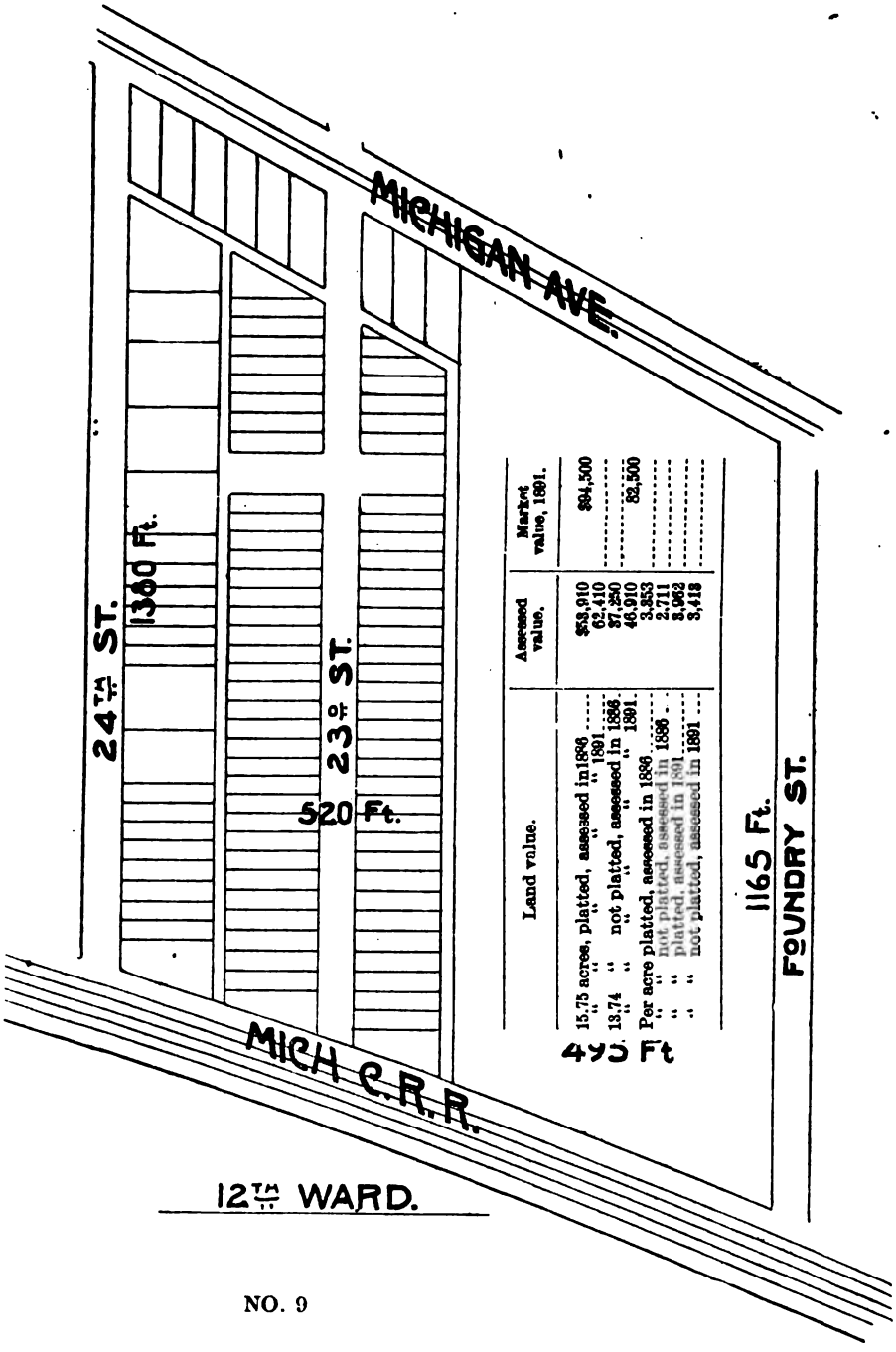
NO. 7.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
6.64 acres platted, assessed in 1886	$18,090	$60,000
6.64 " " " " 1891	46,380	
28.46 " unplatted, " " 1886	84,849	
28.46 " " " " 1891	125,900	256,000



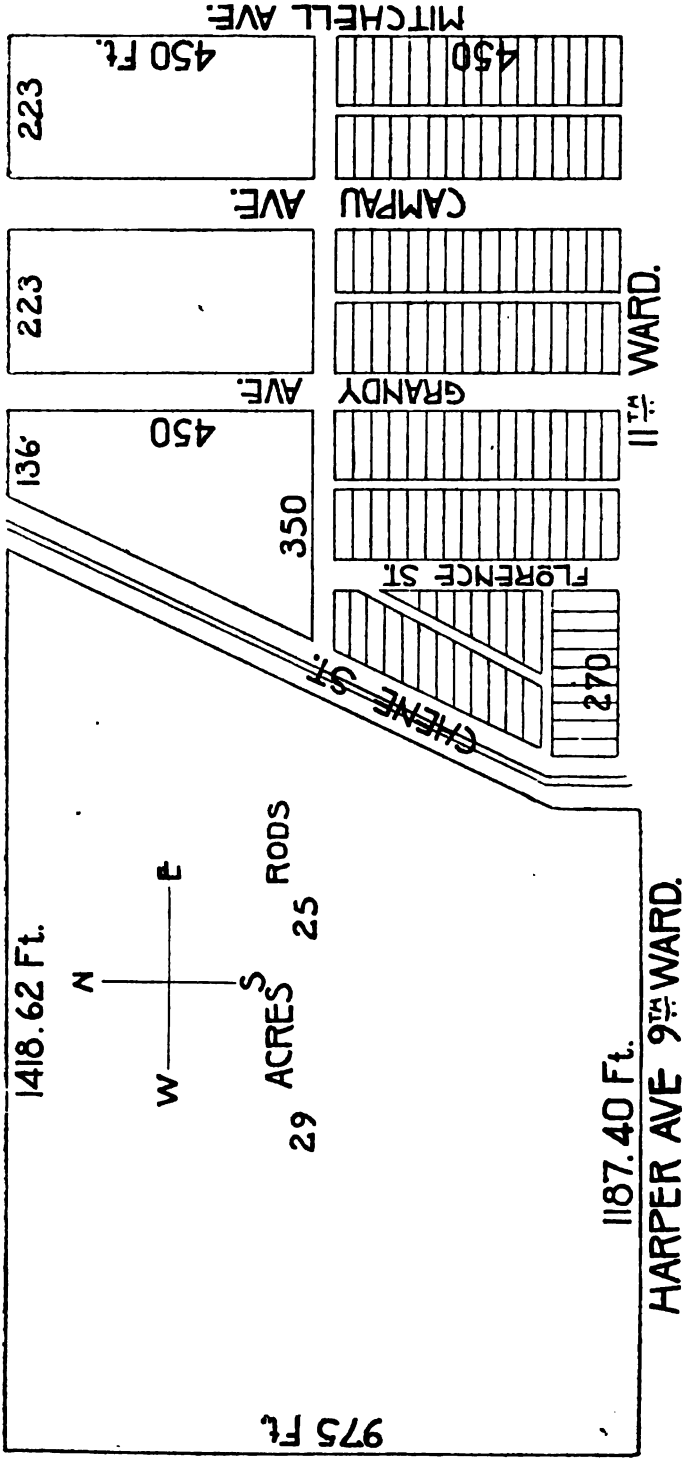
NO. 8.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
3-10 acres front on Trumbull avenue with a side on Cherry street, not platted assessed in 1886	$16,880	
2.47 acres platted with front on National and Harrison avenues within dotted lines, assessed in 1886	17,530	
3-10 acres assessed in 1891	16,880	$45,000
2.47 " " " "	18,700	37,000



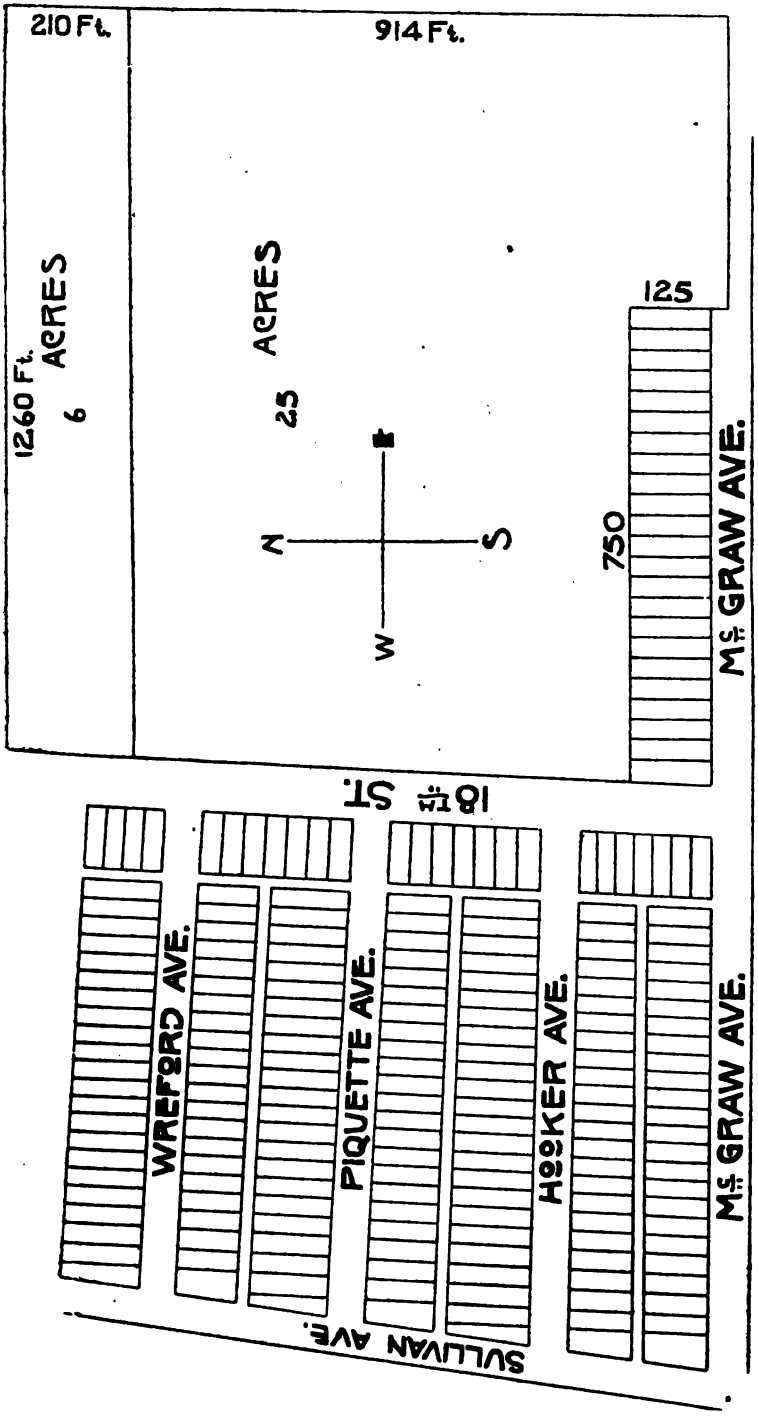
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
15.75 acres, platted, assessed in 1886	$53,910	$94,500
" " " " " 1891	62,410	
13.74 " " not platted, assessed in 1886	37,250	
" " " " " 1891	46,910	82,500
Per acre platted, assessed in 1886	3,853	
" " " not platted, assessed in 1886	2,711	
" " " platted, assessed in 1891	3,962	
" " " not platted, assessed in 1891	3,418	

NO. 9



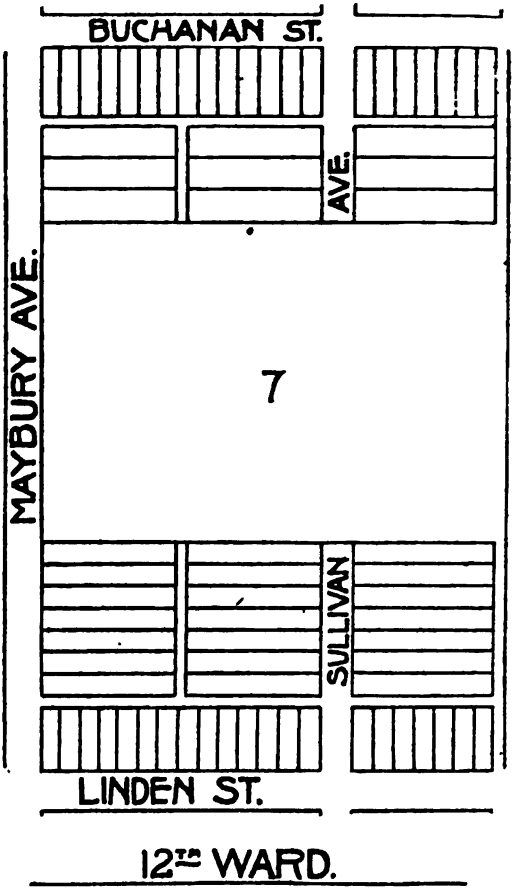
NO. 10.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
36 acres unplatted, assessed in 1886	$13,900	
36 " " " 1891	85,140	$108,000
10 " platted, " 1886	11,140	
10 " " " 1891	25,750	80,000



NO. 11.

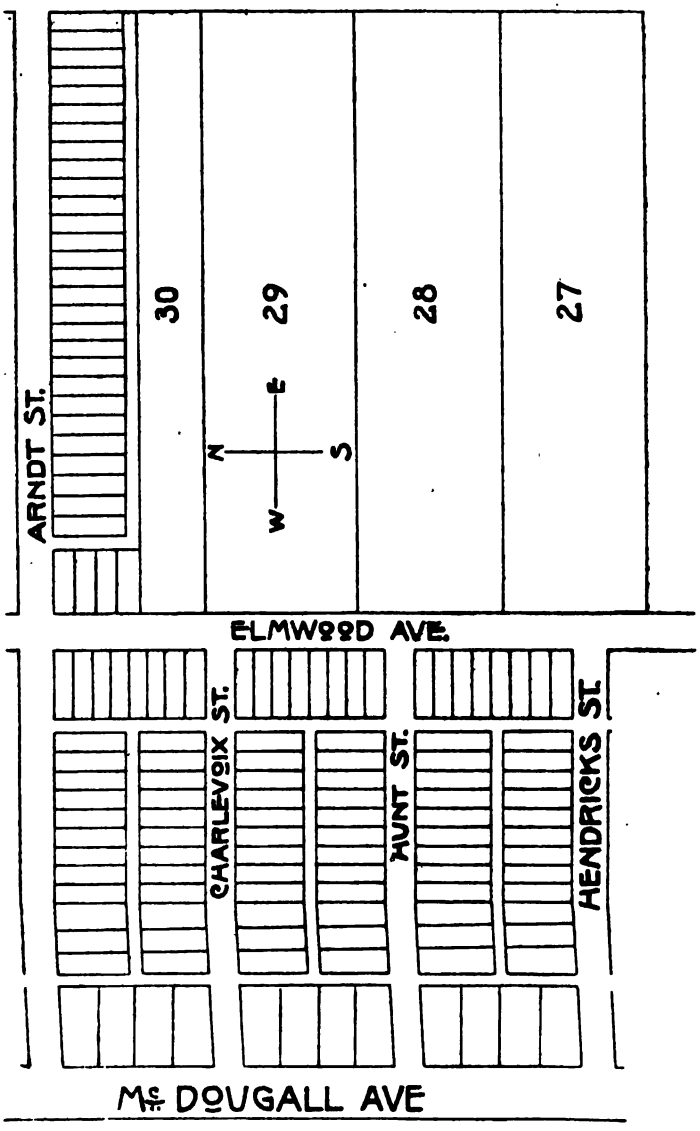
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.



NO. 12.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Nineteen acres.		
10.62 acres, platted, 1886	$11,920	
" " " 1891	22,312	$32,000
8.70 " not platted, 1886	9,000	
" " " " "	16,000	26,100
Total assessed value, 1891	$38,312	$58,100

This tract is three miles from the city hall and is not very near to any principal thoroughfare. There is very little paving and for several months of the year there is not much fire protection. Still the land value is double that of any mile square farm section in Michigan and pays more of the State tax.

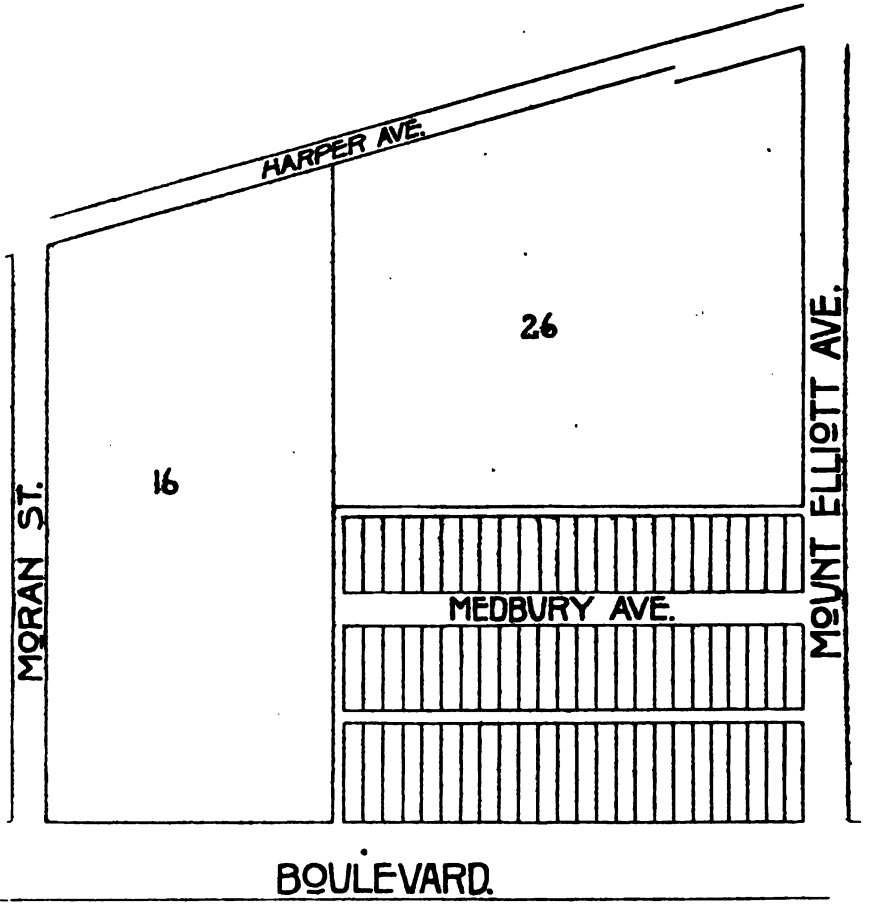


NO. 13.

13TH WARD.

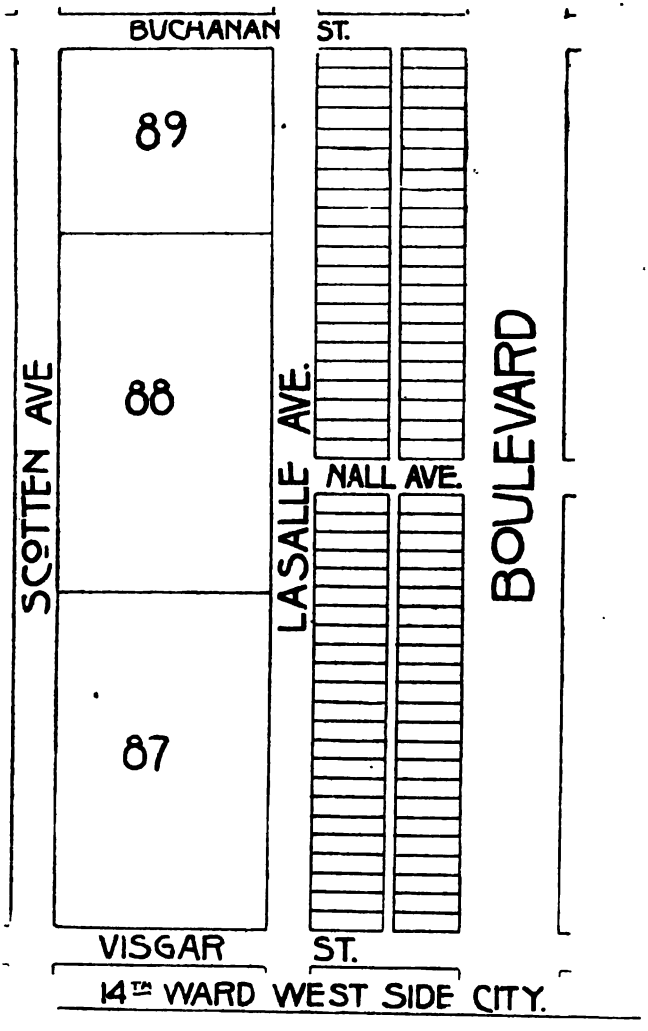
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Thirteen acres, including cross streets and alleys assessed in 1886	$30,411	.....
Assessed in 1891	54,840	$85,000
27, 28, 29, 30, about 21 acres, not platted, assessed in 1886	29,000	.....
27, 28, 29, " 15½ " " " " " 1891	50,680	63,000
South half of lot 30, not platted, assessed in 1891	10,510	16,000
North " " " " platted, " " "	10,650	16,000

Two lots on Arndt street, between Elmwood and McDougal Aves., are exempt, being church property. Still thirteen platted acres are assessed much higher than thirteen acres just across the street, not platted.



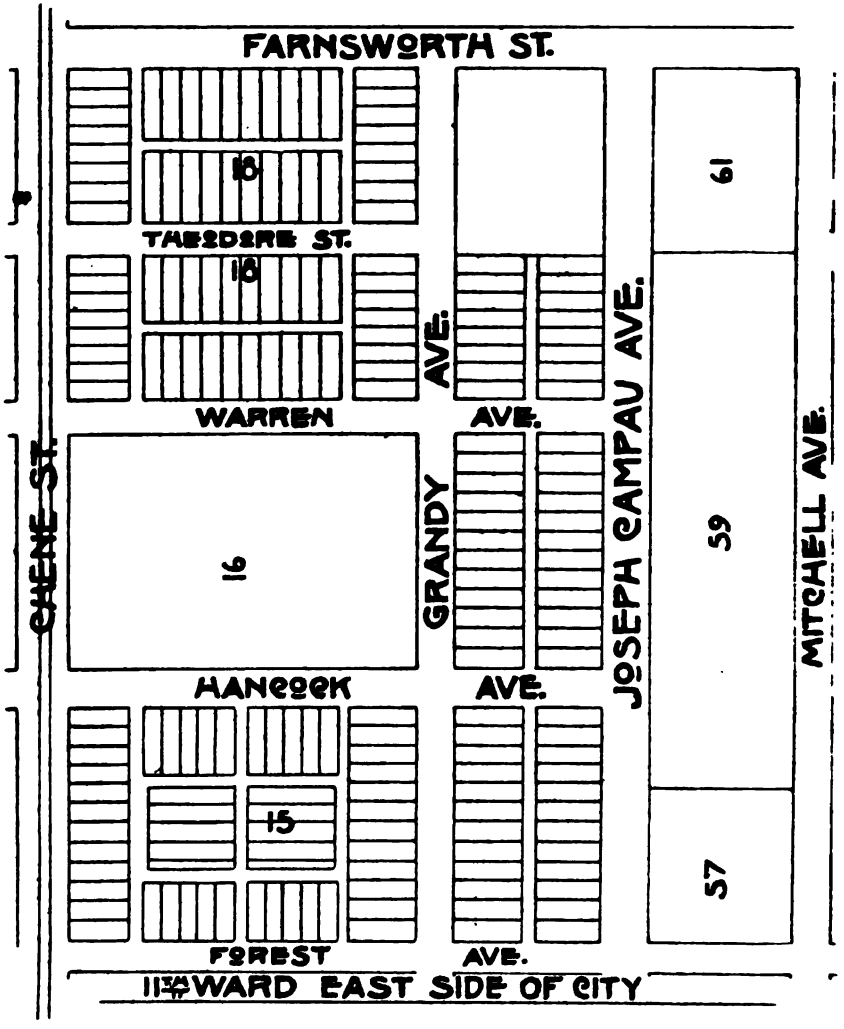
NO. 14.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
29 acres, unplatted, assessed in 1886	$16,960	
20.75 acres, assessed in 1891	47,350	$53,800
8.25 " platted, assessed in 1891	23,930	21,400
Total assessed value 1891	71,280	
Lot 16, 9.86 acres, assessed 1886	5,750	
" 16, 9.86 " " 1891	24,000	26,000



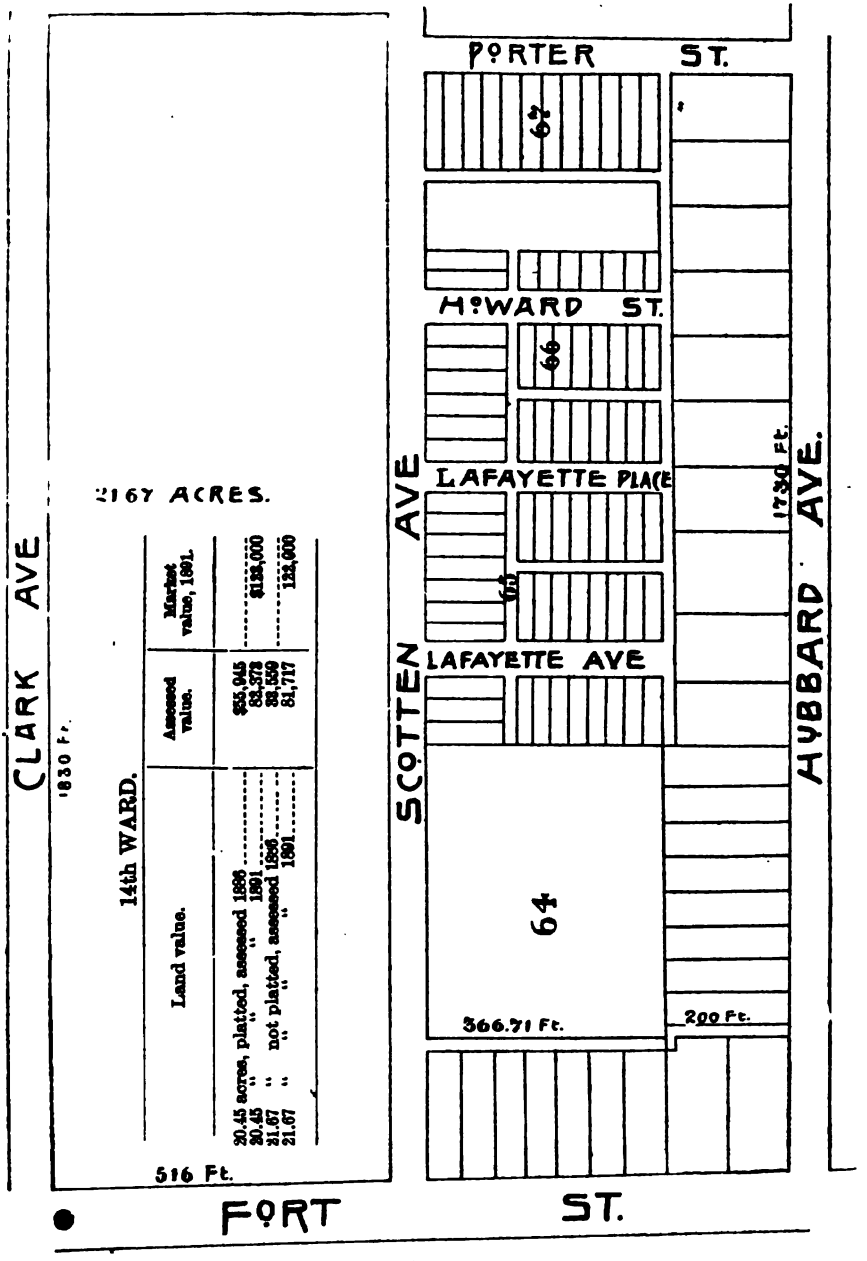
NO. 15.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1881.
20.56 acres, assessed in 1886	$27,380	
20.56 " " " 1891	48,300	$61,500
7.48 " platted 1886	15,380	
13.08 " not " 1886	12,000	
7.48 " " 1891	26,300	
13.08 " " " 1891	22,000	

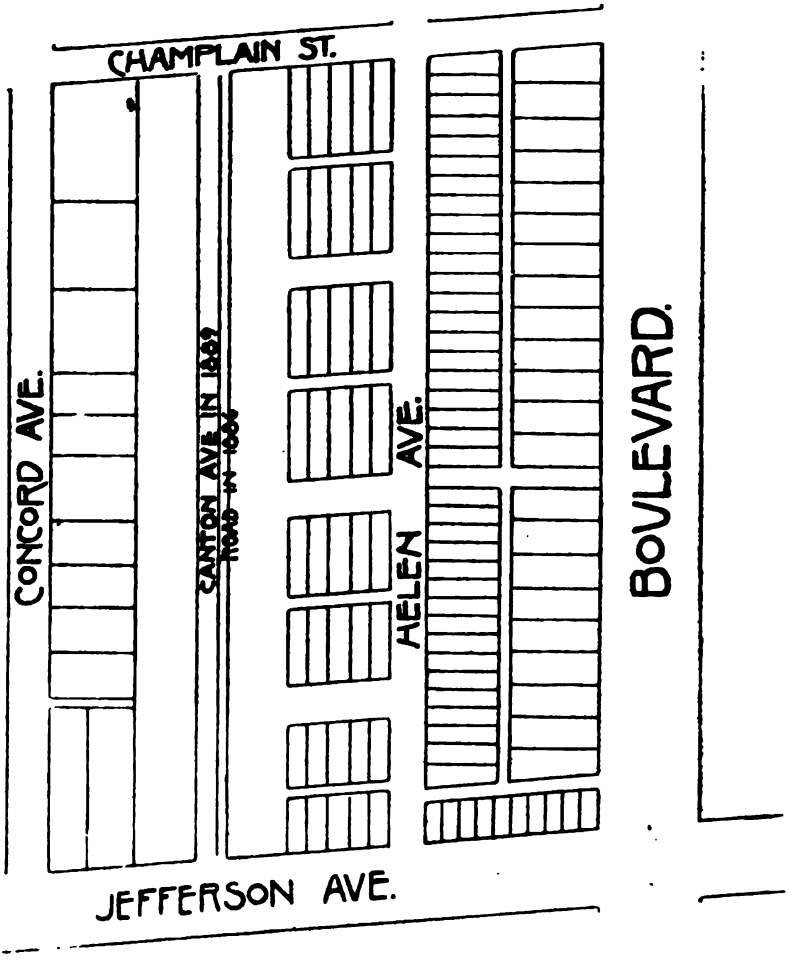


NO. 16.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
17 acres between Chene and Grandy streets, not platted in 1886	$17,500	
5.45 acres between Jos. Campau and Mitchell avenues, not platted	8,000	
5.45 acres platted, between Grandy and Jos. Campau, assessed 1886	8,640	
17 acres, most all platted, 1891	61,000	$67,500
5.45 acres, between Grandy and Campau, 1891	22,760	30,000
5.45 acres, not platted, 1891	21,300	26,500


PORTER ST.
67
HOWARD ST.
66
LAFAYETTE PLACE
65
LAFAYETTE AVE
64
366.71 Ft.
200 Ft.
1730 Ft.
SCOTTEN AVE
HUBBARD AVE.
CLARK AVE
1830 Ft.
2167 ACRES.
14th WARD.
Land value.
Assessed value.
Market value, 1891.
20.45 acres, platted, assessed 1886 $55,945
20.45 " " " 1891 82,378 $123,000
21.67 " not platted, assessed 1886 33,559
21.67 " " " 1891 81,717 122,000
516 Ft.
FORT ST.

NO. 17.

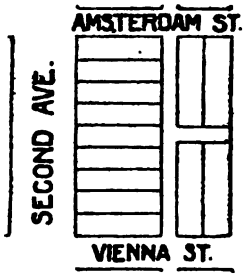


15th WARD EAST SIDE CITY.

NO. 18.

The 95 feet strip west of Canton ave. is now divided into small lots and assessed higher than 94 feet east side of Canton without any cause unless because 94 feet east is not platted.

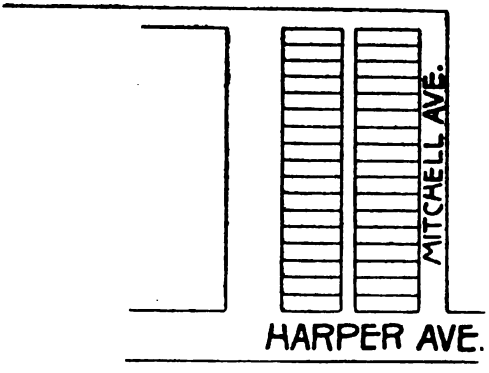
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
24 acres, assessed in 1886	$75,764	
24 " " " 1891	186,210	$360,000
130 feet by 1230 next to Concord, 1891	28,540	
Next 95 by 1,230, 1891	26,230	
" 94 " 1,230, 1891	11,990	
" 155 " 1,230, 1891	29,870	
" 260 " 1,230, 1891	89,480	
130 by 1,230 next to Concord, 1886	13,293	
260 " 1,230 " " Boulevard, 1886	27,860	
94 " 1,230, 1886	5,100	



2ND WARD 3 MILES FROM CITY HALL.

NO. 19.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Block in 2d ward, 1886	$4,100	
" " " " 1891	10,320	$15,000

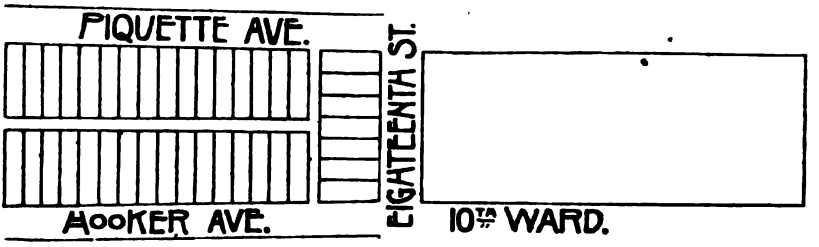


11TH WARD 3 MILES FROM CITY HALL.

NO. 20.

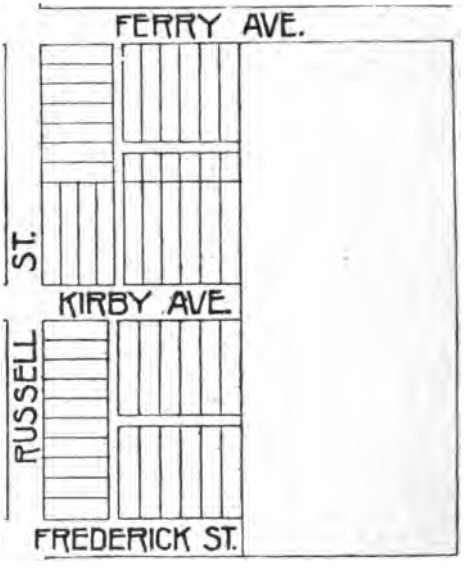
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Block in 11th ward, 1886	$2,800	
" " " " 1891	6,200	$9,500

There is hardly a block in the city bounded by four streets but what has a greater land value than the most valuable farm in the State which derives its value from being a farm.



NO. 21.

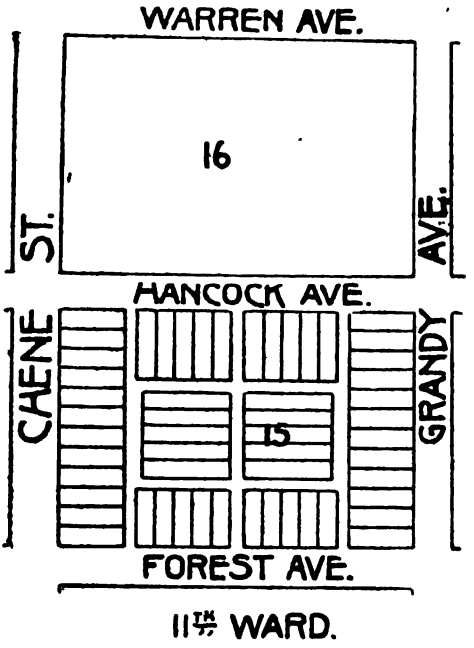
Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
1 block platted, 1886	$2,730	
1 " not platted, 1886	1,260	
1 " platted, 1891	8,190	$10,000
1 " not platted, 1891	2,500	10,000



NO. 22.

7th WARD.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value. 1891.
2 blocks, platted, 1886	$13,670	
2 " not platted, 1886	7,000	
2 " platted, 1891	25,620	$30,000
2 " not platted, 1891	18,920	30,000



NO. 23.

Land value.	Assessed value.	Market value, 1891.
Lot 15, platted, in 1886 assessed	$5,250	
" 16, not platted, in 1886	5,250	
" 15, platted, in 1891	20,594	$25,000
" 16, " " 1891	16,000	25,000

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The Bureau has made particular reference elsewhere in this report to the iron and copper mining of the Upper Peninsula. The figures in regard to wages will be of very little value to the student of the wage question, The result of making averages are that they are always too high. When wages range from 70 cents to $10 per day, the facts are, that for every wage at $10 there are 100 at less than $1.50, but the $10 wage thrown into the scale increases the average of the low wages very materially. The Commissioner does claim, however, that the mine figures can be of material use in determining the equity of taxation, the figures of which the State board of equalization would seem to be very much in need.

The board of county supervisors of Houghton county, which contains the mining villages of Red Jacket with 3,000 inhabitants, Houghton, 2,000, and Hancock, 1,800, equalized the assessed values of the county and placed them at $52,541,894; the personal value of this sum was $4,514,415, leaving a real estate value of something more than $48,000,000. From the fore-

going real estate value, the State board of equalization deducted $12,541,894, leaving a total value of $40,000,000 upon which to spread the tax levy.

Upon page 17 of the report of the Commissioner of mineral statistics for 1890 is to be found the following statement:

"Six copper mines paid dividends to the stockholders in 1890, which amounted in the aggregate to $3,090,000. The Calumet & Hecla alone paid of it, $2,000,000. The total dividends of these six companies since their organization up to date, 1890, amounts to $15,080,000; of this total the Calumet & Hecla has paid $44,850,000. The present value of these six mines is $38,000,000. The value of the Calumet & Hecla alone is $26,000,000."

There are ten copper mines in operation in Houghton county. Their total output was in 1890, 93.4 per cent of all the Michigan copper mines, 47,068 tons; their net profits as per United States census report was $7,500,000, but this is not the true profit; $1,300,000 was expended in developing the Allouez mine, which was added to the general expense of mining, 50,303 tons, which was the total output of all the mines. The real profit of the copper mines was $8,800,000; 93.4 per cent of the total was earned in Houghton county, $7,005,000.

It is good business. It is sound logic to assume that any business which has produced such regularity of profits is worth ten times its annual profits. The Houghton county mines are worth as a safe investment in round numbers, $70,000,000. There is a large copper rolling mill at Dollar Bay, Houghton county; there are steam saw mills; there is besides a speculative tract of copper bearing land in Houghton county, reaching away from Portage Entry on the west side of Keweenaw Point to Fire Steel river, Ontonagon county, with a speculative value of $50,000,000. If the speculators do not want it at that, the State can well afford to take it and let it on tribute as some of the copper mines are now worked. It would afford a nice income for the Mining School.

This Bureau does not attempt to give a correct report of iron mining in Michigan, but it does claim to be on the safe side of truth. In circle 14 of this chapter is given the first year's history of the Colby iron mine, with a total output for the year of 84,000 tons, at a cost of mining of 12½ cents per ton. The output for 1890 was 192,941 tons. The Colby, however, was a small affair compared with the Norrie mine, whose output for 1890 was 716,852 tons. The Norrie, a sister mine, mined her ore at a less cost per ton than the Colby. The total output of the mines in Gogebic county for 1890 was 2,278,983 tons. The net profit it is safe to calculate at $5,500,000. The base for this profit is certainly worth $55,000,000. The county of Gogebec is assessed at $15,000,000, containing the flourishing cities of Bessemer and Ironwood, separate values of which are given in analysis of cities table. The same is true of Marquette, Iron and Menominee counties.

Isle Royal contains 215 square miles—137,600 acres, and the earliest copper mining in Michigan was started there. The island is all copper bearing rock and the land all has a mining value, but will not pay the profits that are obtained in Houghton county. There is a mine there but it is not being worked at present. The assessed value for the island is put down at $100,000—72 cents per acre.

PART IV.

SECTION III.

STATISTICS FOR RAILWAYS IN MICHIGAN, 1891.

Total number of miles of railway	12,267	
" cost of construction and equipment		$281,205,724
" debt		416,385,525
" funded debt		388,889,869
" floating "		27,495,659
" number of stockholders	14,022	
" " " " in Michigan	1,024	
" amount of stock held		$9,639,729
Average amount of stock to each stockholder in Michigan		9,413+
Total income of railways upon which they paid a tax in 1890		36,165,108
" tax paid in 1890		812,999
Per cent of tax upon income	.2.23	
Total railway tax paid, $812,999, is .195 per cent of total value, $416,385,525	.195	
Per cent of State tax on all property not paying a specific tax	.133	
Total number of separate railway organizations	48	
Total number organized under special charters	4	
" cost of construction and equipment of the following four roads		$56,353,942
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 189 miles		6,998,051
Grand River Valley, 83.79 miles		2,878,857
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 187.30 miles		21,047,902
Michigan Central, 221 miles		25,429,182
Total stock and loans, 1890		133,671,404
" " held in Michigan		587,600
" number of stockholders in Michigan	69	
" taxes paid by these four railways		$220,932
" " " " " " " in 1880		220,932
" cost of construction and equipment in 1880		44,925,260
Detroit Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 189 miles in 1880		6,700,000
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, 193 miles in 1880		11,148,271
Grand River Valley, 83.79 miles in 1890		2,852,596
Michigan Central, 221 miles in 1890		24,124,340
Total stock and loans, in 1880		130,277,404

These roads pay a specific tax as follows: Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 1 per cent on all paid in capital; Erie & Kalamazoo, ½ per cent; this road has been absorbed by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Michigan Central, ¾ per cent on all paid in capital and loans; Grand River Valley, ¾ per cent on all paid in capital and loans; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, ¾ per cent on paid in capital and loans.

Total net earnings of Michigan railways	$10,958,071
" interest paid or to be paid at the close of 1890	18,881,526

Interest computed on stock, bonds, and outstanding accounts.

Only eight roads declared a dividend in 1890.

Michigan had built during 1890, 459 miles of new road.

Average per cent paid on net income from Michigan railways for the period of three years 3.82

More miles of new railway were built in Michigan during the year 1890 than in any other of the United States.

An average of 6 per cent interest is paid on all bonds of Michigan railways.

Bonds held in New York City and in London, England

The amount of increase of the land value of Michigan railways by reason of the growth of the State and the U. S. not known.

Total number of accidents for 1890	312
" " killed	8
" " injured	304
" " employés killed	8
" " " injured	148
" " others "	156

LOCAL TAXATION OF RAILWAYS.

The railways of the State are exempt from local taxation. Citizens are becoming very much dissatified because of such exemption. The central location of valuable depot lands in so many of our cities, which escape all the burdens of local taxation give just cause for complaint. Equality before the law, should as much be the motto in assessing railways as with any other properties. With the foregoing statements the municipality of Detroit has shown herself to be in full accord.

It does not appear from the average per cent paid on our railway investments for the last three years that they are a very good investment. Michigan railways however are principally run as subsidiaries to other great railway systems, or as servants of large mining and lumbering interests, without possibly any regard to their public utility. It is the experience of your Commissioner that large corporations owned wholly within our State are very reticent in regard to giving any part of their private business methods to the public; much less can it be expected that corporations (though doing business in the State), owned in New York City or Montreal, Dominion of Canada, or London, England, will either take an interest in the equitable taxation of Michigan's wealth or even without some compulsion pay their own just proportion. In the case of the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway, there are stockholders who live in Michigan holding $250 stock as per report of Railway Commissioner for the year 1890. Five of the nine directors of the road live in Detroit, among them no doubt the $250 of stock is divided.

The real value of a railway organization more than forty years established is to be found in its franchise and the value of the numerous city depot lands it occupies. Those values consist principally of bare land value and arise in consequence of their advantageous geographical position to the growth and needs of the whole community. The bare land value of railways either in Michigan or any other part of the nation has not thus far received any considerable attention from our Bureau's of Statistics.

UNITED STATES RAILWAY STATISTICS.

TABLE CXIX.—*A summary and recapitulation expressed in averages, for the year 1889*

For each 100 miles of railroad operated in the United States there are:

Locomotives	20.84	
Passenger cars	15.49	
Baggage, mail and express cars	5.71	
Freight cars of all kinds	694	
The capital stock aggregates to each mile of completed road		$28,096 00
Bonded debt to each mile of completed road		30,179 00
Total cost of construction and equipment each mile		53,740 00
Gross earnings per mile of road in operation		6,503 00
Net earnings per mile of road in operation		3,084 00
Interest paid on bonds per mile of completed road		1,069 86
Dividends paid on stock for mile of completed road		497 10
Ratio of interest paid to total funded debt	3.55 per cent	
Ratio of dividends to aggregate capital stock	1.77 " "	
Average fare per mile		2.16 cents
Average freight charge per ton per mile		.97 "
Total number of passenger transported in 1889	495,124,767	
Total tons freight transported on all railroads	619,184,237	

According to the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1890 the railway property of the United States is controlled by 1,705 organizations, of which 609 may be classed as independent roads, 472 as subordinate roads, and 148 as owned by private persons. The remainder being small lines or feeders to great systems. The mileage operated is reported at 153,385.37. The number of men employed at 704,743, 459 being employed to every 100 miles of line. In England there are 346,426 men employed, which gives 1,748 men for every 100 miles of road. Each engineer carried what is equivalent to 2,274,455 tons of freight one mile and 382,362 passengers one mile. The total number of passengers carried by rail in the United States was 472,171,343, each peason traveling on the average 24.47 miles, showing a total passenger mileage of 11,553,820,445. The total number of tons of freight carried was 539,639,583. The average haul for each ton of freight was 127.36 miles, showing a ton mileage of 68,727,223,146. Dividing the number of miles traveled among the inhabitants of the United States it would require 175.58 miles of travel from each person to make up the total. The amount of freight carried would require from each person that he carry 1,041.32 tons one mile.

The railways were equipped with 29,036 locomotives, of which 8,079 are passenger, and 15,140 are freight locomotives; 7,706 passenger locomotives and 8,743 freight locomotives are fitted with automatic brakes. There are 25,665 cars in the passenger service and 854,031 in the freight service; 23,540 passenger cars, and 66,513 freight cars are fitted with automatic train brakes; 23,348 passenger cars and 46,644 freight cars are fitted with automatic couplers. There are 39 different styles of couplers, 80,510 being automatic. There are on the average 19 engines, 557 freight cars, and 17 passenger cars for every 100 miles of line. A freight engine accomplished 4,538,786 ton miles, and a passenger engine 1,430,105.

The roads killed 1,972 and injured 20,028 employés during the year. One death occured to every 357 employés and one injury to every 35. Taking engineers, firemen, conductors, and other trainmen, one death may be expected to every 117 and one injury for every 12. From the statistics of accidents it appears that 310 passengers have been killed and 2,146 passengers injured. One passenger was killed to every 1,523,133 passengers carried, and one passenger injured to every 220,024 carried.

Railway accidents to passengers in the United Kingdom.

Year.	Number of passengers killed and injured in accidents to trains from causes beyond their own control.		No. of passengers carried exclusive of season ticket holders.	Proportion of killed or injured from causes beyond their own control to number carried.	
	Killed.	Injured.		Killed.	Injured.
1874	86	1,613	477,840,411	1 in 5,556,284	1 in 296,243
1875	17	1,212	506,975,234	1 " 29,882,073	1 " 418,296
1876	38	1,279	538,287,295	1 " 14,165,455	1 " 420,865
1877	11	666	551,593,654	1 " 50,144,876	1 " 830,713
1878	24	1,173	565,024,455	1 " 23,542,685	1 " 481,692
1879	75	602	562,782,890	1 " 7,503,105	1 " 934,712
1880	29	904	603,885,025	1 " 20,823,586	1 " 668,013
1881	23	987	622,160,000	1 " 27,050,435	1 " 630,354
1882	18	803	654,838,295	1 " 36,379,905	1 " 815,439
1883	11	662	683,718,137	1 " 62,156,194	1 " 1,032,808
1884	31	864	694,991,860	1 " 12,419,092	1 " 804,268
1885	6	426	697,213,031	1 "116,202,171	1 " 1,599,112
1886	8	615	725,584,390	1 " 90,698,049	1 " 1,179,812
1887	25	538	733,670,000	1 " 29,346,800	1 " 1,363,699
1888	11	594	742,499,164	1 " 67,530,000	1 " 1,250,555
1889	88	1,016	775,183,073	1 " 8,808,875	1 " 762,975
1890	18	496	817,744,046	1 " 45,430,224	1 " 1,648,677

*Railway accidents to *employes in the United Kingdom.*

Year.	By train accidents.		By accidents on railways, exclusive of train accidents.		Proportion of accidents occuring to employes by train and other accidents to the whole number employed.		Total number employed.
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
1874	46	271	742	2,544	1 in 320	1 in 89	250,000
1875	21	289	744	3,379	1 " 334	1 " 70	255,000
1876	28	236	645	2,364	1 " 386	1 " 100	260,000
1877	22	154	620	2,009	1 " 414	1 " 123	265,000
1878	15	156	529	1,847	1 " 500	1 " 135	270,000
1879	8	118	444	1,836	1 " 619	1 " 143	280,000
1880	28	118	523	1,962	1 " 531	1 " 139	290,000
1881	19	168	502	2,278	1 " 576	1 " 123	300,000
1882	21	153	532	2,423	1 " 570	1 " 122	315,000
1883	11	87	543	2,373	1 " 696	1 " 134	330,000
1884	23	115	523	2,204	1 " 634	1 " 149	346,426
1885	13	81	438	2,036	1 " 768	1 " 163	346,426
1886	4	81	421	1,929	1 " 815	1 " 172	346,426
1887	8	109	414	1,966	1 " 831	1 " 167	346,426
1888	7	93	389	2,100	1 " 874	1 " 157	346,426
1889	4	117	431	2,652	1 " 798	1 " 125	346,426
1890	12	147	487	2,975	1 " 694	1 " 111	346,426

* The number is known accurately only for the years 1874 and 1884. Since 1884 the calculations are made upon the figures for that year.

RAILROAD PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LOCAL TAXATION.

HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

The people of the city of Detroit, by their local legislative body, the Common Council, have repeatedly declared their desire to have the railroad property within their limits taxed for the support of the municipal government, in all the benefits of which it participates, the same as private individuals or corporations. The Council in 1888 unanimously adopted resolutions expressive of this sentiment, and in 1889 appointed a com-

mittee to collect statistics bearing upon the question, and to present the same to the members of the State Legislature at Lansing. The sentiments then sown and disseminated have taken root, and the people throughout the entire State are gradually coming to a realization of the gross injustice of allowing practically foreign corporations to escape the burdens of taxation which all other corporations and all persons in the State are compelled to bear.

MAYOR PINGREE'S MESSAGE.

On March 10 last, Hon. H. S. Pingree, Mayor of the City of Detroit, sent to the Common Council of Detroit the following special message on this subject, which, as the record printed below shows, was adopted without a dissenting voice:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Every individual in Detroit who had $1,000 worth of visible property last year paid $15.73 to help defray the necessary expenses of the city government, and to help make such public improvements as it was thought the city could afford. Nearly every corporation doing business within the municipal boundaries did the same thing. The result was that on a valuation of $160,000,000 we raised for municipal purposes something like $2,500,000. But there is one class of corporations in this city which, under existing circumstances, may be said to be a privileged class; privileged both over all corporations and over all individuals in our city, privileged over and above all others in Detroit, notwithstanding the fact that nearly all of the stock of these corporations is held by non-residents, and, in many cases, by persons who are aliens to America, both by birth and residence. I refer to the various railroad companies, who own some of the most valuable property in the city, estimated by our assessors at $35,000,000, or over one-fifth of all property in Detroit, and yet who contribute not a single cent to maintain the institutions, in the benefits of which they jointly participate with us all. If their property had been placed upon the same basis as all other property in Detroit, the railroads would have paid not less than half a million dollars into our city treasury last year, enough to run our fire or police department and to light the city; or enough to pay all the expenses of educating our children for a year; or to build school-houses enough to last a generation; or to get our streets out of the mud, and to pave them decently.

We paid last year, in round numbers, $350,000 to keep up a fire department, which protects railroad property with the same vigilance that it does that of any of our citizens. We made a present to the roads of this protection. We expended a like sum in maintaining an efficient police department, which watched as faithfully over the property of the railroads, as though the officers and members of the force had been paid out of the surplus millions of Vanderbilt and Jay Gould, instead of by the hard earned money of our citizens. We spent a quarter of a million dollars in repaving streets for the railroad company's trucks to wear out; yet not a cent did those corporations contribute. We laid out $400,000 on the education of the young of Detroit for the general good. Yet, although this dissemination of intelligence benefits the railroad companies as much as any one, they paid nothing towards it. It cost us $130,000 for lighting our city last year, and we did it without the help of the railroads. We have from time to time invested $4,600,000 in a system of sewers, and we drain the property of the railroads for love of them, inasmuch as we get nothing for it.

What is the cause of this outrageously unjust and inequitable condition of affairs? The generosity of Legislatures of a long time ago in providing, in special and general charters, that railroad companies should pay a certain small specific tax to the State in lieu of all other taxation, may have been a good thing when it was passed, but if it ever was right it has ceased to be so now. If railroads were infants then, they are giants now. So powerful, indeed, have they become, that it has been openly stated that they own Legislatures and control courts of justice. I hope and believe it will not prove to be so in Michigan.

In our sister city of Chicago the railroad companies paid the municipality in 1889 the substantial sum of nearly $800,000, several of those which do business and own property in Detroit being large contributors thereto. In other words, the very roads which escape taxation here, and demand exemption as a right, pay each year large sums to the municipal government in Chicago without a whimper. They do it because they have to, and I am informed that they can be made to do it here. At any rate, it is worth trying, and I recommend that your honorable body urge the Legislature, and especially the Senators and Representatives from Wayne county, to repeal the laws which exempt railroads from municipal taxation. Let them but act fearlessly and honestly, and this great reform will be accomplished at the present session.

Very respectfully,

H. S. PINGREE,

Mayor.

Accepted, and leave being granted, the following was offered by Ald. Amos:

Whereas, The Legislature has undoubted power to repeal the laws exempting railroad property from local taxation; therefore

Resolved, That his honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby requested to call a public meeting of our citizens to take action in aid of the passage of bills now pending in the Legislature, and to repeal acts exempting railroads from local taxation; and

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of the Common Council of Detroit that all the railroad property within the city limits should bear the same proportion of municipal expense as the property of any private citizen or corporation; and

Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to transmit a copy of these to the clerk of the House of Representatives, the secretary of the Senate at Lansing, and to each of the senators and representatives from Wayne county.

Adopted as follows:

Yeas—Ald. Amos, Barnes, Brennan, Buhrer, Fisher, Gilmore, Grant, Griggs, Hoffman, Karrer, Langley, Lennane, Lowry, Meier, McGuire, McIntyre, O'Regan, Reschke, Richert, Roth, Scher, Scott, Schmidt, Thompson, Uthes, Vernor, Webster, Watson and the President—30.

Nays—None.

THE COUNCIL PREPARED TO PUSH THE MATTER.

On March 10, Ald. Amos offered the following resolution, and on the succeeding week it was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the Common Council:

Resolved, That his honor, the Mayor, be and he is hereby authorized to employ Hon. Don M. Dickinson, at an expense not to exceed $2,500, to aid in the passage of such legislation as will place railroad and union depot property on the same basis as to taxation for municipal purposes as the property of other corporations; and

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the same on the proper fund for the payment of such expenses, on presentation of the proper vouchers therefor.

FURTHER ACTION BY THE COUNCIL.

On March 17, the Council Committee on Charter and City Legislation submitted the following report and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Charter and City Legislation respectfully represent that there is a bill now pending in the Legislature providing for the repeal of the charters and laws which exempt railroad property from local taxation, which bill in our judgment should become a law; we therefore recommend the adoption of the resolution submitted herewith as an expression of judgment of this body.

Respectfully yours,
FERDINAND AMOS,
WILLIAM O'REGAN,
WM. B. THOMPSON.

Accepted, and leave being granted, the following resolution was offered by Ald. Amos:

Whereas, There is a bill now before the Legislature of this State, introduced in the Senate by the Hon. Senator Park, which provides for the repeal of the special charters and general railroad laws that exempt railroad property from local taxation;

Now Therefore, Resolved, That it is the judgment of the Common Council of the city of Detroit that the passage of said bill is a matter of vital importance, not only to the people of this city, but to all the people of every city, village and township throughout the State. This statement is borne out by the official figures received from other municipalities in this State; for whereas Detroit has within its corporate limits about twenty per cent of its total assessed valuation, other cities, like Marquette, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Jackson, Ironwood and Port Huron, have a much larger per cent of railway property enjoying all the benefits of local government, and to which, as in Detroit, they do not contribute one cent. In this connection it is proper to state that the bill in question does not propose to alter or change the present specific tax, paid by the railroads in this commonwealth to the State in lieu of State taxes; so that localities that do not have any railroads will not lose by the passage of the bill; but localities that have railroad property will be able to assess and collect the same amount from these favored corporations, in proportion to their holdings, that the local property owner has to pay, and bring the railroad tax laws of Michigan into line with the other States in the Union, where all the railroads have to pay their local taxes, the same as

the individual taxpayer has. In Chicago, for instance, three railroad companies which do business in Detroit and escape local taxation, namely: The Michigan Central, the Grand Trunk, and the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern paid to the city in 1890, in the shape of local taxes, the sum of $89,980.97.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate and House of Representatives from Wayne county, be and they are hereby requested to use all their influence to aid in the passage of said bill.

Resolved, That coöperation and influence of every city, village and township in the State be and the same is hereby requested to aid in securing passage of said bill.

Resolved, That the City Clerk be and he is hereby instructed to have this resolution printed in proper form, and mail a copy thereof to every member of the State Legislature, to the Mayor of every city, to the President of every village, and to the various supervisors of all townships throughout the State.

Unanimously adopted.

MR. DICKINSON'S SPEECH BEFORE THE JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Joint Committee:

I had supposed that I might have the privilege here of listening to the learned counsel for the railroads in opposition to the pending bill before I should be heard, or would need to be heard, in answer to them in support of the bill, or of a measure substantially like the bill. I appear here, sir, as a citizen of Detroit, coming at the request of citizens without distinction of party, and also at the request of the Common Council of the city. Something had been said to me before the resolution of the council passed, from the fact that my position upon this question was well known; and it was suggested that I should be retained regularly by the city to appear before the committee to make this contest. I answered them, and I adhere to it now, that although I had done considerable legislative work for Michigan and citizens of Michigan, I never yet had accepted money for that kind of work, and that I should decline any retainer from the city of Detroit. From some motive, a pleasant one towards me, the council passed the resolution to pay me a regular retainer and to pay me excellently for my services, but I have declined to accept any, and am here as a citizen at the request of the citizens in behalf of the merits of this bill, without retainer, without money and without price. I think I should so state, because I think that what I have to say should be accepted for what it may be worth as my sincere judgment, rather than as my paid opinion as an attorney.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill proposes to subject railroad property to local taxation. For this reason, it is immaterial, in considering the bill, that it provides for a repeal of those parts of the special charters of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, of the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and others holding special charters exempting such companies from the tax, because the law may be valid repealing the special provisions of the charters, without providing for compensation to the roads as provided in their charters, or those in which such a provision occurs—because the companies, in theory, may accept such amendments to their charters; so that you cannot tell theoretically whether or not the railroad companies who have this exemption in their special charters may or may not accept the amendment until you pass the bill.

It is not, therefore, a proper criticism upon the constitutionality of the bill that it provides for the repeal of the Michigan Central exemption clause in its charter without providing compensation, and provides for the repeal of that clause in the Michigan Southern charter without providing compensation. Whether or not you can impose the tax, or any other tax than is provided in these charters—we will take the Michigan Central for illustration—whether or not you can impose the tax from which it is there in terms exempted, without providing a method of compensation for repealing this part of the charter, is another question. And so far as I am concerned, I am of opinion that, even under the restricted doctrine which is more and more limiting special charters, so far as the Michigan Central charter or the Michigan Southern charter* does

* Under the great weight of authority outside of Michigan, as shown later on, the Michigan Southern exemption would not pass to its successor by consolidation—at least to property added by the consolidation. But this may be a matter in this State depending on the effect and authority of the decision in 46 Mich., 224. Of course it would not cover the leased property of the old Erie & Kalamazoo R. R. Co. (See that Charter). Branches built and property acquired under supplementary acts to the M. S. R. R. charter are not exempt in terms, and therefore not in law.

exempt property from taxation, and provides that those clauses shall not be repealed, or that no part of the charter shall be repealed without providing compensation, or a tribunal to pass upon the question of compensation, such clauses under authority, but not on principle, may be valid. Under the unfortunate decisions of courts of binding authority, those clauses may be considered valid, but of these I will speak later.

But then we come to the consideration of the value of this exemption clause to the Michigan Central Railroad Company and to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, if valid. While in my opinion by reason of the precedent decisions referred to those parts of the charter may not be repealed without providing compensation, yet also in my opinion, the exemption clauses do not exempt sufficient property so as to make it material at all in the consideration of this question. In my opinion, the construction of those clauses must be so narrow in their application to property so exempt that it amounts to nothing comparatively, in consideration of the great property of the Michigan Central and the other companies which is subject to taxation, notwithstanding the exemption clauses.

RELATIVE VALUE OF R. R. PROPERTY IN MICHIGAN.

Before coming to that question, it may be well enough to consider very briefly the condition in which the State is left and the citizens are left, with reference to taxation, by the condition of its railroad laws upon this subject.

It appears by the return of the Commissioner of Railroads for 1890, that the total cost of the property of railroads entering this State is $690,006,646.56; the total property of the State taxed is about $950,000,000; the total cost of railroads for Michigan is given at $265,720,770.83 by the report of the Commissioner of Railroads. None of this property, either in the city of Detroit or in any township in the State, or in any city or village in the State, is taxed for school purposes, for police purposes, for fire protection, for any of the expenses of living in the sense that people live under government—are taxed for none of the purposes of local government in cities or in towns or in villages or whatever. So that the vast body of taxation for local purposes, which is the great burden of taxation, rests upon the other property owners and the other property of the State.

In the city of Detroit we pay a tax of something like two millions and a quarter. In the city of Detroit, the railroad companies have the benefit of our schools—their army of employés send their children to our schools—they have the benefit of our police protection and our fire protection; they have the benefit of the taxation for the support of our courts—and no one uses them as much as the railroad companies and their interests; and they have the benefit of all our taxation for water rates and things of that sort, although I think water rates are paid. But for every purpose of local government, and for the support of local government and local protection of law, order and peace, the railroads are free from taxation.

NOT FOR DETROIT ONLY. CHICAGO'S PROPERTY.

Now, it is not proposed by this legislation to provide for the local taxation of railroads in Detroit only, but for the taxation of railroads for local purposes in the townships. There is nothing in reason why they should not be taxed for school purposes where they have their roads and real estate, their buildings and their employés in any township in the State. There is no reason why they should not be taxed for the purposes of local government anywhere. In no other State in the Union is there such freedom from taxation for railroad property as in the State of Michigan. Freedom from taxation has not conduced to the prosperity of other States or other cities in the west, because it has not been an inducement for railroads to enter the States or cities. In the city of Chicago, with the exception of the Illinois Central Railroad, which has an old special charter, railroad investments have paid taxes with investments in manufactories, investments in dwelling houses and with all property. In the county of Cook to-day, the railroads pay of the taxation of the county of Cook, $750,000, an amount alone equal to the entire tax paid by all the railroads in Michigan for all purposes. In the city of Chicago alone the railroads pay towards the expenses of local government about $450,000, in round numbers; and if there could be an example—if there could be an illustration stronger than any other of prosperity built upon proper rules and started from a proper basis, that example is Chicago, which has compelled every dollar that came to Chicago to make another dollar, to pay its proportion for the improvement and maintenance of the city of Chicago.

Our Michigan railroads themselves, which enter Chicago and enter Illinois, pay State, county and local taxes in that State, wherever they own a dollar's worth of property.

In the city of Detroit, on the other hand, with our tax of upwards of two millions of money, we have exempt, according to the tables that have been prepared for me by the assessors, under their duty to value exempt property as well as the taxable property, property to the amount of $33,882,381, between six and seven millions of which is railroad real property within the city limits which does not pay a dollar toward anything.

Summary of Exempt Property, 1891.

M. C. R. R.	$2,708,000
D., G. H. & M. R. R.	1,384,290
Union Depot and Station Co.	1,238,600
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	257,080
C. & G. T. R. R.	227,530
D., L. & N. R. R.	99,000
D., B. C. & A. R. R.	83,120
W., St. L. & P. Ry.	51,940
Total railroads	*$6,049,560
Churches, schools, hospitals, etc.	5,176,980
	$11,226,540
Car Loan Companies	1,500,000
Telegraph and Telephone Co's.	1,000,000
Rolling stock (cars included)	20,155,841
	$33,882,381

THEO. RENTZ,
WM. T. DUST,
Board of Assessors.

Detroit, April 15, 1891.

THE SPECIAL TAX NOT TO BE ABOLISHED.

It is not proposed under this bill, gentlemen of the committee, as I understand it, to tax rolling stock or anything else than the real estate of these corporations, precisely as they would tax store property or manufacturing property—tax it for local purposes. They propose to have that tax imposed in addition to the tax they now pay, and as to railroads which have not a special charter, they propose to impose a tax upon their property in addition to the specific tax.

But it may be said that this is largely for the benefit of Detroit. Now, let us see about that. Detroit is the metropolis of the State. It is the great shipping point for Michigan within the State. It is the point through which, and at Port Huron, you reach the great avenues of commerce, known as the Great Lakes. Through these ports you reach that line of communication with the east, which is your only recourse to hold down the rates of railroad companies by competition. It is too plain—too well known to be re-stated—it is too plain for argument that but for the competition of lake navigation, the rates for transportation which constitute a tax upon the produce of the west and northwest would be far greater than they are. It is conceded on all hands that our lake navigation, although employed during only about five months at the outside, employs more tonnage in shipping, ever for that brief period, than enters the harbor of New York in the course of a year.

Now, with this competing means of communication with the seaboard, do you know any reason why that means of communication which furnishes you the power to hold down the rates of railroad transportation—do you know any reason why that should be taxed as it is taxed within the city of Detroit and within the city of Port Huron and everywhere, while the railroads go scot free?

I make this appeal to the State at large, and present to you the argument that this is not a bill merely to benefit Detroit, but it is a bill for your townships and for proper taxation in any local government.

* This does not include the new Fort Street Union Depot.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION TAXED.

But I make the appeal also on the ground that when you tax your lake transportation to the full limit, as you do when you tax your real estate and your stores and your manufactures and your homes, and allow the railroads go free, to that extent you prefer the railroads by immunity from taxation, and to that extent you are impairing the competing ability of your great friend, which is conceded to be your friend and your only friend as against high rates of railroad transportation.

And not let us see. It will be conceded on all hands that in the present condition of the commerce of the northwest and west, this matter of transportation to a market is simply this and nothing more—a tax upon the producer. The railroad tariff upon the producer or the vessel's tariff upon the producer for transportation is a tax upon the producer, and as that tax is greater or less in the present condition of the industries of the west and northwest, so the farmer may or may not live; so the manufacturer seeking foreign market may or may not live. The question of life and death of commercial interests is regulated by the question of transportation, and anything that cripples the competing lines, anything that cripples this carrying trade of the great lakes, anything that hampers it and makes it less able to compete with the great railroad system of transportation, is inimical to the producer and inimical to the manufacturer.

RAILROADS SPECIALLY FAVORED.

And let us see what it amounts to. I have shown you that for purposes of local taxation everywhere, the railroads pay no tax whatever. I have shown you that in the city of Detroit, while merchants and manufacturers of all kinds that have come in there, homes and everything that has gone to build up the city of Detroit, have paid their local tax, and indeed the whole of the two or three millions of tax, the railroad companies have paid not one copper; not one cent did they contribute to the life-blood, as it has been called—the life-blood of government—the fund raised by tax. You must remember that in our system of government we are a complete system in ourselves. We are many in one. By our system of local self-government and local maintenance, the city of Detroit is a miniature republic; your township is another one, and your counties, and so on until you reach the State government and the Federal government.

Now, for the purpose of maintaining all the protections of government within the city of Detroit, taxing ourselves for that purpose this enormous amount of money, the railroads with their real estate aggregating between six and seven millions, to say nothing of their rolling stock, having the benefit of our police tax—having police protection, having all the protection of our laws, having our school system, having our courts, having our fire protection, having every one of the uses of government for the protection of life and property and liberty, where the people are most immediately within touch of the purposes of government, they pay not one cent.

Let us see what the other competing interest does. I do not think my learned friend will gainsay the proposition that for trans-shipment to the seaboard—for shipment to the market—the only competition railroads have is from shipping. And I was curious to know about what amount of tax was imposed upon this competing method of trans-shipment when the commercial enemies of that method went free of taxation. Bear in mind that if you ship by water in summer or during the season of navigation, or reserve for the months when you can ship in the season of navigation at low rates, that that method must charge you enough to make up wear and tear and first cost, for a fair return upon its cost, and something more to pay its taxes, and that its rates must be increased and must be held up sufficiently to give a fair return for the money investment, net, over and above the wear and tear of taxes. So that if the rate is increased at all by tax, if it is put in a position where it cannot as well compete with railroads as before, if the railroads are put in a better position, the owners of the shipping do not suffer, but the people who use that method of transportation are the sufferers.

UNFAIR TO VESSEL INTERESTS.

No one will pretend that the railroads pay a cent of any kind in this matter of sustaining the seaport or lake port, at Port Huron or Detroit or anywhere else. Yet the railroads come there and go right up to the line and compete, during the season of navigation, with this method of shipment to the east. I have taken the trouble to have made up for me from the assessor's office the amount of property on which water transportation and shipping pay taxes in the city of Detroit. They share the burden of local taxation with other citizens.

The total amount of property used for dock purposes and merely for the purposes of

shipping by lake in the city of Detroit, which pays local taxes, is $4,042,940. The total amount of vessel property, according to the estimate of the assessors, exclusive of dock property, that pays taxes in Detroit is $6,000,000, making a total of dock and vessel property used for that transportation, and a fair income upon which must be charged to enable vessel men to compete at all with the railroads, of $10,042,940.

This is the table:

RIVER FRONT AND DOCK PROPERTY AS ASSESSED, 1891.

Ward.	Land.	Buildings.
1	$107,800	$14,200
2	349,500	190,400
3	442,400	110,000
4	107,630	22,100
5	62,410	29,150
6	----------	----------
7	127,100	41,140
8	34,010	----------
9	194,780	17,600
10	115,770	28,000
11	113,250	53,510
12	156,400	238,050
13	201,250	90,750
14	187,420	19,330
15	468,890	265,800
16	173,280	81,020
Land	$2,841,890	$1,201,050
Buildings	1,201,050	
	$4,042,940	
Vessel property, full value estimated	6,000,000	
	$10,042,940	

THOSE WHO PAY TAXES WITHOUT GRUMBLING.

These pay their taxes in Detroit, and have never asked for immunity or exemption. This is the ten millions, gentlemen of the committee, which competes with the railroad's six or seven millions—or with the railroad's twenty-seven millions if you put in rolling stock—and compete with it to hold down the charges upon transportation, which constitute a tax upon production. The six or seven millions, or twenty-seven millions, pay no taxes. The ten millions pay taxes, and are to that extent crippled in their competition with railroad companies. To that extent the railroad companies are given the advantage over lake transportation. It cannot be gainsaid. It is true. And it is for this committee to report whether that is just—not merely just to the people of the city of Detroit, but whether it is just to the people of the State of Michigan. It is not a question, as I said before, Mr. Chairman, whether the lake navigation shall lose this tax. They charge it back upon the producer. It is a question of whether the people who have goods to ship shall have the advantages of competing methods equally favored by the law—whether the people who have goods to ship shall have the benefit of an uncrippled line of competition.

And this is growing more and more important. There is the railroad exempt property along the river front (pointing to the map). The best part of the business section of the city of Detroit is the river front. The most valuable part of Detroit—and will be for many years to come—is the part which you see within the lines of those railroads. It passes and struggles across the tracks that surround the city at grade, but it passes to property which is of inferior value when it passes beyond the railroad tracks. The property that is of high value is the property that is within the lines of the railroads on the river front and near the business center. Look at the business part of the city of Detroit embracing that valuable property, and see the amount of river front devoted to railroad purposes, through which no man can reach the dock and no load can reach the dock, save by railroad leave. On the right, in red, as we stand, is the property of the D. & M. and the Grand Trunk road. Below is the property of the Michigan Central, also in red, extending down to 18½ street. The full

length of the red lines takes in the new Union depot and the old Union depot property, which extends on the river front far beyond any business for purposes of shipment of any value in the city of Detroit. So that you see you have but the small space between those two railroads still belonging to other business in the city, or still open for business upon the river front. And yet all that property that is touched with red on that map, is exempt from taxation.

EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW.

Equality before the law, equality of taxation, is conducive to commercial prosperity and healthful growth. It is the natural law, and a violation of the principle is as certainly followed by grave injury as any other breach of natural law. I can illustrate with a convincing home truth.

As population increases, as the commercial importance of a city grows, as all influences, including as a great factor, economical, just and fair local government, add to the desirability of a city for the objects of business and homes, so real estate values increase and so taxation increases, going hand in hand with the needs of progress, and the wider distribution of its burdens among the added numbers.

Naturally, as near the center real estate advances in value, and taxes must be added, so the matter of area becomes important, and unnecessary land holdings sell off to those who will utilize the space for new or competing business purposes, and thus, holdings become smaller, population becomes denser, and diversity of trades, manufactures, and occupations widen, all tending to, and evidence of, prosperity and greater and greater wealth.

Area is thus driven naturally by taxation to confine itself to necessary holdings and to permit the elements of healthful growth to come in.

Now let us see what a violation of this natural law has done for Detroit.

Its most valuable real estate, which should now be covered by enterprises building up and increasing the wealth of the community, is used for the mere storage of freight and cars, and railroad yard purposes, which could as well be done away from the business centers and outside of the limits, as in other great cities of the world; but here all this is exempted from taxation and is a free holding.

The following table will show the acreage of railroad holdings for depot purposes in Detroit, as compared with other cities. I have added a carefully prepared statement of the number of trains per day using the depots.

	Acres.	Trains per day.
Detroit—		
Michigan Central R. R. depot	38	68
D. & M., Grand Trunk Depot	23	34
Wabash Depot, old Union Depot	40	10
Fort Street Union Depot (incomplete)	6	
Total	107	112

Besides this, to approach these centers, streets are injured and other property wholly or partially destroyed, and besides this are larger holdings in the suburbs, but within the city.

AREA OF DEPOTS ON BUSINESS PROPERTY IN OTHER CITIES.

	Acres.	Trains per day.
Boston—		
Boston & Albany depot	6.12	165
New York—		
Grand Central depot	6.25	238
Philadelphia—		
Broad Street depot	6.02	421
Indianapolis—		
Indianapolis depot	5.62	126
Chicago—		
Dearborn Street depot	5.73	104
Canal Street depot	8.75	195
St. Paul—		
St. Paul depot	5.41	190

	Acres.	Trains per day.
Minneapolis—		
Minneapolis depot	10.20	117
Omaha—		
Omaha depot	5.74	58
Kansas City—		
Kansas City depot	5.41	129
Council Bluffs—		
Council Bluffs depot	9.15	61
St. Louis—		
St. Louis depot	12.8	244
	87.20	2,048

Thus, it will be seen that in twelve leading cities in which run two thousand and forty-eight trains, only eighty-seven and twenty-hundreds acres are owned and used for railroad purposes; while in Detroit, with only one hundred and twelve trains, one hundred and seven acres of central property are used for railroad purposes.

In these cities the railroads cannot afford to occupy a great area, valuable for business sites, for the common purposes of railroad yards and freight houses. Such business is done on cheaper property, more remote from the centres, and is as well and as conveniently done.

It is common knowledge that for years and years Detroit was accounted slow, and the comment was true that she was behind all her sister cities in material progress. Her splendid geographical position was all that it should be, and her natural situation was such as not only to invite but to command recognition, and the influx, of capital and population. And it was only by the violation of laws of natural growth, like the one we have been considering, and like that which permitted low taxation on great tracts of real estate held in families, that she was held back.

Heaven and more equitable assessments for taxation have removed some of the stones from her head; help us to remove this one!

There is more in this than would appear upon the face, gentlemen of the committee. Not only have the railroads appropriated the parts which are marked in red and of the great area heretofore shown, but you will observe they have run a line of railroad below their depot grounds which effectually cuts off all the river front below. That red line is a line of railroad that cuts off any approach to the river front from the rear, except across that railroad track at grade, and as effectually barring access to the line of lake navigation as if they owned it for an acre back from the river front. The same may be said substantially of the Grand Trunk Railroad, thus obstructing all of the river front of Detroit for purposes of shipment by lake navigation (except in connection with the railroads), except the short distance between Third street and Brush, which you see in white on that map.

THE NORTHWEST AND SOUTH DEMAND, AND WILL HAVE, CHEAP WATER TRANSPORTATION TO THE ATLANTIC AND THE GULF.

The northwest with the south are the great wealth producers of this country, and yet wealth producers are having a struggle to live, while the mere handlers and manipulators of our products are waxing strong and rich in material wealth.

Intelligent and thoughtful men know that every dollar that is deducted from the proceeds of our produce that is not an absolutely necessary part of the cost of reaching a market is tribute—is tribute in as offensive and burdensome a sense as that exacted in ancient times by force from the weak by the strong, and later, as that exacted from the American colonies by England, under the forms of law.

The west has become a great political power, and she will soon say that she will reach the markets of the world from the shores of her own great natural waterways, without paying a dollar for loading and unloading and storage between the point of shipment here and ultimate market. She now pays tribute for this three times.

By treaty or otherwise we should have a proprietary interest in the Welland canal, the St. Lawrence canals and the natural highway of the St. Lawrence to the sea. The canals should be widened and should be free. If not by that way, then a ship canal connection should be made or enlarged from the lakes to the Hudson, and so down to the sea.*

*The great ship canal from Amsterdam to the German Ocean, over fifty miles long, and wide enough to permit two frigates to pass, cost five millions. Allowing for all difficulties, the Erie Canal, about three hundred miles long, could be widened into a ship canal for say fifty millions at the outside, which would be a fraction of what terminal facilities cost annually in excess of what the cost of such charges would be if the water way were open to the ocean.

What may have seemed a chimera twenty-five years ago, now, with our great resources and the absolute needs of the giant west, made practicable to the mind of any man, and the necessities and the power of the northwest and the south demand cheap water transportation for our produce to the Atlantic and the Gulf.

The great work of the Hennepin canal has been entered upon. The Welland canal has been once widened, and the Canadian government is at work upon two of the seven St. Lawrence canals. It is the purpose of the Canadian government to open the St. Lawrence canals so that shipments may be made to Liverpool without change of bulk. The American government should have a hand in this; we should and will have that or a wholly American canal to the Hudson, as I have stated.

A SHORT CUT TO LIVERPOOL NEEDED.

Mr. Chairman, we must ship to Liverpool, to the city of New York, to the city of Portland, to Boston, or anywhere else on a foreign or our own seaboard, from the port of Detroit, or the port of Chicago, or Cleveland, or Toledo, or anywhere on our great inland seas, and compete with railroad transportation on our way to the world's markets. You who raise a bushel of surplus produce in the west and northwest, find the rates at which you may sell it fixed in the market of Liverpool—in the markets of the great consumers of the world, and when you ship to reach that market you must first ship by a railroad, and your produce stands the tax of this transportation and the change of bulk from car to ship for transportation to Liverpool or wherever you may choose. All that is a tax upon production. Every dollar you pay for transportation reduces the price that you receive for your production. If you can ship without change of bulk, without many changes of bulk and storage charges—the great considerations—and without paying a tax under the inter-state commerce law for the long and the short haul, as they have got it now construed, you may have a profit when you sell, or with these charges you may have a loss after you have got through with your transportation.

Kansas could not sell her corn except at a loss; she could not sell her wheat except at a loss; so she burned her corn and sent her wheat to Minneapolis and sold it at a loss. Why? Because she couldn't stand the rates of transportation. There is nothing the trouble with the sale of your produce, no other trouble with the sale of manufactured articles, except the cost of transportation, and tariff laws which fetter exchange of trade. If you could sell your produce or your manufactured article as you produce it, whether it be transported by car or ship, you would speedily realize the value of the time that you put in, over and above the cost of the raw material, cultivation, handling and interest on your investment. But you have to add to that the transportation.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Now, what I mean is this: That you should not only preserve, not only foster, but you should faithfully guard the great agency competing with railroads, because, if preserved we will have here in Detroit and at Port Huron and along the entire coast of our great lakes, not merely lake ports, not merely river ports, but we will have sea ports; and from our lake coast and from our rivers you may ship to Liverpool without change of bulk, and ask no odds of any railroad in the country, and pay no tribute to the Atlantic or Gulf seaboard.

Now, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, although, as I said at the opening, it makes no difference in theory with the constitutionality of the bill that you repeal the charter, or the exemption clause of the charter, without providing compensation, yet strictly you may be obliged to provide compensation for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and the Michigan Central before this tax can be levied. But we take the chances on that. Let every local government take the chances on that, and however the courts continue to hold on special charters, let us *raise the question with these railroads as to the amount that their exemption covers.*

But to see the effect of the legislation, I will discuss, for a few moments, the extent of the exemptions of the Michigan Central under the law. I hold in my hand the Michigan Central Railroad charter, and I call your attention to the provisions of that act, which say that there is not exempt of the Michigan Central road but 150 feet of right of way, and for depot purposes but 200 feet on each side of the track. They have elevators, but they are not exempt. They drew their special charter with great care, and that charter provides in express terms what their franchise is and what their property shall be, even going to the length of naming a steamboat, or not to exceed eight steamboats. They name the width of their right of way and the extent of their franchise for purposes of depots and other things.

THE SPECIAL CHARTERS, AND THE TENDENCY OF THE COURTS.

Were the question now presented to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to any judicial authority in the country, as a new one, untrammeled by precedent judgments, there can be on doubt but that the proposition that any legislature could tie the hands of the sovereign people—or of any future legislature, their representatives—in the matter of this high power of taxation, would be held as to the fundamental principles of American government, to be rank heresy, and unworthy of serious consideration.

No court follows the precedent without protest.

For a few of the countless instances of this, what may be called vigorous reluctance, I may cite the opinion of Mr. Justice Field in delivering the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the Delaware Railroad Tax, 18 Wall., 225-6:

"Before any such exemption (from taxation) can be admitted the intent of the "legislature to confer the immunity or prescribe the limitations must be clear beyond "a reasonable doubt. All public grants are strictly construed. Nothing can be taken "against the State by presumption or inference. The established rule of construction "in such cases is, that rights, privileges and immunities not expressly granted are "reserved. There is no safety to the public interest in any other rule. And with "special force does the principle upon which the rule rests, apply, when the right, "privilege or immunity claimed calls for any abridgment of the powers of the govern-"ment, or any restraint upon their exercise. The power of taxation is an attribute of "sovereignty, and is essential to every independent government. As this court has "said, the whole community is interested in retaining it undiminshed. * * *If the "point were not already adjudged it would admit of grave consideration, whether the "legislature of a state can surrender this power and make its action in this respect "binding upon its successors any more than it can surrender its police power or its "right of eminent domain. But the point being adjudged, the surrender when "claimed, must be shown by clear, unambiguous language, which will admit of no "reasonable construction consistent with the reservation of the power."*

THE STATE'S RIGHT TO TAX.

And Mr. Justice Cooley, in *East Saginaw Company vs. East Saginaw City*, 19 Mich., 272, said:

"The power of taxation is one of the essential powers of sovereignty which the State "must exercise again and again, as often as its needs or its interests may require; and "one that cannot in the least be crippled or abridged, without to that extent crippling "the State, impairing its vitality, and in some degree endangering its existence. It is "upon this ground that it has been so often and so earnestly denied by learned and "able jurists, that it is within the grant of authority to any legislative body chosen as "representatives of the people, to enter into any contract by which they bargain away "any portion of the power to levy taxes for the needs of the government. For the "representatives of the people do not receive the powers of government for any purpose "of sale or grant, but they take them in trust for a brief period, to be employed for the "general welfare, within such limits as the people may have prescribed, and under "obligations to transmit them unimpaired to their successors."

And again, on page 280: "If a different rule prevailed, and every careless and "every corrupt act of legislation which scheming individuals or powerful interests "might secure in their own favor, were to be instantaneously clothed with the "attributes of contracts of an irrepealable character by virtue of the Constitution of the "United States, and thus acquire a force and permanence which the parliament of "England, with all its boasted omnipotence, could never give to its acts; and if the "courts, whether it accorded with their sense of right and justice or not, were then "compelled to encourage such legislation by enforcing it, in defience of the law-making "power itself, in favor of those who had been artful enough to secure it, the question "might be presented in the most serious and forcible aspect to the American people, "*whether the clause of their national Constitution, inhibiting the violation of the "obligation of contracts*, was not as expounded and enforced, productive of more evil, "injustice and corruption than could reasonably be anticipated from leaving the legisla-"tures of the states as much untrammelled in this particular as are the legislative "bodies of free states generally."

Mr. Justice Miller, in delivering the dissenting opinion of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Field and himself predicted the abandonment of this heretical doctrine by the courts, in the case of the *Washington University vs. Rouse*, in December, 1869, reported 8 Wall., 443-444.

He says with his usual vigor: "To hold then, that any one of the annual legislatures "can by contract deprive the State forever of the power of taxation is to hold that they "can destroy the government which they are appointed to serve, and that their action "in that regard is strictly lawful. * * * If the legislature can exempt in perpetuity "one piece of land, it can exempt all land. If it can exempt all land, it can exempt all "other property. *It can as well exempt persons as corporations. And no hindrance "can be seen in the principle adopted by the court to rich corporations, as railroads "and express companies, or rich men making contracts with the legislatures as they "best may, and with such appliances as it is known they do use for perpetual exemp-"tion from all the burdens of supporting the government. The result of such a "principle under the growing tendency to special and partial legislation would be to "exempt the rich from taxation, and cast off the burden of the support of government, "and the payment of its debts, on those who are too poor or too honest to purchase "such immunity.*

"With a full respect for the authority of former decisions, as belong from teaching "and habit, to judges trained in the common law system of jurisprudence we think that "there may be questions touching the powers of legislative bodies which can never be "finally closed by the decisions of a court, and that the one we have here considered is "of this character. We are strenghened, in this view of the subject, by the fact that a "series of dissents from this doctrine, by some of our predecessors, shows that it has "never received the full assent of this court; and referring to those dissents for more "elaborate defense of our views, WE CONTENT OURSELVES WITH THUS RENEWING THE PRO-"TEST AGAINST A DOCTRINE WHICH WE THINK MUST FINALLY BE ABANDONED."

Even Homer sometimes nods, and respect and veneration for the great Marshall and his associates should not be abated if Americans and American courts should conclude that in the unargued case of *New Jersey vs. Wilson* in 1812, and in the Dartmouth College case, which followed that decision in principle, there was a mistake in the application of that provision of the constitution prohibiting States from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts.

The judgment of the most eminent jurists now is that that clause was only intended to apply to such laws as might impair the obligation of private contracts, and that it never was intended to be applied to the acts of the legislative body itself—the repository of sovereign power.

LEGISLATIVE POWER TO ACT UNDOUBTED.

Before these decisions no legislative body in the civilized world was held to be competent to bind a future legislative body. To so hold in this State is to ascribe to that legislature of 1846, which granted these charters, a power, supreme not only over future legislatures in this the highest prerogative of sovereignity—the power to provide by taxation for the support of the government—but also supreme over the source of all power and prerogative, the people of that generation and the people of all future generations.

But while the courts, under protest, still adhere to the precedents, and so, as I admit, may continue to adhere to them, until the Supreme Court of the United States shall fulfill the prediction of Mr. Justice Miller and reverse the position of that court, yet by construction, the doctrine has been so limited by these reluctant courts, that the exemption from taxation must be confined to the very property described in the charter, and then, if there be any doubt upon any item, it must be solved in favor of the State.

After-acquired property, like that of the Michigan Central, permitted to be held under supplementary acts passed after the constitution of 1850, is not within the exemption.

Under the universal authorities, with the exception of one ill-considered case in Tennessee, the exemption does not pass to consolidated companies. It does not cover property acquired by perpetual lease. It covers nothing except that accurately and expressly stated in the charter.

The charter of the Illinois Central Railroad, probably drawn by the same hand that drew the Michigan Central charter, has an exemption clause like it; but it has been distinctly held by the Supreme Court of Illinois, that that clause does not cover elevators. *People v. Illinois Central R. R. Co.*, 24 Am., and Eng. R. R. Cases, 494.

The Michigan Southern case in 46 Mich., 224, is not in point, as that was an attempt to tax under the general railroad law, before any legislation had been had with reference to the special charter.

Of course, it is well understood that under the constitution the legislature may amend, alter or appeal the general corporation law or the general railroad law under which corperations are formed, as to the matter of taxation, and it is also understood

that the provision in the tax law that specific taxes shall be "in lieu" of other taxes, confers no permanent exemption, and does not bind the legislature at all in the matter of changing the amount or the method of taxation.

As to the old charters, other than the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern, the right is reserved to the State to alter or amend, and the question of exemption cuts no figure as to the Grand River Valley Railroad, the Erie & Kalamazoo Railroad (which the Michigan Southern leases), the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railroad, or any other railroads.

THE STATES WHICH TAX RAILROADS, TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES, ELEVATORS AND CHURCHES.

State.	Railroads.	Telegraphs.	Telephones.	Elevators.	Churches.
Alabama	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Arizona	"	"	"	"	"
Colorado	"	"	"	"	"
California	"	"	"	"	Yes.
Florida	"	"	"	"	No.
Georgia	"	"	"	"	"
Indiana	"	"	"	"	"
Illinois	"	"	"	"	"
Iowa	"	"	"	"	"
Kansas	"	"	"	"	"
Maine	"	"	"	"	"
Massachussetts	"	"	"	"	"
Missouri	"	"	"	"	"
Maryland	"	"	"	" *	"
New Hampshire	"	"	"	No.	"
Nebraska	"	"	"	"	"
New Jersey	"	"	"	"	"
Nevada	"	"	"	"	Yes.†
New York	"	"	"	"	No.
Ohio	"	"	"	"	"
South Carolina	"	"	"	"	"
Tennessee	"	"	"	"	"
Texas	"	"	"	"	"
Virginia	"	"	"	"	"
West Virginia	"	"	"	"	"

* The state of Maryland exempts the Baltimore & Ohio elevator.
† The state of Nevada exempts churches up to $5,000.

TAXING PERSONALITY.

TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY A FAILURE—OHIO WRESTLING WITH THE TAX QUESTION—HER CITY PERSONALITY DECREASING.

BY THOMAS G. SHEARMAN.

[Paper read before the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Ohio Legislature, in Columbus, Jan. 9, 1889.]

If anything in human experience, as applied to methods of taxation, is settled, it certainly is the fact that taxation upon personal property never can be made a success. Taxes can be raised from personal property, no doubt; for large sums are thus raised; but that they cannot be levied with any reasonable approach to accuracy or equality is demonstrated, not only by conclusive reasoning, but by the more conclusive fact that they never have been thus levied. It is not for want of earnest and long sus-

tained effort that the failure of this system of taxation has come to pass. For centuries the effort has been made; and for at least six centuries it was backed by all the power of a government which commanded the whole civilized world and which armed its tax-gatherers, not with the paltry weapons of oaths and penalties, but with the more substantial powers of indiscriminate search, the lash, the rack, the thumbscrew, the gridiron and the cross. The Roman empire fell to pieces under the presure of this vain effort to reach personal property by taxation. The same thing was attempted, at a later period, in dealing with the Jews. It failed with them. They could be robbed and murdered; but they could not be regularly taxed.

That which all the tremendous power of Rome, in its grandest days, failed to accomplish, that which the infernal tortures of Spain could not accomplish, when it beheaded hundreds, burned thousands and massacred tens of thousands, letting loose a brutal soldiery in the vain struggle to tax the Netherlands, the American people are still apparently convinced that they can accomplish by distributing blank forms, administering long oaths and threatening penalties of fifty per cent. How far they have succeeded, the present governor of Ohio has set forth in repeated messages, as the governors of New York have for many years set forth in theirs. Their complaints have become monotonous in their uniformity. Nothing, indeed, has been added to the sum of knowledge on this point, since the calm and detailed report of David A. Wells to the New York legislature in 1871; in which the experience of that State and many other States was luminously set forth and it was made clear that taxes on personal property were nowhere equally assessed or efficiently collected.

TAXATION BY OATH.

The result of the wide spread maintenance of these taxes is to fill the land with liars and perjurers. In some States, the business of perjury is mostly confined to the assessors, who regularly make returns which they know to be false, but cannot make true. In others, such as Ohio, Vermont and Connecticut, perjury is the business of the taxpayers. Their scrupulous consciences, in many cases, find a way of escape by omitting, in fact, to take the oath which they sign; and they are innocent of everything except lying. The delicately conscientious get some one to sign for them; and where an oath is absolutely required, a considerate notary certifies to the oath before it is taken; after which, of course, it is not taken at all. On surveying the whole field, however, one's faith in American truthfulness is cheered, and we entertain larger hopes for the future of humanity. For it appears that, where the blanks are diligently circulated and the oath insisted upon, the average man will return ten, if not fifteen per cent of his invisible property; whereas, in the absence of this appeal to piety, he will return nothing at all. This touching proof of American reverence for the sacredness of the oath reminds one of the famous Yankee who, hearing his father accused of having falsely warranted the quality of a trifle sold for twelve and a half cents, replied: "No; the old man would never tell a lie for ninepence; though he would tell eight of 'em for a dollar."

TAXATION ON PERSONALTY UNEQUAL.

Of course there are some forms of personal property which can be seen and appraised by the assessors, almost as readily as real estate, though not with so correct an estimate of value. The objection to taxation of chattels is not that none of them can be taxed; it is that so many of them can be and are reached, while so many are not, that the tax is necessarily unequal and unjust. The important question, therefore, is, upon what class does this tax bear most oppressively? If taxes were levied only upon land values, or upon the values of land and buildings, would the smaller property owners, and especially the farmers, pay more or less of the whole taxes than they do now?

THE EFFECT ON FARMERS.

Farmers generally have been long convinced that the rigid taxation of personal property would relieve their burdens; and it is by their votes that the existing system is maintained. This is all theory on their part. They have not studied the facts and know nothing about them. They assume that "it must be so."

But let us study the facts, before discussing any theory. The assessment returns of Ohio furnish all the facts which are needed in order to determine whether taxation on personal property is of any benefit to the agricultural community.

NO SEPARATE CLASSES OF TAXPAYERS.

Any attempt to separate the community into two distinct classes, one of which is taxable only on real estate, and the other of which is taxable only on personal property, is obviously impossible and absurd. No man is ever reached by the tax gatherer, who does not occupy some piece of land. If he did not, the tax collector would never find him. Tramps pay no direct taxes. Neither can any man live without occupying some improvements on real estate and possessing some personal property. Every taxpayer, without exception, is an occupant of land and improvements upon land, and an owner of personal property. The only selfish interest which any taxpayer has in deciding between rival systems of taxation, is to know which will produce a sufficient revenue to the State with the smallest possible burden to him. In considering, therefore, the interest of any class, such, as farmers, the real question to be answered is not whether they, in fact, own more or less personal property than merchants, bankers and money lenders. It is first, whether they own more personal property in proportion to the value of their land than do those other classes; and, second, whether the particular kinds of personal property which they own are more easily reached by the tax gatherer than are the kinds of property owned by the other classes. The State must raise a certain fixed amount for public purposes. This amount, it will assess upon all the taxpayers, in proportion to the value of their property, as reported by the assessors; not in proportion to its real value, which the assessors, of course, are never able exactly to ascertain. If, therefore, experience proves that assessors are able to find twenty times as much land value in the possession of merchants as they can among farmers, but only ten times as much personal property among merchants as they find among farmers, it is a plain result, as simple as the rule of three, that the taxation of personal property will end in making farmers pay a larger proportion of the taxes than they would pay, if all taxes were concentrated on land.

THE FARMER'S IDEA.

Now the average farmer, no doubt, says at once that this is impossible. He owns, we will say, 100 acres of land; and he knows of no merchant in any of the great cities who owns as much as one acre. He owns neither stock nor bonds, and has only $500 in the bank. He knows of 1,000 merchants or money lenders, who each own $100,000 or $1,000,000 in stocks and bonds and keeps balances of $50.000 in the bank. He asserts, therefore, that it is a matter of plain common sense that the exemption of personal property from taxation must increase his burden, so as to make him pay 100 times as much as the merchant and banker.

THE FARMER AND THE BANKER.

But the farmer, in reasoning thus, entirely overlooks the most important facts of the problem, and abandons the common sense of which he so much boasts. That common sense would tell him that, just as his 100 acres are worth to him far more than 100,000 acres in the midst of Africa would be, so one-tenth of an acre in the heart of Cincinnati is worth more than all his farm. It would also tell him than the assessor can easily count his cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, and estimate pretty correctly the value of his house and barns; whereas the most expert assessor can never find out how many bonds the banker owns, unless he can persuade that banker to tell him; while in estimating the value of the banker's house and furniture, he might guess at $10,000, $25,000 or $50,000, with a perfectly equal chance of being right or wrong, in either case. The banker has chairs, standing side by side, apparently of exactly equal value. but one of which cost $25 and the other $250. He has two paintings, one of which is five times as large as the other, and which the honest farmer would, therefore, think to be five times as valuable; whereas, in fact, the large picture is barely worth $500, while the small one would sell as quick as lighting for $20.000. There are many houses, in large cities, upon the interior decoration of which the owners have each spent more than $100,000. The most experienced assessors would fail to discover that these decorations were really more costly than those in adjoining houses, which in fact did not cost one-tenth of that amount.

TAXATION OF FRANCHISES.

Nor is the difficulty of this problem confined to the difficulty which the assessor finds in doing his work. Vast amounts of what are commonly called personal property, and, indeed, the bulk of those things which the average farmer seeks to tax as personal

property, consist of really nothing but rights over real estate. Thus the stock of railroad corporations, when it has any value, consists very largely in the land which the company covers by its tracks, engine houses, stations, etc.; and the bonds of such corporations represent practically nothing else. The franchises of such corporations, which, of course, constitute a large part of the value of both stocks and bonds, really consist of nothing but the right to use certain tracts of land, to the exclusion of all other persons. Under any proper system of taxation, assessed on the value of land alone, those franchises would be assessed at their full value; because the franchise of exclusive use is all that gives to any land its commercial value. The system of taxation upon land values alone would, therefore, levy taxes upon every dollar which corporate franchises are worth. No system of taxation on personal property is needed in the smallest degree for this purpose. It is indeed only a hindrance to it and a convenient means of evading taxation; for the assessor, not being allowed to compute this value, in estimating the value of the land, has to take his chances of finding it, under the name of personal property. All mortgages on land are, of course, practically, interests in the land itself, and would be fully taxed under a system of taxation confined to the value of the land alone. The tax may be collected from either the mortgagor or the mortgagee, as the legislature should think fit. Either plan is perfectly consistent with the exemption of personal property from taxation.

ACTUAL WORKING OF OHIO TAXATION.

In the light of these considerations, let us review some of the statictics furnished from year to year by the official reports of assessors in Ohio, as compiled annually in the auditor's report. For the purpose of such comparison, let us set on one side the four counties which include all the largest cities, and on the other side the five counties which contain the smallest proportion of city population among all the counties of Ohio.

The former, which we will call the city counties, include Hamilton, Cuyahoga, Franklin and Lucas, with the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus and Toledo.

The latter, which we will call the rural counties, are Geauga, Noble, Carroll, Medina and Monroe.

These counties respectively represent the extreme contrasts between the cities and the farms of the State. Thus, in Hamilton and Cuyahoga, the assessed value of town lots is about seven times the assessed value of the farms; whereas, in the five rural counties, the assessed value of farms is nowhere less than ten times that of town lots, while, in Geauga county, the farm lots are worth twenty-seven times as much as the town lots. Hamilton county, which includes Cincinnati, is the typical city county of Ohio; while Geauga, which includes no large town, is the typical rural county.

FARMERS PAY LARGEST SHARE OF TAXES ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Now, the first thing which strikes the eye, on looking over the statistics of these counties, is the following comparison:

	Assessed val. of real estate.	Assessed val. of chattels.
City counties	$317,854,665	$113,340,087
Rural counties	29,733,450	14,307,668

Any one can see that, in the counties which include all the large cities, the assessed value of personal property is only about one-fourth of the whole assessment; while in the rural counties, personal property constitutes very nearly one-third of their whole assessed value. In more exact figures, the value of assessed personal property in the city counties is 26 28 (say 26¼) per cent of the whole, while in the rural counties it is 32.49 (say 32½) per cent. If, therefore, all personal property should be exempted from taxation, the farmers of these five exclusively rural counties would pay 8 per cent *less* taxes than they do now.

That this result is not a mere accident, owing to some peculiar condition of these particular counties, is easily proved by testing the same question in other ways. Thus, if we set apart the four great city counties and compare them with all the rest of the State, including farming districts and smaller towns indiscriminately, we find substantially the same result as follows:

	Real estate.	Personal property.
City counties	$317,854,665	$113,340,087
Remainder of state	867,155,960	406,832,007

Here, in the counties which include all the great cities, personal property amounts to 26¼ per cent of the whole valuation; while in the remainder of the State it amounts to 32 per cent.

But if we compare single counties, such as Hamilton, in which town lots compose about 85 per cent of all the real estate, with Medina, in which town lots compose only 10 per cent of the real estate, we find the result as follows:

	Real estate.	Personal property.
Hamilton	$163,732,580	$53,144,182
Medina	8,304,740	5,012,304

Here we find that the real estate of Hamilton county is assessed at twenty times the value of Medina county; while the personal property of Hamilton is assessed at less than eleven times that of Medina. More exactly, personal property constitutes 24⅛ per cent of the valuation of Hamilton, and 37⅛ per cent of the valuation of Medina. The total exemption of personal property from taxation, therefore, would, if taxes were divided only between the counties of Hamilton and Medina, relieve the farmers of Medina from 16⅔ per cent, or exactly one-sixth of their present burdens. This is probably an extreme case; but not a single instance has been yet found in which a rural county would not find its burdens diminished, in comparison with those borne by Cincinnati, if personal property were exempted from taxation.

TAXATION OF MONEY HEAVIEST ON FARMERS.

But let us test this question in still other ways. The chief clamor in favor of taxing personal property has been directed toward the taxation of moneys and credits; and the money lender, who is supposed to have vast sums on deposit in bank, and the merchant, who is supposed to have vast outstanding credits due from the poor farmers, are the special objects against whom this method of taxation is aimed—all for the relief of the farmers. Let us see how this works, by a comparison of the same typical counties. The auditor's report for 1887 shows that their relative assessments were as follows:

	Real estate.	Moneys.	Credits, etc.
City counties	$317,854,665	$5,328,050	$13,291,833
Rural counties	29,733,450	907,829	4,384,381

Roughly stated it thus appears that, if taxation were confined to real estate alone, the city counties would pay eleven times as much as the rural counties; whereas, if taxation were levied on money alone, they would pay less than six times as much, and, if levied on credits alone, a little more than three times as much; while, if taxation were levied on both money and credits, they would pay about four times as much. Consequently, the burden of taxation in rural counties, as compared with the large cities, is nearly twice as heavy on money as it is on real estate, and nearly three times as heavy on money, loans and credits of all kinds taken together. *The only result, therefore, of taxing moneys, credits and similar investments, is to relieve the burden of the cities and increase the burden of the farms.*

Let us test this particular illustration, by comparing the county of Hamilton, in which the town lots are worth seven times as much as the farming lands, with Geauga, in which the farm lands are worth twenty-seven times as much as the town lots:

	Real estate.	Moneys.	Credits.
Hamilton	$162,732,580	$1,833,279	$5,735,945
Geauga	5,555,800	282,118	534,477

Roughly stated, Hamilton county is assessed for nearly thirty times as much real estate, less than seven times as much money and less than eleven times as much credits as Geauga county. If taxation were levied exclusively upon money in hand, Geauga county would pay between four and five times as much as it would if the taxes were levied exclusively on real estate. If taxes were levied soley upon credits, Geauga would pay nearly three times as much as it would if they were levied soley on real estate. There is not much evidence here of any advantage gained by the average farmer, through his diligent search after the money lender and the creditor.

THE BETTER THE SYSTEM, THE WORSE FOR THE FARMERS.

For many years, and, in fact, persistently, ever since 1846, when Ohio adopted the present system of taxation, Ohio farmers have been clamoring more and more loudly for protection from unjust taxation, for greater burdens upon merchants and bankers and for more stringent enforcement of the law. The tax and assessment laws have been amended again and again, in obedience to this demand; and State officers have been

continually more persistent in their efforts to shift the burden of taxation from farmers to capitalists, by means of a rigorous enforcement of taxation upon personal property. Let us, therefor, inquire whether there is any tendency to improvement in these respects, and whether the history of the last few years encourages the hope that the evasions of the "Shylocks" can be put an end to and the honest farmer relieved, by a more thorough assessment of personal property. For this purpose, let us again compare the typical counties of Hamilton and Geauga—the former having an almost exclusively city population and the latter being occupied almost exclusively by farmers.

WATCHES, CARRIAGES AND MONEY.

If there are any items in which the Shylocks ought to make a better showing than the farmers, surely watches, pleasure carriages, money on hand and credits would stand first on the list. Let us take them in succession:

Number of Watches.	1882.	1887.
Ohio	118,286	114,631
Hamilton	9,283	8,659
Geauga	845	922

These statistics tell a sorrowful tale of poverty and destitution among the poor farmers of Cincinnati; while they indicate that the bloated capitalists of Geauga county are the chief patrons of the fine watchmakers of Paris and Geneva. Let us turn from this sorrowful picture to

Pleasure Carriages.	1882.	1887.
Ohio	254,918	224,440
Hamilton	13,710	9,854
Geauga	2,488	1,717

Here one finds some slight relief, not, indeed, in the increasing prosperity of any part of Ohio, but in the fact that the poor farmers of Cincinnati do not seem to have given up any larger proportion of their pleasure carriages than the Shylocks of Geauga; while a desolating wave of poverty has swept over the entire State, resulting in the loss of nearly one-eighth of all the carriages in the State. Let us look at

Money on hand.	1882.	1887.
Ohio	$46,160,629	$35,132,131
Hamilton	2,321,502	1,833,279
Geauga	352,053	282,118

Here, again, a wave of poverty has flooded the whole State, in tolerably equal proportions. Money is evidently rapidly vanishing; for the total stock of the State has fallen off $11,000,000 in five years, diminishing *twenty-five* per cent in Hamilton, but only twenty per cent in Geauga. We will now look at

Credits.	1882.	1887.
Ohio	$104,838,938	$106,173,894
Hamilton	6,571,829	5,735,945
Geauga	560,693	534,477

Here we see that Ohio, as a state, is a money lender to the extent of one per cent more in 1887 than in 1882. But again the poor agriculturists of Cincinnati come to the front, with a loss of $836,000, or 12½ per cent of their total stock; while the loss in Geauga county is only about one-third as much, or a trifle over four per cent.

HOW OHIO WATCHES GO.

In reviewing this sad picture of decline, one is reminded of Goldsmith's melancholy words:

Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

But in Ohio, it appears that men accumulate and wealth decays; for the population of the State has largely increased, while apparently its wealth is ebbing away. Truly was it said by the wise man of old, that "riches have wings," for the disappearance of money from Ohio conclusively proves it. Looking at the returns of carriages, one is tempted to think that the principal reason why they have wheels is to enable the owners to take them out of Ohio; and as for the watches, they are certainly not open to the accusation so often brought against French clocks, that they will "never go." Ohio watches certainly can and do "go," with a rapidity and steadiness not often equaled.

THE MOON-STRUCK THEORISTS.

Figures like these might be collected, not only from the statistics of Ohio, but from those of every state and country under the sun, where statistics are kept and personal property is taxed. *They* are the moon-struck theorists, who in contradiction of all the facts and all the experience of the world, persist in the vain endeavor to tax personal property and in the absurd assertion that this form of taxation tends to relieve farmers.

Farmers cannot conceal their sheep and oxen, their plows and implements; and they have enormous difficulty in concealing their wealth in any form, because their affairs are so well known to all their neighbors. If they have any money in bank, all the village knows it. If they have loaned money or sold goods on credit, their debtor is pretty sure to be some one in the immediate neighborhood; and all the circumstances are known to fifty people. The average farmer, when making his returns to the assessor is afraid to understate his wealth very greatly, because he could hardly look the assessor in the face after doing so; being conscious that, if the assessor does not already know the truth, he can with very little difficulty find it out for himself. But in large towns and cities, scarcely any man knows, intimately, the affairs of his neighbor; and the assessor knows least of all. People are reputed to be worth $1,000,000, who in reality are not worth $50.000; and others are reputed to be worth only $100,000, who in reality are worth $2,000,000. Even if the amount of any man's wealth is approximately known, none of his neighbors know how that wealth is invested, unless it is put in real estate. The assessor therefor has absolutely no means of ascertaining the value of any man's personal property, except by returns from that man himself, or from the corporations with whom he may happen to invest. If an Ohio man makes his principal investments in corporations outside of the state, the assessor is entirely at the mercy of the taxpayer. He can tell any number of lies with impunity. The assessor rarely or never examines his books of account; and, if assessors once began to make such an examination, many rich men would cease to keep books of account at all, as it is notorious that they did, when the income tax was in existence. All things combine to make it easy for the assessor to reach the farmers' personal property and difficult for him to reach that of the merchant, banker or city capitalist.

THE EXPERIENCE OF NEW YORK.

How is it in the state of New York? One of the most experienced assessors in that state, Mr. George H. Andrews, addressing a legislative committee on October 6, 1874, said:

No man and no corporation, banks only excepted, need pay a tax upon personal property. Widows and orphans must pay. Upon them, in the extremity of their distress, the law lays its heavy hand. It bereaves the bereaved. Moribund itself, it has an affinity for the effects of the dead. The records of the surrogate furnish the schedule, and the machinery of the law used in adjusting an estate is not sufficiently flexible to regularly permit such a transfer of securities as would insure an exemption.

As might well be expected, the state assessors, on January 21, 1874, reported "that less than fifteen per cent of the personal property of the state, liable to taxation, finds a place on the rolls of the assessor, and that of mortgages, not over five per cent of the value is assessed." In one town, the proceeds of a single auction sale of cattle, belonging to one resident, amounted to $360,000; while the whole assessment of personal property in that town was $28,850, "a sum very much less than that obtained for one cow." The assessors say: "A large percentage of all the personal property assessed is found entered on the rolls to women, minor heirs, lunatics, who cannot watch with the eagle eye of business men, or to trustees or guardians." In some towns, these classes hold more than one-half of all the personal property on the assessment roll. Two widows, residing in the village of Batavia, were assessed for more personal property than all the individuals in the neighboring city of Rochester, with a population of 70,000. In one town a girl, mentioned in the assessment as a lunatic, was assessed $5,000 for personal property, which the assessor stated was the full amount of her personal estate. All over the state, "the amount of assessments depends more on the will, craft, conscience (or want of conscience) of the party assessed than upon the law or its enforcement."

Experienced Ohio assessors say that the most honest returns of property are always made by the poorer classes, and the most inadequate returns by millionaires; while widows, who have no experience in business, and trustees, who represent widows and orphans, are taxed upon every dollar that they own.

EXPERIENCE OF CALIFORNIA.

The experience of California furnishes perhaps the latest example of the utter failure of all schemes for taxing personal property to work out anything like an approximation to justice.

In 1879 a new constitution was adopted. It was carried through solely by the farmers' votes; merchants, bankers and capitalists, whether large or small, voting almost unanimously against it. Under this constitution and these laws, not only are bonds, money and credits taxable, without any deduction on account of debts, except from credits, and then only such debts as are due to residents of the state of California; but holders of stock in corporations are avowedly and intentionally subjected to double taxation, first, upon the corporate property, and again upon the capital stock, which is merely their evidence of title to that property. It was supposed, alike by the friends and enemies of the new constitution, that under its operation, personal property of every description would be thoroughly reached, and at any rate, that whatever was by any chance overlooked would be more than made up by double taxation upon that which was found. The actual result has been to falsify all the predictions of both the friends and enemies of the constitution; for it has done no good, and very little harm, except in promoting fraud; for the reason that the capacity of the patriotic taxpayer to commit perjury, and the susceptibility of assessors to bribery, had been altogether underestimated. Some of the results are positively ludicrous.

POOR CALIFORNIA!

If the assessment returns are to be believed, in nine-tenths of California there is not a pound of butter; in four-fifths of the state the sheep do not produce any wool; fifty counties have quantities of bee hives, but only four have any honey; personal property is vanishing from San Francisco; loans of money are becoming unknown in the rest of the state; bonds of cities and municipalities of all kinds are not held within the state, to an amount equal to one-sixth of the county bonds outstanding alone; and, finally, money has been smitten by a pestilence, two-thirds of all that there was before the adoption of the constitution having already taken to itself wings and the remainder being evidently on the way. One of the great objects of the new constitution was to tax railroad, telegraph and telephone companies, to the last cent of their value. The actual result has been that telegraph and telephone companies are now assessed for the cost of less than their bare poles, or about $65 per mile. The railroad companies resisted taxation for one or two years; at the end of which, by a singularly simultaneous impulse of virtue, some thirty boards of supervisors directed their district attorneys rigorously to prosecute the railroad companies to the uttermost of the law. Thirty district attorneys forthwith hauled the railroad companies before the magistrates of justice. With equal promptness the thirty boards of supervisors met, and, without any consultation with each other, passed resolutions, directing the district attorneys to compromise all suits at sixty per cent of the amount claimed; and the thirty district attorneys obeyed, before the state officers could put in a protest.

CITIES RELIEVED: FARMERS BURDENED.

The following table will show the working of a series of measures which were expected, above all things, to increase the burdens of taxation upon San Francisco, on personal property and especially on money. For convenience, thousands are omitted in this table; and the figures "000" must be added in every case:

CALIFORNIA ASSESSMENTS

In thousands of dollars

1880.	Land.	Improvements on land.	Personal property not money.	Money.	Total.
San Francisco	122,030	42,969	68,584	19,747	253,330
Remainder of state	227,127	68,568	81,072	4,931	381,698
	349,157	111,537	149,656	24,678	635,028
1886.					
San Francisco	120,375	55,034	48,705	6,188	230,302
Remainder of state	340,274	100,775	94,022	2,887	537,953
	460,649	155,809	142,727	9,075	768,255

In the foregoing table, no account is taken of railroads, which are separately assessed by state officers. There was an increase in the valuation of railroads, from $31,174,000 in 1880 to $48,051,000 in 1886; of course nearly all outside of San Francisco.

In reviewing this table it will be seen that, while improvements upon land in San Francisco increased about one-third in six years, personal property, other than money, fell off nearly one-third, and money fell off more than two-thirds. In the rest of the state, which is mainly agricultural, the value of improvements increased nearly one-half; personal property, other than money, increased nearly one-sixth; while the loss of money among the farmers, though severe, did not compare with the affliction which befell the bloated capitalists of San Francisco in that respect. The general result was to reduce the share of San Francisco in taxation, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. In other words, the city paid 25 per cent *less*, and the farmers 16⅔ per cent *more*.

TAXATION OF MERCHANDISE AND BONDS.

Looking into the details of personal property, attention is naturally attracted toward the three items of merchandise, bonds and credits; on all of which it was supposed that the new constitution would have a great effect in increasing the assessment of personal property. The actual result is as follows:

CALIFORNIA ASSESSMENTS

In thousands of dollars.

1880.	Mdse.	Bonds.	Credits.	Total.
San Francisco	16,146	2,311	5,973	24,430
Remainder of state	11,504	729	14,740	26,973
	27,650	3,040	20,713	51,403
1886.				
San Francisco	15,713	449	6,379	22,541
Remainder of state	15,042	678	6,211	21,931
	30,755	1,127	12,590	44,472

IMPROVEMENTS ARE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

So much for the taxation of personal property. But the question still remains, whether buildings and other improvements upon land should be taxed, or whether the same principles apply to those things, as apply to chattles detached from the land. Unfortunately, statistics on this subject are not as easily obtainable as are statistics with regard to chattles; and none whatever seem to be obtainable in Ohio. In some other states, however, there are returns of assessments on land, separately from assessments on its improvements; although the line of division is nowhere made sufficiently clear to answer all purposes. It is obvious, however, that all principles which require the exemption of personal property from taxation apply with equal force to improvements upon land. These are really nothing but chattles attached to land; and the fact that they are so attached makes no difference in their real nature, and should not lead to their taxation. We are not, however, at present discussing this question as one of principle, but as one of practical convenience, and especially as one affecting the interests of farmers.

FARMERS' BUILDINGS WORTH MORE THAN LAND.

The farmer is apt to cry out against what he calls the injustice of exempting the magnificent buildings, sometimes erected in cities, from all taxation, forgetting that such buildings always stand upon the most expensive land, while his own farm house and barns stand upon land of utterly insignificant value. In adjusting taxation, the only question of importance is as to the relative proportion which will be borne by different classes; and it is of no importance whatever that any single piece of property should pay much or little, provided all other properties of the same kind pay in exact proportion with it. A farm house, costing $1,500 to build, will stand upon a piece of land which, including the surrounding garden, on an ample scale, would not be worth more than $15. But an average city house, costing $10,000 to build, will stand upon a lot worth at least $5,000; while a warehouse, costing $50,000 to build, will frequently stand upon a lot worth $50,000. So far, therefore, as the mere value of the land which is

required for the purpose of supporting the house or building of any kind is concerned, the farmer would gain largely by concentrating taxes upon that and exempting all buildings. But he holds, in addition to the land upon which his house stands, a number of acres, which he uses for farming purposes; and he assumes that these will be heavily taxed under a system of taxation upon land values alone, and that thus a larger proportion of the burden will be thrown upon him. This is an entire mistake. When buildings are exempt from taxation, all other improvements on the land must also be exempted; and the result of this would be to assess improved farm lands at no higher value than perfectly wild, uncultivated land, in the same immediate vicinity. All fences, all growing crops, all improvements of every kind, would be left out of account; and his land would be assessed only at the value which it would bring, if it had been just swept clean by a prairie fire. Very little consideration is required to enable any one to see that, under such a rule of assessment, the taxes levied upon farms would be much less, in proportion to those levied upon town lots, than they are to-day, and that such a change in the methods of assessment and taxation would result in lessening the burden of farms and increasing that of the large towns.

TOWN AND COUNTRY BENEFITED BY ABOLISHING PERSONAL TAXES.

Neither would the inhabitants of towns be real losers by such a system. Their opportunities for development would be vastly increased. They would be released from all the burdens which are now imposed by taxation on improvements and industry; and the increase of wealth and prosperity, both in town and country, would proceed at an unprecedented rate.

Why, then, should not the whole attempt to tax personal property, directly, be abandoned, and the simple, practicable method of concentrating all taxes upon the value of land, be adopted in its place? It has been shown that such a system would not work injustice to farmers or the rural districts generally, because it would not increase, but would rather diminish, their present share of taxation. Nevertheless, each individual farmer would probably say that he does not own as much personal property, in proportion to the value of his land, as is owned by capitalists in the large cities. It is certain, however, that a vast majority of the farmers, are, at any rate, *assessed* for more personal property in proportion to their land than are city residents; and, therefore, it is equally certain that farmers, if they carefully compared the assessments upon themselves with the assessments on wealthy men in cities, would find that very few of the latter are or ever could be assessed for as much personal property in proportion to their land as farmers are. Whatever is true of all farmers, taken together as a class, must be true of the great majority of them, taken as individuals.

TAX ON LAND VALUES MOST EQUAL METHOD OF TAXING PERSONAL PROPERTY.

But would personal property really escape from taxation if land values alone were taxed? Would not the result be really to diffuse taxation more equally and uniformly over all classes of personal property? It is quite clear that this would be the result.

What is the value of land? It consists solely in the annual rent which could be obtained for the privilege of using it. This rent is ordinarily capitalized; and, in this form, it constitutes what is called the price of land. That is to say, if a piece of land could be let at a ground rent of $100 per annum, and the ordinary rate of interest is five per cent, it is worth $2,000; because that sum at five per cent would produce the annual rent. Accordingly, in some countries, the price of land is always referred to rent, and it is quoted as being worth "so many years' purchase;" that is, so many years of rent. Rent, or the possibility of obtaining rent, is the only basis for a price of land. When land sells, as it generally does, at some price, notwithstanding it will not, at the time, rent for anything, that is because the owner speculates upon the arrival of a time when it will bring rent; and the land then has a speculative price, based upon its expected rent. Rent, in one form or another, is the only basis for any land values whatever. This is just as true of land which is occupied by its owner, as of land which is actually rented, and just as true of land which is occupied by nobody, as of either.

RENT PAID IN PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The rent or price of land must be paid in personal property of some form, whether it is the product of that particular piece of land or not. Consequently a tax upon land is, in its turn, paid out of personal property, which is received for rent. As rent will, by a natural law, absorb a due proportion of all personal property, resting upon land, so taxation, if laid proportionately to rent, will take an equal and just proportion of all

personal property. Thus a uniform tax upon land values amounts to a uniform tax upon personal property which can be collected with almost absolute accuracy without disturbing any dealings in that property or doing injustice to any of its owners.

WHY COLLECT THE TAX TWICE?

Now if the state collects, as it can collect, all which it needs for public purposes out of rent, and the owner of the land collects, as he does collect, a sum including all that is thus paid to the state, by tolls on personal property emanating from the land, why should the state trouble itself to collect the tax a second time, from the identical personal property which has already paid the taxes to the landlord, and through the landlord to the state? What advantage is there in using two methods of assessment and taxation, when one will perfectly suffice? Especially what advantage is there in using the second method, when the experience of centuries demonstrates that it is clumsy, ineffective, productive of fraud, perjury, oppression, and all manner of demoralizing injustice and corruption of morals?

IS THE TAX ON RENT JUST?

But it is urged, in reply to all these arguments, that such a tax is unjust, because it puts the whole burden of taxation upon the owner of land. In order to consider this objection, we must divide the owners of land into two classes: (1) Those who occupy their own land; and (2) those who rent their land to others.

NO INCREASED BURDEN ON OCCUPYING OWNERS.

1. So far as the occupying owners of land are concerned, it ought to be manifest that this form of taxation will not increase their present burdens in the smallest degree. Bear in mind that we are not now dealing with the proposition to increase taxation, so as to swallow up all the rent of land, but are simply considering the expediency of collecting all the present taxes from land alone. Under the present system the occupying owner of land is taxed, first, upon his land, and again upon his personal property. The unanimous testimony of all assessors and other practical men who have studied this subject is, that the value of personal property, that is, of movable property, is fully equal to the value of land. That which is true of all the people collectively must be true of the vast majority of them in detail. When to ordinary movable property we add all buildings, fences, crops and other improvements attached to the land, it is exceedingly improbable that one-tenth of the farmers of Ohio, owning their own farms, are possessed of a greater value in bare land than the value of their improvements, furniture, clothing, farm utensils, crops and savings. Emphatically would this be true with regard to people, other than farmers, living in their own houses. Probably not one in a hundred of such persons occupies a piece of land which, excluding that of which he makes no use as an adjunct to his house, is worth as much as the house and all the personal property within it.

If this is true, then it is clear that the proposed change would not increase the burden of taxation upon the vast majority of owners of real estate, who live upon their own land, but own no other.

NO INJUSTICE TO LANDLORDS OF IMPROVED LANDS.

2. There remains the class of landlords, pure and simple, that is, people who own land which they do not occupy, but let to others for an annual rent. These again must be subdivided. The majority of them have houses and other improvements upon their land. Every such house situated in the rural districts or the smaller towns or villages is, without exception, worth more than the land underneath it. It is only in cities that the land is worth more than the house; but in cities this is true in thousands of instances. So far, therefore, as the landlords of improved property are concerned, the concentration of taxes upon land would be a relief to them, because it would abolish a larger amount of taxation upon their improvements.

INCREASED BURDENS ONLY ON SPECULATORS.

We have, then, to deal only with the case of landlords who own property, either wholly unimproved or which is not improved to the full extent of its natural capacity. This class only would be prejudiced by the proposed change; that is, assuming that values are properly assessed and taxes fully collected. On any other assumption the

tax dodgers must be added to the owners of unimproved or unoccupied land. Is there any injustice in a system of taxation which would undoubtedly take from owners of land, who will neither use it themselves nor allow any one else to use it, the profits of their present speculations? It is submitted that there is not. Land speculation is the most injurious of all forms of speculation. It is the direct cause of panics and disasters. Every great panic in this country can be traced directly back to a fever of speculation in unimproved lands. This was most emphatically the case in 1837, 1857 and 1873. Speculation in lands leads to its "withdrawal from market," as the usual phrase is; this means the refusal of the owners to sell it to others who desire to improve it and make it productive for the common benefit. By their persistence in their "dog in the manger" policy, the land is kept utterly unproductive, population crowded within close limits, the world's supply of food reduced, the demand for manufactures consequently restricted, human energy diverted from useful production to the useless task of puffing lands, scheming to capture purchasers, and all the demoralizing influences of gambling, in its worst form, let loose upon the community.

But apart from these considerations, the concentration of all taxes upon the rent of land, as distinguished from improvements, is plainly just and right. This rent is, in reality, the price which the owner of personal property pays for the advantages of human society. This is only another form of saying that it is the price which he pays for the benefit of government, because human society is impossible without government. The existence of society implies the existence of government. The destruction of all government is necessarily the destruction of all social organization. Consequently good government everywhere increases the rent of land, because people crowd into those regions where they are thoroughly protected from violence and injustice, or, in other words, where they are sure to enjoy all the advantages of close contact with their fellow men, without any of its disadvantages. The rent of bare land is, therefore, we repeat, the price which, by force of natural law, men pay for good government. Having paid for this once, there is no justice in requiring them to pay for it a second time.

THOSE WHO RECEIVE THE PRICE OUGHT TO FURNISH THE GOODS.

Those who own land upon which they live ought to pay this price to the government, and in fact do, under the present system; because, if they refuse to pay it, the government would immediately sell their lands to some one else who would. Those who do not thus occupy the land which they own, and who, by the natural law of rent, collect from their tenants the price of good government, have no right to keep that price in their own pockets, but ought to pay it over to the government, which furnishes the *quid pro quo*.

It is not necessary, for the purpose of the present question, to decide whether landlords ought to pay over to the government the whole rent which they collect, or even all except a reasonable commission for its collection. All which it is now necessary to consider is whether, after having received from their tenants full payment for the cost of good government, they ought not to furnish that good government at their own expense. Clearly they ought to do so.

Mr. George has already spoken of the indirect benefits to result from the abolition of taxes upon personal property and improvements. These indirect benefits are in reality greater than the direct ones. The abolition of perjury, falsehood and fraud, so far as they are encouraged and made inevitable by the present system, would alone be an immense blessing. The removal of all state discouragement to production would bring about an enormous increase of prosperity. But the greater boon of all would consist in the more equal distribution of wealth.

Under every system of indirect taxation, the mass of the people, whose income averages less than $500 per annum for a family, pay nine-tenths of the taxes. The man who supports a family on $500 a year could not, even if there were no taxes, save more than about $100. Out of this he must pay all taxes, estimating his total share of indirect taxes, national and local, at 17 per cent of his expenses (which is the figure named by Governor Gear, of Iowa, and about correct). This takes $68 out of his $100 saved; for taxes can only be paid out of savings. But a man having an income of $100,000 (and there are many such), can support his family in luxury on $20,000; and if he does he will pay a tax of only $3,400 out of savings of $80,000. The rich man will thus pay only 4¼ per cent tax on his savings, while the vast majority of farmers, mechanics, miners, clerks, railroad employés, small shopkeepers and laborers pay from 70 to 90 per cent tax on their savings.

The inevitable effect of this enormous disproportion between the burdens of the rich and the poor is to leave the savings of the rich to accumulate at a tremendous pace, while reducing the savings of the poor so heavily as to make it impossible for them

to hold their own in the race for wealth. The final result must be, within thirty or forty years, to concentrate two-thirds of all the wealth of this country in the hands of less than a hundredth part of the population.

The result of the abolition of all taxes on personal property and improvements, both direct and indirect, would reverse this tendency and put the mass of wealth in the hands of the mass of the people.

SUMMARY ON TAXATION.

The unprecedented accumulation of wealth in the possession of a few families and the rapid increase of a dependent poverty in the United States, more noticeable within the last quarter of a century, has furnished a very interesting as well as perplexing subject for study and comment. It has led to the question very oft repeated, "Is a republic also a failure?" Whatever the cause for such discouraging inequalities, it must have been laid at the formation of our government, for there has not been any considerable change of our fundamental laws from the beginning. There is no question but that our forefathers intended just the opposite of such inequalities; they supposed they had established a government of the people for all the people; they supposed they had established equal opportunities to all to start in life. They supposed they had protected those opportunities to the end, but self government with them was an experiment. Our ancestors came from countries where the common people had no voice in the government; a class of nobles owned the land and made the laws; the mass of tenants performed the labor which produced the wealth and wore the chains of serfdom. Our forefathers established universal suffrage in the new republic to the end that when any law became oppressive to the majority, it might be repealed and a just one enacted in its stead. They saw the evils of entail and primogeniture and carefully guarded against their introduction into our law. They saw the evils of the ownership of the soil by the few, in the countries from which they came, and supposed they had prevented the evil by removing most legal obstructions to its acquisition or conveyance. However it is probable they did not see what may now be seen, that the land system adopted by them would (notwithstanding the exclusion or elimination of primogeniture and entail) in the course of a comparatively brief time admit of the existence of a million tenant farmers in the democratic nation, whose foundations they were laying; tenants too, that are less protected by law than the same class in Great Britian, to say nothing of the millions of tenants from month to month in our great cities. It is certainly true that land and labor are the source of all wealth and there are those who assert, not without reason, that to deprive labor of free access to land is to deprive the laborer of the

opportunity to employ himself. Likewise our forefathers did not forsee, what is now a palpable and obtrusive fact, viz: the existence in the republic of a class of landlords (owners of immense areas and mines) whose influence on our development, it is asserted by many able thinkers, is as injurious, as much a hindrance to industry and burden upon labor as that of their prototypes of the old world, the British dukes of Bedford, Buckingham or Buccleugh. They did not foresee cities grow upon the estates of twenty men, others upon the estate of one man. They did not see millions annually swept into the coffers of a few families through the mere ownership of land as may now be seen by those who take the trouble to look.

But even if the founders of the Republic had foreseen that the system of land tenure which they adopted, having with noble intent and statesmanlike sagacity eliminated its feudal features, was not entirely incompatible with concentration, we can easily see the great difficulties in the way of adopting a better one, for, even with all the light that a century of marvelous progress in civilization has afforded their descendants, it is still an open question whether any better can be found, and we know that a majority still sincerely believe the prevailing system to be not only good, but the best, and that whatever may be the cause of contemporaneous evils they are not properly assignable to the ownership of land in fee simple, a form of ownership which they believe to be essential to the encouragement of industry and the welfare of society. They believe that the appropriation to private ownership of land, a word which in the parlance of the economists, includes all accessible things above and beneath the earth's surface, to be as just and proper as the ownership of any segregated portion of it upon which labor has been expended, and if inequalities of possession and wealth have coincidently occurred, they are to be ascribed to inequalities of merit and the designs of providence rather than to the appropriations by the few of that value to which the economists have given the name of "unearned increment" a term which to the conventional mind has more of speculative subtlety in it than substance.

On the other hand, there are a large number of persons as intelligent, as thoughtful, and it must be admitted, quite as honest and sincere as their brethren of the majority, who believe that the glaringly prodigious inequalities of fortunes that exist are caused, not so much by differences in capacity, nor at all by the decrees of an inscrutable providence, but are to be traced in large part, to unjust land laws. Some go so far as to assert that most, if not all, of the inequalities in the distribution of labor's products is due to the enormous power that the owners of the "natural opportunities" or the "gifts of nature" as they term the land, have over laborers by reason of their control over the very sources of employment. Defining

"land" to mean, as above, all nature's material gifts, the surface of the earth, its mines of minerals and metals, forests, fisheries, etc., they proclaim that, "Whosoever owneth the land, etc., own those who live on the land." In proof of this assertion, they point to the wretched conditions of the landless peasants of Europe, and particularly of Ireland, as illustrations of the inevitable effect of the establishment of the principle of fee simple ownership of the source of all being, for they say if land "the earth and the fullness thereof is permitted, and may rightfully be made private property in the same sense as the products of labor are property, then in case of its concentration in few hands, which history shows to be the inevitable tendency, the masses can and will be reduced to slavery by contract. In other words, in order to support life, they will be compelled to submit to such terms as the owners of the land see fit to impose or suffer eviction, the equivalent, under the circumstances, of death by starvation, and as the masses of mankind will submit to enslavement rather than die, the ultimate of land monopoly is human slavery. Having logically deduced this conclusion from what they deem sound premises they confidently declare with Jefferson, that only the usufruct of the land belongs to the living and that our land laws should be made in some way to conform to the principle that every human being by reason of their "right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, has an equal right to the land or its use." They say further, that this "equal right" may be effectually secured and made practical by the substitution of the principle of possessory titles in place of the "fee simple" and that under such a system every man may have as much of land as he can make the best use of by simply pay- to society for the advantages of a superior location, a tenure which would divert to the public coffers enormous sums that under the present system goes to the enrichment of priviliged individuals at the expense of the rights of all others.

It is true that the necessities of society require the use of a range of lands varying in productive capacity, for agricultural and other purposes, from the best toward a point, or the lowest point, at which capital and labor can obtain the ordinary returns without paying rent. This point at which capital and labor will operate, for the remuneration which can be had free from payment for use, is called by economists the "margin of cultivation." Every point, in the ascending grade, above this margin will yield rent, for "the rent of land is determined by the excess of its produce over that which the same application (of labor and capital) can secure from the least productive land in use."

It is clear then that "rent" is a term that does not describe the rewards or remuneration that goes to the capital and labor engaged in

production. It is simply that part of the product that ownership claims for the privilege of using land. Of course, bare land or land independent of improvements is meant, for, whatever is paid for the use of improvements, is payment for the use of capital which is interest pure and simple.

Rent, therefore, being the price of a monopoly arising from the reduction, by law, to individual ownership of natural gifts or elements which human labor can neither produce nor increase the school of reformers referred to would have society or the State appropriate it to its uses and by so doing relieve labor, capital and enterprise from the burdens of taxation. This appropriation they declare would be simply the abolition of a law-made monopoly which is and ever must be an invasion of the rights of man. As much an invasion of natural rights as those laws which permitted the ownership of man himself.

In brief they assume that there is no rightful title to property—gifts excepted—but that acquired by the sacrifice of producing it, property acquired by exchange being merely the equivalent in other form of the labor expended upon the thing given for that received. When heirs fail, estates escheat and treasure trove belongs to the king and values that are not earned are embraced in the same principle. So say these advocates of what they deem to be a necessary reform in the treatment of land values by the State.

Without taking side upon the question in contention the Bureau of Labor Statistics, nevertheless, deemed it proper to make such inquiry as is within its ability, of the facts relating thereto. Without expressing any opinion upon the right or wrong, the expediency or inexpediency of permitting the private appropriation of those values which such economists as John Stuart Mill have given the name of "unearned increment," the Bureau, however, does deem it important that the public should be furnished such data as will aid in making an intelligent estimate, at least, of the proportion of such values to the wealth of the community.

Map No. 1 of the city of Detroit gives some striking illustrations of the annual increase of wealth drawn from the annual labor product by the increase of land values. The reason why all the maps are taken from the city of Detroit is because the Bureau could not find a city or any part of the farming lands of the State where the land value and the improvements were by the assessors separated—it could not find in any other part of the State where the value created by the whole community was separated from the value of improvements. It will be seen that the vacant lands of some estates have been doubled in value by the assessors in the period of five years, while the market value has not so increased. Other tracts have been doubled in one year and the market value has only shown a normal increase. The maps show a total area including streets of 633 acres, and give evidence relevant to the effect of location and population, exclusive of human labor, upon land values. Two periods of time are taken to show the rapidity of the growth of land values with increase of population. The tracts have been selected, with two exceptions, from districts remote from the center of the city. A map of the city will show many very thickly settled tracts away beyond these holdings. These vacant tracts and the thickly settled, even huddled together settlements of the toilers beyond them, must carry the truth to him who thinks, of the extra cost of the city government, in streets, in sewers, in water, in fire service and in fact every department of public expense, besides the extra expense of car fare, delivery of goods etc., to the occupants of the

remote districts because of the non-concentric growth of the city which is largely the result of withholding lands from the market.

Map No. 1 is composed of parts of two farms of the old French claims which had a very narrow frontage on the river, but which run back in some cases nearly three miles. Much of one of these farms is still the estate of the immediate heirs of the original purchaser; the valuation of fifteen acres of said farm was increased by the assessors $58,000, in the five years from 1886 to 1891, inclusive, an amount equivalent to a larger salary per annum than was paid in these years to any officer of our government excepting the president. Three acres on the east side of John R St. and the south side of Farnsworth and the south and north sides of Theodore St. were assessed at $8,000 per acre, in 1886, but these acres were divided into thirty-one small lots and owned by nearly as many owners, with buildings and other improvements, while the land of the farm referred to, on the other side of the same streets, was only valued at $4,700 per acre. This inequality, however, has been nearly wiped out by the assessors of 1891.

By reference to map No. 1 it will be seen that lot 38, with 338 feet front on Woodward avenue and running 960 feet east was assessed in 1886 at $73,380, and in 1891, at $114,905, an increase in the five years of $40,525. Lot 39 was assessed in 1886 at $89,300, and in 1891, at $160,570 an increase according to assessments of $71,270. Lot 40 was assessed in 1886 at $69,000 and in 1891 at $127,980 an increase of $58,980. Lot 41 was assessed in 1886 at $67,000 and in 1891 at $147,440, an increase of $80,440. Lot 42 was assessed in 1886 at $28,500 and in 1891 at $61,595, an increase of $33,095. The vacant tract of an unplatted 22 acres east of the property as above described, was assessed in 1886 at $110,989, and in 1891 at $202,587, an increase of $91,588 in the five years mentioned. Thus we see that the lands shown on map 1, which is about 50 acres in extent, including streets and alleys, have increased in value, according to the assessors, in the five years, from $397,789 to $740,912 an increase of $343,113.

It may be remarked however, that the true value of these 50 acres, as given by a reliable real estate dealer in Detroit is $1,250,000. The percentage of increase, as shown by the assessed values of the respective years 1886-91 is 86+% or over 17% per annum, and yet the assessed value of 1891 is $500,000 less than true value as given by a dealer.

The other maps each tell their own story.

As near as the facts can be ascertained, the whole 633 acres did not cost the dozen families who owned them 50 years ago more than $10 per acre, or a total of $6,333. With the close of the year 1890 there had been taken by the city about 85 acres for streets, in which case many times the original cost has been by the city paid back to the owners for said streets, leaving at present 548 acres, which had a total assessed value in 1886 of $2,584,316. The assessed value of 1891 is $4,453,474, an assessed value in 1886 of an average of $4,715.90 per acre and in 1891 of $8,126.77 per acre. All this shows an increase in 50 years of more than 800 times.

The total acreage of the city in 1890 was 14,400 acres. At the average per acre of the area taken for 1891 would give a total land value of $117,025,488 and a total value for 1886 of $67,908,900, an increase in five years of $49,116,588 or about 73%.

According to estimates made from the assessments of the 548 acres the assessed bare land values of the 14,440 acres in Detroit would be

$117,000,000. The actual assessment of the same was $86,774,380, which is held to be not more than 60% of true value. This estimate would produce $143,000,000 in round numbers as the true bare land value of Detroit. Taking $648,374,632 the amount necessary to be raised to defray the expenses of the National government and 62,622,250 to be the present population of the country, the per capita apportionment would be $10.06 and the portion at the above rate per capita to the City of Detroit, estimating its population at 205,000 is $2,062,300.

The city's proportion of State tax for the same year amounted to $118,560, and the city tax to $2,934,555+, a total of $5,115,410, Detroit's tax for nation, State and municipality, a little less than 6% of the bare land value of the city, and about one-third of the annual increase as shown by the foregoing computations. So it will be seen that the surplus could be applied if necessary, to lessen the burdens of the agricultural classes or in the less wealthy parts of the State.

NATIONAL TAXATION.

The tax levied upon the assessed value of the State to defray the State expenses for the year 1891 was $1,263,744 and was collected from a total real and personal value aggregating $1,130,000,000, portioned to each owner of property as their property appeared to the numerous local assessors, excepting rail roads, street car, telegraph and such other corporate property as is exempt by law. The several varieties of property, as farm, mine, timber and city values have been sufficiently examined and many inequalities discovered as shown by the preceding tables and illustrations. The inequalities in State taxation are, however, a mere bagatelle as compared with the inequalities imposed upon the same people by the nation, in which some escape, while others are proportionately burdened. We have traced some of the methods by which they do so escape. The State tax levy, if distributed to the population of the State would amount to a fraction over 60 cents to each person. The National tax is $10.06+ per person, and from this there is no escape, except with those who can shift their burden to the backs of their fellows. Among them will be found the same persons who escape their equitable share of state taxation.

Population U. S., 1890	62,622,250
" Mich., 1890	2,098,889
Gross expenditures U. S. Government, 1890	$630,247,078 16
Per capita expenditures	$10 06+

RECEIPTS, U. S., 1890.

Customs	$229,668,584 57
Internal revenue	142,606,705 81
Public lands	6,358,272 51
Miscellaneous	24,447,419 74
	$403,080,982 63
Loans and treasury notes	$245,293,650 00
Gross receipts	$648,374,632 63

Expense of collecting customs	2.98%
" " " internal revenue	2.65%

The Nation did not in 1890 collect enough from all the sources of its income for its expenditures and had to borrow more than $245,000,000 from a reserve fund as per table, and as can be seen from the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Circle No. XI of this section illustrates the proportion in which the wealth owners of the State are taxed by the nation, but it does not illustrate, however, how they are able to recoup themselves by the tariff system which allows them to shift their burdens—in some cases adding it to the cost of the raw material and in others to the finished product. The tariff tax in every case goes with the price of the goods. The farm population of the State, more than a million strong, and the mechanics and laborers of the cities and villages, several hundred thousand strong, form the principal market in Michigan for the market of protected as well as unprotected manufactured products, and through the insidious working of the tariff law, these unprotected farmers, mechanics and laborers shoulder more than their proportion of Michigan's share of the national tax burden. It is seen that our farm population pay more than half the total of the national tax levy upon Michigan, which is, in round numbers, $21,115,000.

The farm population apportionment is $11,046,000. Each man, woman and child in the whole State is taxed $10.06; to each family of five this is $50.30. If levied upon the real estate of the State, instead of upon population, the farmers would only pay—as farm real estate is only 36.63+ per cent of the equalized assessed real estate total value—$7,734,424. The total saving to them would be $3,311,576, which is 1¼ per cent of their whole real estate value. Farm investments would pay directly by reason of the change 5¼ per cent instead of 4. Other real estate values would be taxed up in like proportions.

It is stated upon the evidence of Thos. G. Shearman, Roger Q. Mills and other good statisticians, that for each dollar of indirect tax collected by our national government, the protected industries through a subtle process of tariffs and profits upon tariffs, takes from each individual or per capita, the sum of three dollars more. To be within the circle of truth, we will compute upon two and one-half dollars instead of three, and then we get another saving of $27,613,000, 10 per cent upon the whole farm real estate investment; this added to the $3,311,576=1¼ per cent gives a total of $30,926,576=11¼ per cent to add to the small profit of 4 per cent realized by the owners of farm real estate for the year just closed. The figures immediately reach to the encouraging sum of 15¼ per cent for all farm investments.

There has one more comparison developed as the investigation progressed. Circle No. 10 of section 2, part 4, gives the exact proportion of the profits of farm industry in comparison with some other industries or business in the State in which capital is invested. Manufacturing statistics could not be obtained in time for this report outside of the Bureau. The sum appropriated for the uses of your Commissioner was not sufficient to make any investigation whatever in the manufacturing field along with other work. The illustration clearly points to a much more equitable system, than taxing of real estate, namely: A tax upon the profits of real estate in which the farm industry sinks to the fourth in the scale of importance. The aggregate profits of capital in five separate real estate

investments was $98,354,977*; of this total the farm real estate capital realized $10,631,229, or 9.25 per cent of the total profit. To tax the profits of real estate would save to the farmers directly on the national tax levy $9,092,862, 3.38+ per cent on their total real estate investment. This added to the 10 per cent saved by reason of throwing off the burden imposed by protected industries, would give the farm industry 17.38 per cent on the total farm real estate investment. The foregoing figures are all contained in this chapter in other form. The total gain to the farmers of the State would be $35,561,463, or 13.38 per cent, and to the small real estate owners of cities and villages in like degree.

FARM LABOR AND CAPITAL.

There are several, and each good and sufficient reasons, why your Commissioner has taken the farm industry of the State with which to compare the other industries. The farming industry employs a much larger number of laborers than any other industry. The amount of capital invested is larger than in any other industry.

Both farm labor and capital, is generally complained of, as suffering serious oppression and depression. The farmer is as yet in Michigan viewed as a farm owner and as such is both a laborer and a capitalist. He is also a skilled worker and must be considered as receiving wages of superintendence. Last and by far the most important reason is, that farm labor and capital is the parent and employer of all other labor and capital and ever will be, while mankind continues to need food, clothing and shelter. The soil of the great nation of Russia refused to yield ordinary results to labor and capital for the season just closed; hence corresponding enforced idleness in the business of manufacture and destitution throughout that great nation and widespread starvation.

The west and northwest of the United States and the adjoining territory of the Dominion of Canada yielded for the season just closed much more than an ordinary return to the labor employed and capital invested, hence an increased demand for railroad cars, elevators, storehouses, barns, threshers and reapers, a brisk activity in all the industries affected by such a famine of R. R. cars, etc., increased wages, freight rates, prices of raw material and finished product of iron and lumber and a corresponding removal from the field of business, the anxiety and depression at the beginning of the year 1891.

The farmers of Michigan received in degree the free gift of nature to farm labor and capital so generally received. It is with the small proportion by comparison with other labor and capital it did receive, this chapter has to deal. In justice to both the labor of the farm and its complement the labor of the workshop and factory, the labor in the mining industries, and in the work of distribution had to be examined. Mine labor is employed to store wealth, while consuming certain products of the field in the more lasting raw materials of production. The labor of distribution, the auxiliary labor adds to wealth by conveying from and to the farm, the mine and factory, through all its multifarious interchanges. These two are but factors, and did they erect any toll-gates on the way whereby they could gather more than their share of production, the inequalities would arise just as they have arisen and would as earnestly demand investi-

* These five real estate investments are iron mine, copper mine, city, village and farm real estate. These are gathered from the U. S. census report, from Lawton's mine report, 7 per cent on the assessed value of city and village real estate, and 4 per cent on the assessed farm real estate values.

gation, because not only labor, but some kinds of capital, the capital which is least able to combine for its protection must finally as it has, show a clear lack of ability to gather its fair proportion, as for example the farm capital of Michigan.

The various labor divisions have been carefully examined. Many books have been filled of late with statistics showing the condition of labor in which the unvarnished truth appears, that labor is in a very dependent condition. In this fair land if we but scratch the surface, food and the raw material of clothing compete with each other in their efforts to reward our labor. The mineral wealth grows to mountains to meet us that we may not be troubled to descend to the bowels of the earth to reach it, the forest trees reach to the clouds in their effort to outgrow each other for our many comforts and necessities, but withal the evidence is that labor is fast approaching the line of a bare subsistence.

In the year 1880 there were more acres devoted to farming than in 1890, according to the U. S. census report for 1880 and the Agricultural Bureau report for 1891, and the per cent on the capital invested had fallen, small as it was, one per cent lower. The land value of the farms has reached its zenith unless the per cent of profit soon changes. In ten years the farm lands show an assessed average increase of 53 cents per acre, but how much of the increase is due to new farms since 1880, going back to wood lands and the older farms remaining to raise the average, your Commissioner has no means of determining.

It appears from the foregoing tables and data that the preponderance of land values are in cities and towns, mining and forest regions; and that the agricultural population is comparatively poor in respect of these values. A tax, therefore, levied directly upon real estate and especially that portion of it which consists of the land irrespective of improvement, *i. e.* bare land values, would fall with comparative lightness upon the agricultural classes, and the burden of the same would in the main be transferred to the classes who own the very valuable lands of cities, the great commercial centers, and the owners of the bounties of nature in the form of valuable forests and the rich mineral deposits.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The unrest that has been a most marked feature of the past 30 years of our national life has awakened a proportionate amount of inquiry into its causes. Discontent with industrial and social conditions which began with the working masses of the cities just after the close of the great war of the rebellion, has at length reached and permeated the great agricultural population. As remedial instruments there have grown up great organizations, in the towns and cities Knights of Labor Assemblies and Trades Unions, and in the country Granges, Patrons of Husbandry, Patrons of Industry and Alliances have sprung into existence and multiplied with exceeding rapidity. These great organizations seem instinct with the idea

that the miseries they feel are the result of social disarrangements and mal-adjustments, and therefore they naturally turn toward government, the organ of society, for measures of relief.

It is a very healthful, hopeful sign to see the great masses of farmers and the workers of the cities turning their attention toward the relationship that governmental policies bear toward their material prosperity.

The people toil, sweat, produce, earn, and yet remain poor. The inquiry of the age is: Why is this? How is this? Some are answering that the trouble is due to the exploitage that is successfully carried on by means of an unjust currency system. Others are inclined to the belief that the great transportation monopolies play a most important part in wringing from the people the wealth they create, and others again charge that our land system is the real center of the disease, the bottom cause of the ills that are so widely felt. It is probable that all these causes have played and still play an important part in the production of the evils complained of. But there still remains for consideration the effect that taxation has upon the distribution of the annual production. A question of great importance is whether the system of indirect or crooked taxation, adopted by the general government at its beginning, has not always operated to the very great disadvantage of the producing-consuming masses; whether that system has not been one of the very powerful agencies that has tended to produce those very marked inequalities of fortune that is everywhere observable. Colbert, the great finance minister of the reign of Louis XIV., naively remarked that "indirect taxes were invented for the purpose of plucking the geese (the people) of the greatest amount of feathers with the least amount of squealing." Such was the intent and such the effect.

Amasa Walker, the political economist, in his "Science of Values" admits that upon the poor the burdens of the support of the national government principally falls. The taxes of the national government are imposed upon the necessities and small comforts of life that enter into the daily consumption of the people. And besides supporting the government these taxes are also so adroitly adjusted as to compel the consumer to support a class. Our system of State taxation is more on the direct order and falls upon property, and yet not an inconsiderable part of our local and State revenues are derived from what is really indirect taxation. A considerable amount of merchandise, manufactured articles, etc., are listed by the assessors and the taxation imposed on these by the local assessor reaches the local consumer at last. So also do renters of houses pay the taxes levied on that portion of real estate which is improvement value, for the landlord usually can and does shift the house tax (although he cannot shift the land value tax) upon the lessee. It thus appears, as has already

been remarked, that all or nearly all of the national tax and a very considerable portion of the local and State taxes are made to fall on the consuming poor. That a system of direct taxation will go far toward remedying the inequities and that inequalities do exist is self-evident. In summing up his chapter on "State Taxation," in the work already quoted, Mr. Walker remarks: "Before leaving the subject of state taxation, we will briefly notice the inquiry often made why the United States government does not assign to each state its share of the public burdens according to its general valuation, and allow the state authorities to collect the amount at the same time and in the same way as all the direct taxes of the state are levied and collected? In reply to this it may be said that, if the national government could rely implicitly upon the fidelity and promptness of every state, *it would be by far the most economical and efficient mode of collecting the revenue.* The expense of collection would be almost nominal, probably not exceeding one-tenth of the sum now required; and an army of officeholders might be left free to engage in productive employment."

And of course everybody admits that inequality of taxation is a grave evil and one which it is the duty of legislators to cure as soon as may be. It is moreover generally admitted that the taxation of personal property, composed as it usually is of tools, merchandise, the products of manufactures, etc., tends to the discouragement of the production of wealth, to the cheapening of the necessities and comforts of life, and thus works adversely to the general well being. In a time when it is so general to invite the location in a community of manufacturing establishments by offers of bonuses of various kinds this truth that the best of bonuses would be exemption of such enterprises from taxation need not be more than hinted in order to be fully understood and indorsed; and of course the correlative proposition that taxation tends to discourage production will be as readily seen and as readily admitted.

In this connection it might not be amiss to call the attention of readers to the fact that personal property easily eludes the search of the assessor. This is certainly shown in our recent report of the State Board of Equalization, for whereas the total valuation of the State is returned at $1,130,000,000, only 156,000,000 of this sum consists of personal property, that is, the assessors find from $7.50 to $8.00 worth of real estate for every dollar of personal property discovered. And this fact of the apparent decline of personalty as shown by the books of assessors is not confined to Michigan, but is general throughout the United States.

The United States census of 1880 showed a very marked increase of wealth in the decade of 1870 to 1880, and yet during this period there

appeared to be, so far as shown by tax lists, a very great decline in personal property. This very general fact has not escaped the notice of able writers on the subject of taxation who draw the not unreasonable conclusion therefrom that the attempt of governments to draw any portion of their revenue from the taxation of personal property of any description ought to be abandoned as considering all things connected therewith, and especially the desideratum of equality of taxation, the attempt can never be successful.

It is certainly true that real estate and especially that portion of it which consists purely of the value of land is always right before the eyes of the assessor; it cannot be spirited away or hidden in anticipation of the officers' visit for the purpose of rating, nor can any devices, such as temporary and pretended transfer of ownership work to keep it off the lists, or in any other way evade taxation. It is the property which is taxed and not merely the person who may happen to own it, and the government is sure to find it when its share of the expenses of protection is demanded. It is also true that the preponderance of evidence is thus far with the opinion that it is impossible to tax personal property with anything like equality.

PART V.

A GENERAL REVIEW

OF THE

STRIKES OF MICHIGAN

DURING THE PAST YEAR, WITH

DETAILS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ONES

AND A

NOTATION OF GENERAL AND FOREIGN STRIKES.

STRIKES IN MICHIGAN.

SECTION I.

The past year has been quite prolific of strikes and difficulties among the laboring men, and also to some extent with the women wage-workers, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. The purpose of the Bureau is to present the facts of these strikes and difficulties to the public. None have required the investigation of the Commissioner of Labor, although some of them, at times, took on a serious aspect, yet eventually came out either for or against, as appears from the following data. Some of our compilation was written by parties on the spot, others taken from newspaper reports. The entire facts and data have been gleaned from the most reliable sources and condensed so the public may be able to gather the results of these movements during the past year.

STREET CAR STRIKE IN DETROIT.

This strike being of such great import, and the largest in the State during the past year, a complete history of it from its inception to the finish is proper to preserve as a public record. Therefore the Bureau of Labor has taken due care to secure all the data and facts connected therewith, and gives the same to the general reader without comments or the deduction of any results, leaving each person to judge of the right or wrong in the matter. The following is given then, strictly as

HISTORICAL.

On the evening of Monday, April 13, 1891, Street Car Employés Association, No. 5391, was organized at 163 Michigan avenue, Detroit, Michigan, by Robert Y. Ogg, organizer of the American Federation of Labor. Immediately after the formation of the union and the election of temporary officers, fifteen of the men most prominent in the movement were discharged from the employ of the Detroit and Grand River street railway companies, on the grounds of "agitation, and associating with men whom they knew were opposed to all corporations." Feeling that their rights as American citizens were assailed, and perceiving that the consequences of such action on the part of the companies would, if successful, reduce the employés to a position little better than that of slaves, and that the companies seemed resolved upon pursuing such a course, the employés, almost

to a man, hastened to the association hall and pledged themselves to stand by the organization in a manful struggle for their rights.

A committee, consisting of Law, Frise, Grant, Miller and Slocum, was appointed to wait upon the company to request the reinstatement of the discharged men. The request was denied, and the grounds for discharge reasserted.

When this was reported to the association it was decided to declare a strike on the railway system to obtain recognition of the men's rights. And orders were issued to suspend operations on the Michigan, Trumbull, Grand River, Myrtle, Crawford, Third, Gratiot and Chene lines.

TUESDAY, APRIL 21.

This was done more or less successfully, and with the assistance of thousands of sympathizers, and nearly every trades union in the city; all but a few cars were kept from running on the above lines.

The assistance of the Trades and Labor Council was asked and heartily given. It was decided to extend the strike to the Woodward, Jefferson, Brush and Russell, and Cass and Third lines.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22.

The foregoing with varying success was attempted on Wednesday. There were cars running on every line, but the service was badly crippled. Offers of assistance and sympathy poured in from every labor organization in the city, while the general public with unanimous voice urged the strikers to stand firm. On the whole the scales inclined to the side of success.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Taylor, Thos. M. Dolan, M. F. Martin, appointed by the Trades and Labor Council, at the request of the association, waited upon the company, with a view of effecting a settlement of the strike this morning, but could obtain no formal conference, as the officers were not all present. The remark was made by Mr. Currie and Mr. Hendrie that the company claimed the right to discharge any employé without giving a reason. The committee at 3 P. M. received the following:

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY COMPANY,
Detroit, April 23, 1891.

MESSRS. TAYLOR, DOLAN AND MARTIN:

GENTLEMEN—Your letter of this morning is received. We have no objection to conference with anybody who can assist us in discharging our duty to the public by the regular and peaceful operation of our lines of street railroads. If, however, it is your only purpose to insist upon the reinstatement of men discharged by this company, the conference will be fruitless and is unnecessary. Outside of this alternative, we will talk with you at 4:30 this afternoon at our office, 12 Woodward avenue.

Respectfully,
DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The committee's answer to this was as follows:

Detroit, April 23, 1891—3 P. M.

THE DETROIT CITY RAILWAY COMPANY:

GENTLEMEN—Your communication just received. In reply we would say we were appointed in the interest of organized labor to lay before you the unanimous sentiment and the conclusive reasoning of the organization which we represent in support of the right of workingmen to form themselves into unions. If our impression is correct, that the men discharged from your employ were guilty of nothing which you could construe as a cause for dismissal, except that they were connected with an association having objects identical with those of all trade and labor unions, then it would be ridiculous for us to waive the question and aid you in settling your trouble in some other way. You are insisting upon prerogatives which, if exercised, must result in the destruction of the union, that is, the discharge of men without reason; and to ask us to consent to this is scarcely less than an insult. The maintenance of the right of these particular men, as concrete examples of the right of all other workingmen, to organize, is the duty with which we are charged; and through a fair and reasonable settlement of this question you can put your lines in operation tomorrow. You have had some experience of the value of this suggestion. Three years ago, if we are not misinformed, you found it to your interest to reinstate men who had previously been dismissed on grounds similar to those which led to the present strike. But if your decision in this matter is beyond reconsideration and superior to reason, we will close this brief communication with the remark that the highest of all courts, and happily also some of the tribunals of modern civilization, hold men and corporations responsible for all the natural results of their conduct; and that if it can be shown (as we have no doubt it can) that the men who have stopped the street car service were acting from ordinary, human, and inevitable motives, then the original provocation must be regarded as the responsible cause.

Yours very truly,

W. A. TAYLOR,
THOS. M. DOLAN.
M. F. MARTIN,
} *Committee of Trades Council.*

The committee may hereafter be found at the Griswold House.

Following is the company's reply:

MESSRS. W. A. TAYLOR, THOS. M. DOLAN and M. F. MARTIN, *Committee of Trades Council:*

GENTLEMEN—In reply to your letter dated 3 P. M. today, the Detroit city railway desires to say that it does not question the right of any workingman or other American citizen to join any voluntary association or union that exists for legal and legitimate purposes, and the company has never insisted that it would not employ union men, or in any way interfered with the organized labor associations of this city. The company does insist, however, that it has an undoubted right, legally and morally, to manage and conduct its own business, and to discharge any employé that it has, either with or without cause, and without regard to the question whether it is satisfactory or not to any one else. The company also recognizes the right of any person in its employ to quit that employment with or without reason or cause.

We utterly deny the right of any body of men, whether organized or not, to interfere with the business of this company or the business of any other corporation, firm or individual, by the exercise of force and violence, and the destruction of property; and we as earnestly deny the right of the committee of the Trades Council, or of any other organization of labor, to determine, as you assume to do in your communication, whether the street railway lines belonging to this company shall be operated or not. Your assumption of authority to determine whether our lines shall be "in operation tomorrow" is without any warrant or authority in law or in reason, and if acceded to would simply turn the business of the country over to self-constituted and irresponsible committees for management.

Respectfully,
DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

The company abandoned the night service on Tuesday, and by Thursday they had ceased trying to run cars at all on the majority of the roads. On Woodward a last effort was made. Nearly two hundred policemen were stationed at intervals along the avenue, placed upon the cars (about six in all) or driven in patrols beside the cars.

Money in aid of the strikers was raised by gift, subscription, collection and in various other ways.

Arrangements to supply the place of the cars with vehicles of various kinds were begun to be made. Sympathizers entered upon a wholesale demolition of the company's tracks and other property.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

On Friday the tie-up of the lines of street railway was complete. All the lines having been ordered out, no attempt was made to run a car. All day thousands of sympathizers crowded the streets, to prevent the running of the cars.

But interesting and important matters were transpiring elsewhere. The mayor and common council, in obedience to public sentiment, took up the matter.

THE CITIZENS.

A mass meeting of citizens at Beecher's Hall was called by the Trades and Labor Council to consider the situation. Many of Detroit's most prominent citizens were present. Amongst the speakers were Don M. Dickinson, Rev. C. R. Henderson, Wm. Stanton Brearley, of the *Journal*, H. A. Robinson, H. M. Cheever, L. E. Tossy, R. Y. Ogg, S. Goldwater, N. F. Abrams, J. P. Murtagh and others. Further donations of money and offers of assistance were received, J. L. Hudson reporting a sum raised of nearly $500.

THE MAYOR.

A committee of the common council waited upon the mayor to urge him to call a special meeting of the council. He refused to do so, but used his influence to bring the trouble to an end, as follows:

GEO. HENDRIE, ESQ., *President Detroit City Railway Company, City:*

DEAR SIR—The present unfortunate condition of affairs in our city, which has become so threatening to the peace and good order of the community and the welfare of the citizens, arose through a difference between the Detroit City Railway Company and persons in its employ. The railroad company may be right in its position, and the men may be right in theirs. There are facts and arguments which can be brought to bear on both sides of the question. It therefore seems to me the part of wisdom, and as the executive head of the city, having only in mind its best interests and those of its citizens, I would strongly advise your company, and do so now, to submit the matter of difference between them and their employés to arbitration. This can certainly be productive of nothing but good, as the verdict of an impartial and mutually appointed tribunal should be satisfactory, both to the company and those in its employ. I am confident that the knowledge that your company has consented to arbitrate the matter will put an immediate end to the present troubles and restore quiet and good order in our city.

Trusting that this suggestion, made as it is with the best motives, will be accepted and acted on by your company, as I am assured it will be by the men, I remain, sir,

Sincerely yours,
H. S. PINGREE, *Mayor.*

Detroit, April 24, 1891.

HON. H. S. PINGREE, *Mayor:*

I have to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter with reference to the question of arbitration, and to say that I have called a meeting of the board of directors of this company to consider the subject. I will be able to send you a reply this afternoon.

Yours very respectfully,
GEO. HENDRIE, *President.*

Shortly after 5 o'clock the final answer came, and read as follows:

HON. H. S. PINGREE, *Mayor of Detroit:*

DEAR SIR—The board of directors of the Detroit Street Railway Company have considered your courteous letter advising the company "to submit the matters of difference between them and their employés to arbitration," stating that "our consent to arbitrate the matter will put an immediate end to the present troubles and restore quiet and good order in our city," and that your suggestion, if accepted by us, "will be accepted and acted on by the men."

Confident that the company is right in its position, and at the same time anxious to discharge its duty to the public, the board instructs me to say that the company accedes to your proposal for arbitration.

And also, that inasmuch as it is desirable that the manner and terms of the arbitration should be settled upon by representatives of the men, the company has already communicated with the committee appointed for that purpose through F. A. Baker, Esq., who is authorized to proceed with the adjustment.

Thanking you for your friendly assurances,

Very respectfully, sir,

CAMERON CURRIE, *Secretary.*

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Mayor Pingree having refused to issue a call for a special meeting of the common council, to take action relative to the trouble of the Detroit City Railway Company with its employés, the following aldermen signed a petition to President John C. Jacob, and President Jacob directed the city clerk to issue the call: Wm. Richert, M. W. Mc Guire, A. H. Reynolds, Jacob F. Meier, Ernest L. Reschke, Frank Schmidt, Albert Roth, Wm. B. Thompson, Walter H. Coots, Chas. A. Buhrer, James Lennane, George Scott, Henry Schehr, C. B. Barnes.

The meeting convened about 8 o'clock, nearly every alderman being in his seat. Ald. Reves, who refused to sign the call for the meeting, was conspicuous by his absence.

When the clerk had read the call, Ald. Reschke submitted a resolution heartily indorsing the action of the City Railway Company in consenting to an arbitration of its differences with its employés.

Ald. McGuire inquired what the resolution was based upon, and Ald. Reschke said he had met the mayor, who informed him that the company had agreed to arbitration.

"I will ask the city clerk if he has received any such communication from the mayor?" said Ald. McGuire.

"I have not," replied Mr. Kronberg.

"Then I withdraw my resolution," said Ald. Reschke.

Ald. Uthes then submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this council that the Detroit City Railway Company and its employés submit the matters in difference between them to arbitration, to the end that the public may have the benefit of street car accommodations as soon as possible, and that a committee of five, of which the president of the council shall be chairman, be appointed for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about such an adjustment.

Ald. Reynolds thought the best way to settle the whole matter was for the common council to take hold of it, make up its mind what ought to be done and then do it.

"It is high time that something was done by somebody," said Ald. Uthes. "And if the railway company don't want to run its cars the streets should be given to some company that is able to give the public proper service."

Applause followed this remark, and Ald. Coots said:

"The Detroit City Railway Company is not a private corporation, but a creature of this council, and if it is not running its cars inside of twenty-four hours I, as a member of this council, will vote for the city to take hold of this road and run it until they can come to terms with their employés."

Uproarous cheering followed this speech, and Ald. O'Regan said:

"I fully concur in what Ald. Coots has said, and it was a great surprise to me that the mayor did not take this course himself. The Detroit City Railway gets all its privileges from the city, and gives very little in return. Its a duty we owe the citizens to furnish them transportation on their streets, and I am in favor of giving them what belongs to them, even if we have to do it ourselves."

"Let us go ahead by ourselves and put an end to this trouble," said Ald. Griggs.

The resolution of Ald. Uthes was then adopted unanimously, the city counselor and city attorney being added to the committee, and Ald. Richert moved that the council do not adjourn but take a recess until noon today. A member moved to amend by making the hour 10 a. m.

"No," said Ald. Coots, "there will be too much for the committee to do. We may have to get an order of court and have a trustee appointed if we find we must operate the road ourselves, and 12 is none too soon."

So the council took a recess until noon today, and the chair appointed in addition to himself, named in the resolution, Ald. Coots, Scott, Reschke and Griggs.

There were now met in the mayor's office John C. Donnelly and Fred A. Baker, representing the railway companies, and Messrs. Dolan, Law, W. A. Taylor, McCormick and C. A. Taylor, comprising a joint committee from the Trades and Labor Council and the Street Car Employé's Association.

A long informal consultation ensued as to the matters which the proposed board of arbitration should have jurisdiction over.

"If these men were found to have been discharged for any other cause than agitation, the board could indorse their discharge, could it not?" asked Mr. Baker of Mr. Law, who replied:

"The company has admitted that the only cause for their discharge was because they were organizing the union. We are satisfied there was no other cause."

"You would have to leave that question as to why they were discharged to the committee of arbitration," said Mr. Baker and Ald. Jacob said:

"Yes, certainly. That's right."

"The company holds that any agitator or organizer is doing what is against its interest," said Mr. Law, "and therefore, from their points of view, he merits discharge. That is the point of difference. We claim that after working hours a man's time is his own, to go where he pleases and do as he likes—that he has a perfect right to join an organization of any kind."

"That is a constitutional right," said Mr. Baker.

McCormick, the first man discharged by the railway company, said he had been employed for five years on the Grand River Avenue line, and the only thing against him in all that time was the smoking of a cigar while his car was in the suburbs, and no passengers on board. But just as soon as he joined the union and refused to protest against the passage of the ten-hour bill at Lansing he was discharged.

The joint committee of the Trades and Labor Council and Street Car Union announced that they had no power as yet to arbitrate, that that power could only be delegated by their union. Ald Jacob offered them the use of the council chamber, in order to save them a trip to their hall at 163 Michigan avenue, and the offer was accepted.

The street car men were attending the mass meeting at Beecher's Hall, whence they were summoned to meet in the council chamber. While they were gathering the discussion continued in the mayor's office, as follows:

"The two questions now to be arbitrated," said Delegate Martin, of the Trades Council, "will be incompetency or infidelity to the company."

F. A. Baker—"We are willing to leave to the arbitration committee the question of whether these men have been guilty of incompetency or other misconduct, such as infidelity to the interests of the company. If that is satisfactory these men will be reinstated tomorrow morning."

Ald. Jacob—"You don't consider that so far as these men belong to the union, or have been agitating for the union, or agitating against the signing of this bill or this petition?"

Mr. Baker—"No, unless they did some improper thing in that connection. Everybody has a right to talk. The company will concede all the rights of an American citizen. That is a right which the company has no right to interfere with, and with that understanding, that these men will declare the strike off and submit this question to arbitration. In that way we will accept the proposition and bring it to an end."

"You are satisfied with that now, aren't you?" said Ald. Jacob, addressing Mr. Law.

Ald. Scott—"Mr. Law, are you authorized, as a representative of the Street Car Men's Association, to state that the men will go to work tomorrow morning on the terms that we have now arrived at here?"

Mr. Law—"No, because this thing has been rushed on to us inside of a few minute's notice. I am here merely on the part of the executive committee, but the general body should have a knowledge of what is going on."

The Trades Council Committee and Mr. Law then withdrew to the council chamber, where the striking employés were holding a secret meeting. The session was a long and stormy one, and sounds of uproarious applause were frequently heard by the committee assembled in the mayor's office.

It was after midnight when a committee of five from the street railway employés entered the office. After Ald Jacob had called the assembly to order, Conductor J. H. McCormick advanced to the mayor's table and announced that he had been selected as spokesman.

"What have you to report?" asked Ald. Jacob.

In behalf of the Street Car Association, he answered: "I will state that we have concluded to submit this matter to arbitration. The men are ready and willing to go to work. I don't know at what hour we can get them all to report, for they had made other plans for the day."

"Can the cars be started in the morning?" asked Mr. Baker.

"I don't think the men will be ready before 1 o'clock. We feel sorry for the working girls who have to walk to their work, and will endeavor to get out at least enough cars to accommodate them."

Mayor Pingree urged that the committee exert their influence to have all the men report for work at the usual hour, that the public would no longer be inconvenienced.

Mr. McCormick said they would do all in their power to provide a good service at the earliest possible hour.

"I want it understood," he added, "that the strikers have nothing to do with this business of tearing up tracks. The strikers to a man have acted like gentlemen in this difficulty."

Mr. Baker said the company understood that the strikers had suffered from the acts of their friends.

The committee then returned to the meeting to decide upon members of the arbitration committee.

It was nearly 1 o'clock before the meeting reached a decision. Its choice of members of the committee fell upon W. A. Taylor, a printer, and delegate to the Trades Council, and William J. Law a street car conductor, and chairman of the strike committee. These gentlemen will meet with Mr. Baker, representing the Street Railway Company, at 9 o'clock this morning, and select two additional members, making a committee of five to arbitrate the disputed question.

No time was lost by either the men or the Company. On the morning of Saturday, April 25, the cars were started and the victory for the men celebrated by a monster street parade. At 2:30 in the afternoon the Arbitration Committee met in the Mayor's office. The committee consisted of W. J. Law and W. A. Taylor representing the street car employés, and George Jerome and Michael J. Dee, editor of the *Evening News*, representing the Detroit City Railway Company, who occupied seats together.

Don M. Dickinson and Fred A. Baker appeared for the strikers and the company, respectively.

Mr. Baker opened the proceedings with an argument. He had not proceeded very far when a suggestion was made that a stenographer be engaged by the Committee so that a verbatim report of the proceedings could be obtained. The Committee unanimously favored the idea and the Mayor's stenographer, George Donaldson, was called upon to take the report.

Mr. Baker said that the present proceedings have been the result of certain negotiations that have taken place between the representatives of organized labor upon the one hand and the Street Railway Company upon the other. It commenced with some correspondence between the Company and a committee of the Trades Council. "I merely refer to that," he said, "that as far as the company has any connection with it, the claim of organized labor was presented by the committee of the Trades council, in which it was claimed that certain men—twelve in number, I believe—were improperly discharged, discharged because they had joined the union, discharged because they had endeavored to form a union among the street car employés of this city. It was understood that eleven or twelve men had been discharged; just exactly what they were discharged for was not made known. It was denied upon the part of the company that they were discharged because they were union men. Upon the other hand it was claimed that that was the only reason of their discharge. It resulted in a strike upon the part of the employés, with the condition of affairs that existed in this city upon yesterday and the day before. At the suggestion of the mayor an attempt was made to have the matter submitted to arbitration, and the matter was considered by the board of directors of the Detroit Street Railway Company, and, considering the present condition of affairs in this city, they decided to arbitrate the question that was in dispute—the only question that had ever been made to them. How far that would involve any other question, it would be impossible for me to say at this time. All that I can state is that I met here by appointment yesterday afternoon. We had some conversation about it that was stenographically reported, and it was taken in the presence of a large number of people. There were fifteen or twenty people here, so that I don't think

there should be or ought to be among intelligent and reasonable men any possible controversy as to what took place.

"As I understood it at the time, and as it was stated here repeatedly and repeatedly, the question in dispute was whether these men were improperly discharged. It was asserted upon the one hand that they were properly discharged, and upon the other hand it was claimed that they were improperly discharged. That was the dispute. Then there was some question as to what was a cause of discharge, and it was asserted on the part of the representatives of the men that they did not desire to submit to arbitration the question of whether they had a right to organize a union?"

Mr. Dickinson—"Or join a union?"

Mr. Baker—"Or join a union. They didn't desire to submit what they regarded as a fundamental right to the decision of a board of arbitrators. There was some question between us as to what should be done with the men—as to whether they should be reinstated immediately or whether they should wait until the board of arbitrators decided. In behalf of the Street Railway Company, after it had been fully stated by Ald. Jacob, in the presence of all, we acceded to that; that as far as joining the union, the existence of a union is concerned, we would not insist on submitting that question to the arbitrators, and that we would reinstate the men."

Mr. Dickinson—"And that it should be conceded, for the purposes of arbitration, that that should not be considered a proper cause of discharge."

Mr. Baker—"Yes, sir; and that for the purpose of this arbitration, that should not be considered cause for discharge. It should relate to the conduct of the men in the performance of their duties. That was the substance of it—the want of fidelity in the performance of their duties, as it was stated. That is a very simple matter. No question has ever been raised in regard to the wages or hours or anything of that kind. While the men may have some grievance which they may desire through their union and through proper representatives to claim some relief upon, there has been no strike that has been inaugurated on account of any such thing, and all I can say about it at the present time is that if the men are represented by a union, and they desire to treat with the city railway as to their wages, their hours, or anything of that kind, the Detroit City Railway Company is now ready to negotiate with them, and to adjust any possible matter of difference between them, and that there is no question for any board of arbitrators until we disagree about something."

Mr. Dickinson—"I want to see if I have got another thing clear. Then any acts of the men connected with the strike since the discharge of these men are not to be considered?"

Mr. Baker—"No, sir. We don't care anything about the strike. The men went on the strike and that is eliminated entirely. It is the simple question: What caused the company to discharge these men; was it a proper act?"

Mr. Dickinson—"And the men are to be reinstated if the committee so decide?"

Mr Baker—"The men are permanently reinstated unless this commission decides that they ought to go. That is all there is of it; and I think that if you will just select your fifth man, and hear what the company has to say in regard to these men—as I understand it, you have a union, and in behalf of the city railway company I can say that the Detroit Street

Railway Company is ready to negotiate with the union, ready to adjust any differences that can possibly arise between the men upon the road and the company, through the union; and that until some difference arises between the union and the company in regard to some collateral or some other question, we see no occasion for any arbitration in regard to it."

Mr. Dickinson—"Are you perfectly willing for this arbitration, after they choose their fifth man, to call the people before them who heard the agreement, and consider for themselves and decide what is submitted to them? Are you willing to do that?"

Mr. Baker—"Yes, sir. We are perfectly willing that this commission shall, after they have organized it, that they can hear the statements, and if they think it is proper to open the whole subject and undertake to adjust things generally, why they can go on and do it. But, of course, there is no controversy—there has been no dispute between the men, and it would seem to be unnecessary to bring in any such thing."

Mr. Dickinson—"But you are perfectly willing to leave it to the board of arbitrators as to what shall be done?"

Mr. Baker—"We are willing to arbitrate this matter, and submit it to the judgment of this board, selecting, as I suppose you will, a man that will be impartial—a man who will be distinguished in such a way that everybody will have respect for him, and will stand as between these opposing interests, in an impartial way—if you can find such a man in this community, and I have no doubt you can. After you talk it all over, without any controversy or scrap, or any contention, we desire simply to arbitrate this matter, and to adjust whatever differences exist between the Detroit City Railway Company and the men in its employ on its line."

Mr. Jerome—"Not what may exist hereafter?"

Mr. Baker—"No."

Mr. Dickinson—"Whether they have been made the direct occasion of the strike or not?"

Mr. Baker—"It don't make any difference about what they have done during the strike."

Mr. Taylor—"There were certain men discharged. That precipitated the strike."

Mr. Baker—"There is not any doubt about that. Now, the men were reinstated. The company thinks that all of them—some of them, at any rate—ought to go. But we leave that to the commission. And then, if there is any grievance that the men have got, let them find out what it is—let them put it into the hands of a competent committee—a competent delegation to represent them, let them meet the representatives of the Detroit City Railway Company, and see if it can be adjusted. If it can't be adjusted, then arbitration is certainly a method of settling it. But until there is some difference of that kind we see no occasion to go into any general controversy in regard to it. But, of course, so far as the discharge of these men is concerned, so far as that is involved in their prior conduct, of course it would be right to hear any testimony or any facts or statements that may be necessary in regard to it."

Mr. Taylor—"Our understanding of this question was that the strike was precipitated by the labor union; that the men proceeded to the organization of a union in connection with a movement to shorten the hours of labor by the passage of a bill at Lansing, and that the company were distributing among the different men and requesting them to sign, or giving them an opportunity to sign, a petition against that bill, and that on

account of that the men commenced to organize themselves into a union for the sake of being able to establish shorter hours, and that before they were able to collect themselves into a union—gather enough of the employés into a union—then these men were one after another discharged."

Mr. Dickinson—"That question comes before the arbitration."

Mr. Baker—"Anything that led up to their discharge is proper to consider. The point I make is this: The men have never said 'we want a reduction of hours.'"

Mr. Taylor—"They were going to say it."

Mr. Baker—"When they say that, and ask the company what the company is willing to do, perhaps there will be no disagreement. But as far as you desire to examine the things that led up to the discharge of these men, we have no possible objection to it; so that I think when you come to go right at it, there will be no real difficulty about it."

Mr. Taylor—"If these grievances that were about to be formulated were to come up afterwards, or go to the company after we have disposed of this question of the discharge of these men, then if there was any disagreement, we would have perhaps another fight, and another resort to arbitration, and as we have appointed a board of arbitration in connection with the committee from the common council that were here last night, to settle the differences that exist between the company and the employés, we supposed that that meant all real differences—all things that the men wanted to adjust and that were underneath this."

Mr. Baker—"All that we would ask, in regard to any other grievance, is that before you lay it before these arbitrators, that you would send a delegation to the officers of the Detroit City Railway Company and see whether there is any disagreement; that is all. If there is a disagreement come and leave it to the same board if you want to."

Mr. Dickinson—"The proposition of the City Railway Company to leave it to this arbitration—this board, to decide upon the question which is conceded should be brought before it, and also to leave the question of whether the agreement for arbitration covers the other question which you have suggested, is a fair one. I advise you to proceed and select your fifth man. The board can then call before it those who took part in the meeting and agreed upon the terms of arbitration and the subjects to be submitted to this board, and can decide for itself. You have had a very fair concession of the street railway company now, that if this board decides to go into those other questions and pass upon them, that the street railway company will consider itself bound by your decision. I don't think you can do anything fairer than that. I think I would proceed to the election of your board. These statements are taken down. Your witnesses are here. Mr. Jacob's statement can be made before the committee. The statements of those persons of what the arbitration was agreed upon, can be made before your board. And over and above all, you have the agreement that the street railway company will abide by the decision of this board that is now chosen. I advise you to proceed to the election.

Mr. Jerome—"Wouldn't it be better if you and Mr. Baker should call before you the persons who were here at this conference, and formulate that in writing?"

Mr. Dickinson—"We don't see that there is any necessity for delay in selecting your fifth man."

Mr. Jerome—"Then we wouldn't be criticised for our finding after."

Mr. Dickinson—"From the conversation we have had, I don't think we will disagree at all, so you can select your fifth man."

Mr. Jerome—"I want that put in writing, so that hereafter, if anyone should criticise what I have done in this matter, I can say, well, I followed the facts as submitted to me."

Mr. Dickinson—"You are given the power to formulate your own statement of what you are to consider."

Mr. Baker—"I dont think there will be any practical difficulty."

The committee then withdrew into the mayor's private office, and went into executive session, which lasted nearly half an hour. There the question of a fifth man for the arbitration committee was discussed, and Rev. Dr. C. R. Henderson, pastor of the Woodward Avenue Baptist church, agreed upon. At 9 o'clock on Monday morning, April 27, the arbitration committee met in the mayor's private office, for the purpose of organizing and deciding upon the line of inquiry to be followed. Dr. Henderson was made chairman and W. A. Taylor, secretary.

Before adjourning the secret conference the committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board of arbitration that the board shall remain at the services of the parties to the present controversy until they mutually agree that our services are no longer necessary.

It was 10:15 when Dr. Henderson announced that all the preliminaries were settled, and called the committee to order. "If any member of the committee has a motion to make," he said, "we can proceed in that way."

Mr. Dee—"In view of the remarks that the counsel of the City Railway Company made on Saturday, expressing the willingness of the company to change their mode of doing business with their employés, and showing a disposition to deal with them as a union instead of as individuals, and also to refer to arbitration in the future every question that might arise between the two parties, it occurred to me that the question at the front, the proper or improper discharge of the fifteen men which precipitated the strike, might be disposed of very summarily if the company would come to certain terms.

"Now, this morning I have been in conversation with the representatives of the company in this room, including Mr. Baker, the counsel, and I find that there is really very little left for us to determine, because the company is willing to concede everything, and I suggested that instead of entering into an elaborate investigation of the propriety or impropriety of each individual discharge, the company simply wipe out the slate, and both parties on each side say: 'We mutually forgive and forget. The past is obliterated. We propose to begin today doing business with each other in an entirely different way. Instead of dealing as strangers, we propose to deal as friends, having a mutual interest in a great institution; having a mutual interest in one another's prosperity.' All the representatives of the company here, and all the authorities of the company present, have agreed to such a declaration and to such a disposition of this matter.

"Regarding what may arise afterwards, this committee has already passed a resolution that it should be at the service of the parties—that it should remain in existence as long as its principals desire, and that it should be at the service of the parties to this controversy so long as they desire our services, and until they mutually agree that there was nothing for us to arbitrate upon. That avoids the objection that might be raised

that if we settle this matter in this summary way now and adjourn, something might immediately arise and precipitate these difficulties again. By such an arrangement of the matter the committee of arbitration does not disappear unless the principals to this controversy wish us to. And, not to waste further words:

"I move that this committee recommend to the parties to the controversy that now, at this moment, they mutually shake hands, wipe out all differences and forgive one another. That the men on their part pledge themselves to accord exact and equal rights to all those who went into the service of the company upon their quitting it. That all men engaged in the service of the company stand upon an equal footing; that they organize a union, and that through that union they deal directly with the company, by a committee or otherwise, and that when the company and the committees which the union appoint cannot agree on any question, it be referred for arbitration, either to this committee, or some other committee more satisfactory to the parties concerned. That the company on its part take back all the men they discharged, without questioning the right or wrong of the matter, and simply say to those men: 'You are in our service again and will be there until some other fault—not even declaring that they have committed any fault, but whether or not you have committed any fault, we propose to forgive and forget it, and ask you to forgive and forget; and you are in just as good standing as if no question of your merits had ever been raised.' I dont know whether that is in the form of formal resolution or not, but that is the substance of the proposition."

Mr. Henderson—"It might be well for us to ask the gentlemen here representing both sides of this controversy whether that will be a satisfactory settlement, Inasmuch as Mr. Baker is here, I might ask first whether that would be satisfactory to the company."

Mr. Baker—" Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the commission: As far as the Detroit City Railway Company is concerned, they are perfectly willing to make some such adjustment of the matter. As far as the question of whether these men were properly discharged or not, the company feels that it is not a very important question at the present time, in view of the fact that the company proposes to do business with the men in a different way. The company would avoid, if they can consistently with the situation and their rights in the premises, an irritating trial here as to why these men were discharged. They don't think it would be of any particular utility or any use to go on here and question the motives or actions of the men that led up to their discharge, and in view of the fact that the company proposes to go on and treat with the union in which these men will be represented, we would prefer, if it can be done with the consent of all, not to go into any such investigation. We would prefer to wipe the slate out. These men have been temporarily reinstated and we would regard them as permanently reinstated, subject to the deliberations of the union with the company. All that we would desire to insist upon is that they can go on and organize their union and send a committee to the company to prefer any grievance or any question in regard to the matter of their work or hours or anything of that kind that they have to present—see if they can agree with the company. The men certainly know more about the work that they have to do and the business of the company than anyone else, and we think that the men and the company can get along on the new order of things without any difficulty. If they disagree upon any question, it is very easy to submit it to this same com-

mission, or to another commission, if at that time it is thought desirable. We are perfectly willing that this commission shall be called in to aid us, and to arbitrate any question that may be a point of difference between the men upon the one hand and the company upon the other. With that understanding, we would be very glad to consent to this arrangement, if it is satisfactory to the people upon the other side."

Mr. Law—"In behalf of the employés, I think that the agreement come to, as Mr. Baker has expressed it, is satisfactory to the men, and I think that the union, and at least the employés of the company, can arrange matters in the future, subject to arbitration in case of failure on either side to come to an amicable agreement, and I think that the company and men will understand each other much better in the future. And I accept in behalf of the men the proposition just put."

Mr. Henderson—"You second Mr. Dee's motion?"

Mr. Law—"Yes, seconding Mr. Dee's motion."

Mr. Stevenson—"I understand that this committee then will stand adjourned, subject to the call of either of the parties to investigate, in the event of the inability of the parties directly in interest to settle any matter of disagreement that may arise."

Mr. Henderson—"With this understanding, that in case one of the committee should happen to be absent, or if he should be ill or otherwise unable to attend to the duties, the original parties could fill the vacancy."

Mr. Stevenson—"The party who selects the party who is unable to attend might fill the place."

Mr. Henderson—"Yes."

The arbitrators again went into executive session to which Mr. Baker and Mr. Stevenson were admitted. The latter, as representatives of the company and employés, drew up the following agreement in the form of a resolution, which was approved and signed by the members of the board:

Resolved, That the present matters in difference between the Detroit City Railway and its employés be adjusted as follows:

1. That the company treat the men recently discharged as fully reinstated, and withdraw the complaint on which they were discharged.
2. That all of the employés be returned to duty; that they organize themselves into a union and treat with the company through a union.
3. That the employés, through the union or a committee appointed by them, present any grievances they have to the officers of the company and endeavor to come to a satisfactory understanding; and if any differences arise that cannot be adjusted by the voluntary agreement of the parties, that the matter in dispute be submitted, at the request of either party, to this board of arbitrators, subject to the right of the parties to fill any vacancy that may arise in the members appointed by them.
4. In case a vacancy occurs in the fifth member of the board, the same is to filled by appointment of the four members appointed by the parties respectively.
5. That the union shall not discriminate as to admission to membership against any of the present employés of the company on account of their course in the recent troubles.
6. This board to be dissolved on the mutual agreement of the parties in interest.

(Signed)

C. R. Henderson, *Chairman.*
W. A. Taylor, *Secretary.*
George Jerome.
M. J. Dee.
W. J. Law.

In pursuance of the plan indicated by the board of arbitration, the street car men proceded to organize their association. They entered at once upon the consideration of the grievances to which they were subjected. The following correspondence will be self-explanatory:

Detroit, May 4, 1891.

To the Detroit City Railway Company and Grand River Street Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of your employés union, called for the purpose of discussing the grievances which culminated in the late strike, it was agreed that,

WHEREAS, The hours of work are very long, so long that few men can endure them for any long time without injury to health and neglect of home; and,

WHEREAS, Extra men frequently are reduced to great straits from insufficient pay; and,

WHEREAS, Great inconvenience, or even loss, may result to conductors through the difficulty or impossibility of collecting all the fares rung up; and,

WHEREAS, Men laid off for causes pending investigations which have shown them to be not in fault, have sustained loss; and,

WHEREAS, Some faults have penalties which seem wholly disproportionate; and,

WHEREAS, Much dissatisfaction results from the method of collecting shortages; and,

WHEREAS, Owing to the difficulty experienced in keeping uniforms and persons clean while having to perform certain work; and,

WHEREAS, Men have been put back and have sustained great loss through there being a difference between their and the starters' time; and,

WHEREAS, While the barn men perform much the same work, there is not uniform wages;

Therefore, we do request of the Detroit City Railway Company and Grand River Street Railway Company, that,

1st. Ten hours constitute a day's work, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours.

2d. That the pay for both conductors and drivers be twenty cents per hour.

3d. That all men given employment or placed on the extra list be guaranteed at least $10 a week.

4th. Fares be registered as collected.

5th. Men laid off for any cause pending investigation, if proven not in fault, to be paid for time lost.

6th. Conductors issuing transfers of a wrong date or punched wrong, be not put back, but pay five cents only.

7th. Conductors be not put back for carrying a package over, if put in before noon next day.

8th. When a man misses his car, he be not put back extra, but be dealt with somewhat as follows: For first time, be laid off three days; for second offense, if within thirty days, he be laid off six days; and if a third time within thirty days, he go back first extra for thirty days.

9th. Conductors or drivers be not required to hitch or water horses.

10th. Conductors be notified of shortage within three days of its occurrence, and car, trip and time be given.

11th. That in showing up, a reasonable variation of time be allowed for before punishing the man.

12th. That all barn men be given $10.50 a week, and be given only twelve horses to take care of.

13th. That conductors be not required to clean cars except to dust them.

14th. That Sunday work be paid for at the rate of 30 cents per hour for conductors and drivers.

15th. That a properly fitted up waiting room be provided for each barn for employés when not engaged in active duty.

16th. That each man have the privilege of getting off at least one day in each fortnight.

All of which we trust it will be your good pleasure to grant at your earliest convenience

Signed on behalf of the Detroit Street-Car Men's Union, by

C. COCHRAN, *President.*
J. C. MANUEL, *Secretary.*

Detroit, May 4, 1891.

The Detroit City and Grand River Street Railwag Company:

GENTLEMEN—Herewith is inclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Detroit Street Railway Men's Union today. It is further suggested that all communications be conducted in writing and addressed on the part of the Union, to the President, C. Cochran, 1036 Gratiot avenue.

It is also requested of the company that an answer to this communication be made on or before Wednesday morning.

J. C. MANUEL, *Secretary.*

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY, 12 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Detroit, Mich., 6th May, 1891.

MR. C. COCHRAN, *President Street-Car Men's Union, Detroit:*

SIR—We inclose you herewith the formal reply to your communication of the 4th instant.

It is proper to add that, in the consideration of the subject, as well as in the statement of our conclusion, we have been anxious to avoid any necessity on either side for appeal to arbitration, because we believe the parties in interest ought to be able to decide intelligently without any assistance. While the requests submitted, and replies made, as to a few comparatively unimportant points, involve subjects which may perhaps deserve some additional conference, there are really only two matters which we have thought were open for your and our careful attention, to wit: the subject of hours and wages, and, as to these, we have sought to reach a result which would render unnecessary any further discussion.

We do not believe it is possible to operate our lines satisfactorily to the public with your ten hour day, because all our day men would go off duty before what is known as the "6 o'clock rush" commences, thus leaving us only half our force to take care of that service. Therefore, instead of a ten hour day, we offer for the future more than our present seven days' pay for six days' work, with the option to all men of working the additional day if they wish to earn a larger sum.

If any part of our replies seem to you to require explanation, we will meet your committee for that purpose. And, to avoid misunderstanding, we should add that the time when any such changes as we agree upon are to go into effect should be considered and settled as soon as possible.

Respectfully,
DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
(Dictated.) By GEO. HENDRIE, *President.*

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY, 12 WOODWARD AVENUE,
Detroit, Mich., 6th May, 1891.

To the Street-Car Mens Union, Detroit:

SIRS—The resolutions submitted by you to this company on the 4th instant have been fully considered, and while many of your requests are conceded by customs and rules now in force and are therefore unnecessary, we answer them in full.

Only two requests have been refused, and for these the reasons are concisely stated. Nine have been practically acceded to as asked, and on four we offer our ideas of the just solution.

The first, second and fourteenth requests treat of the same question, so we will consider them as one. In place of the propositions made, we submit the following: Seventy-two hours to be a week's work--not more than twelve hours to be worked on any one day, eighteen cents an hour to be the wages for conductors, and sixteen cents an hour for drivers. As an alternative, eighty-one hours may be considered a week's work, with the same rate of wages per hour. This table shows the rate of wages per week and per month on the above rates and hours:

Seventy-two hours per week, 6 days of twelve hours, or 7 days of 10 2-7 hours.

	Per hour.	Per week.	Per month.
Conductors	18c.	$12 96	$56 16
Drivers	16c.	11 52	49 92

Eighty-one hours per week, 6 days of 12 hours, and Sundays 9 hours.

	Per hour.	Per week.	Per month.
Conductors	18c.	$14 58	$63 17
Drivers	16c.	12 96	56 16

The third request is refused, because we can only pay for work done.

The fourth request is granted. It will be given a fair trial. If experience shows that registering fares instead of passengers is successful, the system will be retained; but if it leads to carelessness, we will return to the present method.

The fifth, sixth and seventh requests are granted, as asked.

The eighth request is granted, with the following modification: When a man misses his car, for the first offense he will lose that day; for the second offense, if within thirty days he will go back to first extra for one month.

The ninth request will lead to the following changes: Horses will be hitched at the barns with whiffletrees, but the driver, and, where necessary, the conductor, must assist in changing. Additional water men will be employed and stationed at certain points, and only on occasions of necessity will car men be required to water.

The tenth request is granted, though no occasion for it should exist.

The eleventh request cannot be granted, because the starter's time must govern, and he will be held accountable for its accuracy.

The twelfth request is granted in part—pay for stablemen will be raised to $1.50 per day.

The thirteenth request is granted, except that the conductor, while the car is running, must keep the inside (including windows) and rear platform clean.

The fifteenth request. The company is enlarging and improving the waiting rooms as buildings are remodeled or new stables erected.

The sixteenth request is unnecessary. Any man desiring to lay off, if he gives notice to his superintendent the day before, has always been and will continue to be allowed to do so, provided there are men enough to maintain the usual service.

The hours and rates of wages herein proposed will govern for the current year.

The first or smaller penalties for the disobedience of rules, and in some cases the rules themselves have been modified, but carelessness in the performance of duty will not be tolerated, and the rules will be strictly enforced, in order to furnish good service to the public and to preserve order and discipline among the employés.

It is understood that this answer applies as a whole, that any concessions made therein are of no effect unless all are accepted by the union; and that in case any point is thrown into arbitration, this entire document is without prejudice to any case which may be presented to the arbitrators by the company.

Respectfully,

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE HENDRIE, *President.*

(Dictated.)

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY, 12 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich., 6th May, 1891.

MR. COCHRAN, *President Street-Car Men's Union, Detroit:*

SIR—The inclosed communication applies only to the Detroit Street Railway Company. Your paper included in its address the Grand River Railway Company, and any communication you have to make to that company better be addressed direct to it, when undoubtedly it will be considered.

Yours, etc.,

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Dictated.)

The following letter was drawn up:

Detroit, May 7, 1891.

To the Detroit Street Railway Company, alias the Grand River Street Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN—At a meeting of the Detroit Street-Car Men's Association, called for the above date to consider your reply to their request presented to you, it was decided that as there has heretofore existed a tacit understanding, fully borne out by circumstances, shared, we claim, as shown by their method of procedure, by the company itself, the common council, the general public and the car men's association, that the two companies, whose names stand at the head of this communication are one and the same company, and recognizing in the distinction, now at last drawn, a quibble through which to introduce disunion in our association, and through that to defeat the object for which we are associated, the bettering of our condition.

We do refuse to consider at all the communication favored us by the company, but request that the whole matter in dispute be referred to the committee of arbitration appointed.

We would be glad to hear your pleasure in regard to this before noon next Saturday, the 9th inst.

THE DETROIT STREET CAR EMPLOYES' ASSOCIATION,
Per C. COCHRAN, *President.*

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY, 12 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich., 8th May, 1891.

MR. C. COCHRAN, *President Detroit Street Car Employes' Ass'n Detroit:*

SIR—I have your communication of the 7th. I regret that there should have been any misapprehension occasioned by the short note as to the Grand River Company which was inclosed with the formal answer of the Detroit Street Railway Company. My answer was official and binding on this company only, and it seemed proper I should

so state. My attention was not called to the joint address of yours of the 4th to the Grand River Railway company until the reply of this company had been prepared. The two companies are distinct, both in law and in fact. But I have now written authority from the directors of the Grand River Railway Company to say that they will deal with the union on behalf of The Grand River Railway Company on the same basis as we have proposed. And, before going into formal arbitration, I still think we should have a conference, and if you will appoint a committee, with such authority as you think best, a representative of that company and I will meet them, and see if we cannot ourselves adjust the few questions before us. If this does not meet your approval, we will at once arrange with your committee to meet the arbitrators and submit to their decision.

Yours truly,

GEO. HENDRIE, *President.*

(Dictated.)

Detroit, May 11, 1891.

To the Detroit Street Railway Company and Grand River Street Railway Company:

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your request, a committee consisting of Messrs. Law, Manuel, Grant, McCormick, Dilworth, Cochrane, Wright and McIntosh, was appointed by the Detroit Street-Car Employés' Association to confer with your representatives, with a view of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the difficulties pending between us as employés and employed:

We think it just to inform you that we are empowered to obtain the consent, in writing, of the companies to treat with us through the agency of the Detroit City Railway, through its properly accredited officers, so as to make any agreement made binding upon both companies; to discuss all the questions in dispute, and we are not empowered to enter upon any agreement binding upon the union, but are required by the union to report in full at its next meeting, the union reserving the right to adopt or reject all or any part of the terms offered to us.

Deeming it right that you should know our powers and limitations beforehand, we await your pleasure.

W. J. LAW, *Chairman Committee.*

Before entering into conference, Mr. Hendrie presented to the committee the following. The subsequent correspondence will be self-explanatory:

Lines:—
Grand River Avenue,
Myrtle Street,
Congress Street East,
Crawford Street, and
Third Street.

GRAND RIVER STREET RAILWAY,
Detroit, Mich., 8th May, 1891.

COPY OF RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Grand River Railway Company,

Resolved, That Mr. George Hendrie is hereby fully authorized and empowered to treat with and adjust all differences between this company and its employés.

[L. S.] C. CURRIE, *Secretary.*

DETROIT CITY RAILWAY, 12 Woodward Avenue,
Detroit, Mich., 11th May, 1891.

MR. WM. J. LAW, *Chairman of Committee Detroit Street Car Men's Union, Detroit:*

SIR—As agreed with your committee this morning, I hand you herewith the terms upon which I am willing to enter into an agreement on behalf of the Grand River Railway Company and the Detroit Street Railway Company with the Street Car Men's Union:

First, Ten hours to constitute a day's work, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours, one half-hour leeway to be allowed if necessary to complete a run.

Second, The pay for conductors to be eighteen cents, and for drivers seventeen cents, per hour, so long as the present motive power is in use on the lines of the respective railway companies.

Third, Conductors and drivers working one hour or less to be paid twenty-five cents; those working between one and five hours to be paid at the rate of twenty cents an hour.

Fourth, Fares to be registered as collected, and a reasonable and fair trial to be given this system. If it proves unsatisfactory, the union to be notified and given a reasonable time to discuss the question with the company before the change is made.

Fifth, A man laid off for any cause pending investigation, if proven not in fault, to be paid for time lost.

Sixth, Conductors to pay five cents each time they issue a transfer slip of wrong date or punched wrong.

Seventh, Conductors not to lose their runs for carrying packages over, if put in before noon the next day.

Eighth, When a man misses his car, for the first offense he will lose that day; for the second offense, if within thirty days, he will go back to first extra for one month.

Ninth, Conductors and drivers will not be required to handle traces when hitching, and will only water horses on occasions of necessity.

Tenth, Conductors to be notified of shortage within three days of the occurrence, car, trip and time to be given.

Eleventh, Good clocks to be placed in all barns, and not to be regulated between 5 P. M. and 8 A. M.

Twelfth, Hostlers to be paid $1 50 a day, and each man to have one-half of every alternate Sunday off, the decision as to which half to be made by the company according to the necessities of the different lines.

Thirteenth, Conductors to be required to keep only the inside of the car (including windows) and the rear platform clean.

Fourteenth, Arrangements to be made at the barns for the comfort and convenience of men off duty.

Fifteenth, Some arrangements to be made so that men will have the right to get off duty about once a fortnight.

The change in wages to be made for the week commencing Friday, 15th May.

New time-tables on the ten-hour basis to go into effect on or before 15th June.

All other changes to be put into effect as soon as the agreement is signed.

If satisfactory, I would like to enter into a written agreement, binding on all parties for the current year.

Respectfully,

GEO. HENDRIE, *President.*

(Dictated.)

Detroit, May 12, 1891.

To Mr. Geo. Hendrie, President D. S. R. and Accredited Representative Gr. R. S. Ry.:

SIR—At a meeting of the Street Car Employés' Association of Detroit, called to consider your communication of the 11th inst., a resolution was adopted to accept the terms therein set forth, and Messrs. Law, Cochrane and Manuel were appointed to present to the companies their formal acceptance, with the following proviso:

"This agreement and all its provisions to continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties hereto, to wit, the Detroit Street Railway Company and the Grand River Street Railway Company upon the one part and their employés upon the other part, until changed by the mutual agreement of the parties hereto, or their duly constituted representatives, or by the action of the Board of Arbitration provided for by the negotiations and agreements heretofore had between the respective parties hereto, to which Board any change in this agreement proposed by either of the parties hereto shall be referred in the event of the inability of the parties hereto to agree upon such proposed changes, in which event the action of such Board shall be binding upon the respective parties hereto."

A resolution was adopted instructing the President and Secretary of the Association to sign an agreement with the Companies on its behalf.

(Signed) C. COCHRAN, *President.*

J. C. MANUEL, *Secretary.*

AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made this 12th day of May, A. D. 1891, between the Detroit Street Railway Company and the Grand River Railway Company, parties of the first part, and and the Detroit Street Car Men's Association, party of the second part, witnesseth:

That, in the operation of the lines of the parties of the first part, both parties hereunto mutually agree.

First, That ten hours shall constitute a day's work for conductors and drivers, to be completed within twelve consecutive hours, one-half hour leeway to be allowed if necessary to complete a run.

Second, The pay for conductors shall be eighteen cents, and for drivers seventeen cents per hour, so long as the present motive power is in use on the lines of the parties of the first part.

Third, Conductors and drivers working one hour or less shall be paid twenty-five cents; those working between one and five hours shall be paid at the rate of twenty cents an hour.

Fourth, Fares shall be registered as collected, and a reasonable and fair trial shall be given this system; if it proves unsatisfactory the parties of the first part shall so notify the party of the second part, giving a reasonable time for discussion before any change is made.

Fifth, Conductors shall pay five cents each time they issue a transfer slip of wrong date, or punched wrong.

Sixth, A man laid off for any cause pending investigation, if proven not in fault, shall be paid for the time he has lost.

Seventh, Conductors shall not lose their runs for carrying packages over, if put in before noon the next day.

Eighth, When a man misses his car, for the first offense he shall lose that day; for the second offence, if within thirty days, he shall go back to first extra for one month.

Ninth. Conductors and drivers shall not be required to handle traces when hitching, and will only water horses on occasions of necessity.

Tenth—Conductors shall be notified of shortage within three days of the occurence, and car, trip and time shall be given.

Eleventh—The parties of the first part shall place good clocks in all their barns, and said clocks shall not be regulated between the hours of 5 P. M. and 8 A. M.

Twelfth—Hostlers shall be paid one dollar and fifty cents a day and each man shall have one half of every alternate Sunday off; the decision as to which half to be made by the parties of the first part according to the necessities of their different lines.

Thirteenth—Conductors shall keep only the inside of the car (including windows) and the rear platform clean while the car is running.

Fourteenth—The party of the first part shall make arrangements at the barns for the comfort and convenience of men off duty.

Fifteenth—Some arrangement shall be made so that the men will have the right to get off duty about once a fortnight.

Sixteenth—The rate of wages hereinbefore mentioned shall go into effect for the week commencing Friday the 15th inst.

Seventeenth—The parties of the first part shall cause new time tables to be made on the ten hour basis, which will go into effect on or before the 15th of June next.

Eighteenth—With these two exceptions, agreement goes into effect immediately.

Nineteenth—This agreement and the provisions thereof shall continue in force and be binding upon the respective parties hereto until December 31st, 1891, or until such time thereafter as the same shall be changed by the mutual agreement of the parties hereto or their duly constituted representatives, or by action of the Board of Arbitration, provided for by the negotiations and agreements heretofore had between the respective parties hereto, to which Board any change in this agreement, proposed by either of the parties hereto, shall be referred in the event of the inability of the parties hereto to agree upon such proposed changes, in which event the action of such Board shall be binding upon the respective parties hereto.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused this document to be signed by their duly authorized representatives and their seals to be affixed hereto.

[L. S.]

DETROIT STREET RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE HENDRIE, *President.*
GRAND RIVER RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE HENDRIE, *Duly Authorized Agent.*
DETROIT STREET CAR MEN'S ASSOCIATION,
By C. COCHRAN, *President.*
J. C. MANUEL, *Secretary.*

CAR WORKS STRIKE.

DETROIT, April 28.—In reply to the demand for a nine-hour day with no reduction of pay, made yesterday afternoon by the committee appointed by the strikers of the Michigan car works, the company have formally answered the men that they declined to change the present scale of wages and announced that the works would be closed indefinitely from today. They have canceled all orders for material and having no delivery to make of orders before June 1, according to the statements of those in a position

to know, could not have been better prepared for a strike than at present.

Several hundred strikers congregated in the vicinity of the Michigan car shops this morning. The police immediately began clearing the streets of them. The strikers were armed with sticks and stones, but did not offer any very great resistance. The police fired some 20 shots into the ground to emphasize their presence. In some unaccountable manner Charles Kuntz was shot in the thigh. He was removed to the Emergency hospital and found to be quite seriously injured. The company began paying off this morning. The committee appointed by the strikers to visit the Peninsular car works did so this morning but accomplished nothing. Further trouble with the strikers is evidently anticipated by the authorities as the men were nearly all Poles. A detail from each company of the State troops in the city being kept in the armory until all danger of the riot was thought to be passed.

On the 30th the strike ended and the men went back to work on the old terms.

GRAND RAPIDS STREET CAR STRIKE.

Probably the most important strike which occurred in the State the past year, in the number of men concerned, in the general interest awakened, and in its duration, was that of the street car employés of Grand Rapids, which was inaugurated May 10.

Previous to the strike, for two or three months, efforts had been made by officers and committees, representing the Street Car Employés' Union to adjust the differences existing between the organization mentioned and the street railway company of Grand Rapids, and the Valley City Street and Cable R'y Company; and several conferences looking to that end were held, but a satisfactory agreement could not be reached. The chief causes of the failure to agree being the number of hours of labor required of the men for a day's work and an obnoxious contract which the men were compelled to sign or leave the employment of the company.

The hours constituting a day's work were ostensibly twelve per day, but the men claimed they were compelled to work over that to the extent that their average day's work was about thirteen hours and twenty minutes; while the officers of the company asserted that the average was only about eleven hours and forty minutes. This, it must be understood, applied only to the men on the cable lines, for the horse car men had already, through a strike the previous summer, secured a reduction in their working hours to about ten hours and thirty-five minutes per day.

It must also be understood that, while the two lines of railway, the cable and the horse car, were yet two distinct conpanies; they were about to consolidate, and were at the time of the strike, in fact, under one management; while the employés were united in one organization known as the Street Railway Employés Union, numbering over two hundred men and with several hundred dollars in its treasury.

Friday, May 8th, a conference was held of the street railway employés' committee and the Central Labor Union, at which, by request of the committee, the Central Labor Union was asked to try and settle the trouble with the manager, Mr. J. R. Chapman, and if possible avoid a strike.

The following evening the committee, appointed for that purpose by the Central Labor Union, waited on Mr. Chapman but were refused an interview, and the same night reported to a special meeting of the union their

failure. The result was a long session, lasting till nearly four o'clock Sunday morning, which resulted in a determination to strike, the vote standing 167 yeas to 4 nays. Though but 32 men were employed as gripmen and conductors on the cable lines, and were really the only ones who had a grievance, the horse car men, who comprised nearly six-sevenths of the union, voted almost to a man to stand by their fellows.

Great excitement followed the inauguration of the strike; very little attempt was made to run cars on any line and where one did appear it was greeted with cries of "Scab!" and other derisive and hateful epithets; at the hours when the workingmen were out of the shops the streets were lined with them and they plainly showed their sympathy for the strikers by scornful epithets hurled at the non-union car men and, in some cases, by more violent measures, such as throwing stones, obstructing the tracks, and in many instances throwing the cars bodily into the gutters.

As it began to appear that the strike was to be prolonged the excitement became intense. Little else was talked of on the streets or in the hotels and with few exceptions public sentiment was on the side of the strikers, and, knowing this, the street car company made little attempt to run cars, so that for the first two weeks the city was practically without street car service, except such as was furnished by a system of carryalls put on by the strikers, which was totally inadequate to accommodate the public.

Thursday, May 14th, a monster parade was made by the unions and a few others, sympathizers, for the purpose of demonstrating that it was not organized labor that was responsible for the unlawful acts referred to above. The parade was composed of about forty trade unions and one or two K. of L. assemblies, and was one of the largest ever made in the city, and the demonstration was wholly devoid of any act of violence or insult to anyone. At its close the immense concourse of people gathered in the public square and was addressed by prominent citizens, among whom were two ministers and one lawyer. They counseled the strikers to keep the peace and to win their cause through peaceable means. These sentiments were loudly applauded.

For a few days the good effects of the meeting were observable; less violence was done and strong hopes of a speedy settlement of the strike were entertained, but they were groundless. The union, through bad advisers had made demands that were not in the original complaint; such as a ten hour day; that none but union men be thereafter employed, etc.; while the company issued a fiat in the form of an additional section to the original contract, which had been one of the causes of the strike, to the effect that those entering the employ of the company must agree not to join any labor organization. These things complicated matters very much, and even a committee of the common council, headed by the mayor, was unable to bring the management of the company to make any concessions, though it was well understood that the union was willing to submit to arbitration everything but the right of the men to join a union if they chose.

How the strike might have terminated, had it been skillfully managed, cannot be told, but bad advisers led the men into serious blunders. Boycotts were declared for the most frivolous causes; grocers were forbidden to sell goods to boarding houses that kept the non-union men, and in one instance one was compelled to go to a house and take away goods that had actually been sold.

Other boycotts were declared, too, that were impossible of enforcement,

and so many were put on that the most earnest supporter of the strikers could not keep them all in mind.

Another attempt to boycott the company which reacted on the strikers was that to cut off its supply of electricity from the Edison Electric Light Company. There was no way in which the latter company could be injured by a boycott of the union, as none of them used its lights, yet a committee actually waited on the officers and demanded that they refuse power to the street car company for which they were under contract.

These acts brought ridicule on the cause of the strikers and, coupled with acts of violence, which were much exaggerated by the papers, lost them the almost unanimous public sympathy they at first had.

These acts of violence, however, the strikers most strenuously denied and when a meeting was called of the board of trade to take steps for their suppression, where sentiments were uttered which, whether they were so meant or not, were construed to reflect on the organized labor of the city and to attribute the acts of violence to them, the strikers and their friends immediately set about devising means for a public demonstration whose object would be a denial of the charges considered to have been made. It took form in an immense gathering at Redmond's Opera House, June 3, and was addressed by the mayor and other prominent men. Strong resolutions, denouncing violence in any form and asking the patience of the public still longer, were adopted. It was also declared by the chairman of the meeting, as coming officially from the union, that it was ready to submit all questions in dispute, except the right to organize, to arbitration. After the meeting for several days, less violence was reported and fewer people patronized the cars, but in a short time the old troubles were renewed. People again began to patronize the cars which were running in considerable numbers and the sympathy of the public gave way to its necessities, an attempt to have the charter of the company forfeited because of its failure to run cars proved futile because the company had not accepted its new charter, under the consolidation, till after the time in which the failure to run cars occurred.

The city, meantime, had sworn in 500 special policemen and the streets were regularly patrolled by them in citizen's clothes. Many unwarranted arrests were made and the non-union men in many instances, were overbearing and insulting. Those in sympathy with the strikers were arrested and in some cases brutally treated for trivial offences, or for none at all, except expressing sympathy for the strikers. These things exasperated the strikers and their sympathizers and made matters worse than they would otherwise have been. The result was an outbreak on the night of June 9, in which an attempt was made, or alleged to have been, to blow up or break the terminal wheel of the cable line at Sweet street in the north end of the city.

The police had received information in advance, that the attempt would be made and were on the ground in force. About two o'clock on the morning of the 10th quite a large body of men appeared in the vicinity of the wheel and were ordered by the police to disperse; some of them did so, but others remaining, were charged by the police and a melee followed in which one man was shot by the police and in which a detective officer was severely hurt in the eye, though both fully recovered. Thirteen arrests were made on the ground and fifteen afterward for alleged conspiracy to destroy the property of the company.

After this the strike gradually died out. Funds became scarce. The

carryalls were a constant drain on the treasury of the union, having never paid from the start. The mistake had been made at the beginning of not allowing the strikers to obtain employment except on the street railways and, as they were barred from this, they were thrown on the union for support. All these drains on the treasury had about exhausted it, though it had been liberally contributed to by all the unions and by many individuals. On June 18 a vote was taken and the strike declared off, and, though this action was rescinded the following day, for the reason that but a small portion of the union was present when it was taken, yet it was evident that the strike was practically over. Finally, on June 23, at a full meeting it was voted to end it, and, after 44 days of as bitter a struggle as ever characterized a strike, the union acknowledged defeat.

It is estimated that fully $5,000 was raised for the strikers among the unions and elsewhere, principally the former. How much it cost the street railway company is not known. Of the men arrested for conspiracy, fifteen were discharged on examination and the others are awaiting trial.

On further investigation by the court the accused were discharged on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law under which the complaints were drawn.

PAINTERS' STRIKE.

April 1, occurred a strike in the painting trade in Grand Rapids which, though it was of short duration, involved a considerable number of men and had a marked effect on the trade in the city.

The Painters and Decorators' Union was organized in February, 1890, and made an effort in May of that year to reduce the work-day from ten hours to nine, but were dissuaded from demanding it by the National Brotherhood to which they are attached.

As early as that, however, the union in Grand Rapids resolved that the next year they would demand and enforce the establishment of the nine hour rule in the city; and pursuant to the resolution, about January 1, 1891, made their intentions known to the employers' association. It was a long time before any formal answer was received, it appearing that the employers' association had little existence except in name. When the answer did come it was evasive and unsatisfactory, and contained no formal recognition of the union as such. More correspondence passed between the union and the association in the interval between this and the week preceding April 1; but nothing definite was arranged till Tuesday night, March 31, when at a regular meeting of the union it was unanimously resolved to strike for the nine hour day and for recognition of the union.

The strike involved about 120 men and lasted two days. On the second day a conference of the principal employers and the union was held at the union's place of meeting, and in about two hours all was amicably arranged. The employers' association as such was not mentioned; it practically had no existence anyway. The only points of real difference were whether the nine hour day should commence at 7:30 A. M. and end at 5:30 P. M., or at 7 A. M. and end at 5 P. M. It was decided that this matter should be left to individual employers and their employés to settle, with the result that probably a majority begin the day at 7:30.

The other point, that of a full recognition of the union, was conceded by the employers, and a pledge given that none but union men would be

employed, provided such competent men could be had. In case they could not, the employer to urge upon those hired that they join the union. The next day work was resumed as usual and the relations have since continued pleasant between both parties.

BRICK AND STONE MASON STRIKE.

For about six weeks in the months of March and April, the bricklayers and stone masons of Grand Rapids were on strike; or at least refused to work until a satisfactory scale of wages could be arranged for the season of 1891.

It had been the custom for several years for the contractors who employ this class of labor to meet a committee from the bricklayers' and masons' union and together arrange a schedule to govern the building season to follow. This it was customary to do in the month of February, and, as usual, the union adopted the old scale of wages, supposing that to be satisfactory, and appointed a committee to meet the employers, expecting its ratification as a matter of course.

They were met, however, by the employers with a new proposition. It had theretofore been included in the agreements between the union and the employers that none but members of the union should be employed by the latter. The employers now demanded that the union men work for none but builders belonging to the builders exchange. They also proposed to cut the wages of stone masons five cents per hour.

The union demurred to these demands and, as a result, building did not commence as usual. The contractors declared their intention to hire whom they chose, regardless of the union, and to pay such wages as they pleased.

They found great difficulty in getting competent men, as none of the members of the union would go to work at any price under such conditions; and when, after the lapse of a month, many of the more competent mechanics in the union began taking contracts and employing their fellows at the old scale of wages, the old employers were compelled to capitulate.

The union won all it demanded. The old scale of wages was re-established with the exception that the stone masons were raised from 40 cents per hour to 45, nine hours to constitute a day's work as before.

The strike lasted in all about six weeks and was ended about May 1.

JUNE 24.—The moulders in the School Furniture Company's employ were locked out because of the employment of a stranger in the shops, whose dismissal they demanded and the company refused.

SEPT. 9.—The stone cutters employed on the Hackley Central school struck this morning because they claimed there were too many apprentices on the job. The Stone Cutters' Union finally agreed to pay the traveling expenses of one of the apprentices home if he would leave. He was dismissed by the sub-contractors, Goodale Brothers, and the stone cutters resumed work. The men are jubilant, as this means a precedent for the many stone cutting jobs in the city.

In December the carpenter's union issued a manifesto to the builder's and traders exchange to prepare to adopt a nine hour system as a day's work after the 4th day of April next. That pay shall be 25 cents an hour; that they receive pay for overtime; that Sunday work be paid for as double time and night work time and a half; that there shall be no strike until all differences are reported to the proper authorities.

JACKSON.

NOVEMBER 12.—Seventy-five miners, the entire force of the standard mine, except one, struck yesterday morning, demanding an increase of five cents a car. A committee of three waited upon the proprietors of the mine, Jones & Gage, and made a formal demand for a raise from 28 to 33 cents a car, but were refused absolutely and were informed that unless every striker returned to work within twenty-four hours from Monday morning, the pumps would be pulled up and the mine shut down. Messrs. Jones & Gage say that it would be impossible to grant the demand, as the mine does not pay at the old rate, on account of the active competition from Ohio coal. Until recently the men have been working only every other day, but the recent strikes in Ohio mines made a more active demand for Jackson coal and the mine has been worked to its full capacity. On the strength of this apparent prosperity the men builded hopes of making a demand stick, but the mine owners deny that they have been able to get any higher prices than of yore, although the sales are larger and the cash receipts increased.

A car of coal from the mine weighs 700 pounds and the total output of the Standard, working full force, is about 250 tons daily.

The Standard is the best mine in the vicinity and the product is of a superior quality and is used largely by the railroads and manufacturing institutions for making steam. The mine was opened some two years ago and is located on the Pond and Joseph Butler farms, the vein being four and one-half feet and of almost unlimited capacity. The miners are largely Scotch and English, many of them having lived in Jackson for many years. They are determined in this strike and claim that their demand is reasonable and just. The outcome cannot be guessed and meanwhile 75 men, representing, with their families, some 300 people, are thrown out of employment. The miners have no organization here, except as necessity demands. There is no reason to fear other than the mildest conduct on their part, in this matter, for they are peaceable and honest citizens, almost to a man, and discourage force or intimidation in urging their demands.

JACKSON, Nov. 14.—The entire force of miners in the Standard coal mine here struck today for an advance of from 28 to 32 cents per car for mining.

JACKSON, Nov. 16.—The Standard Company's striking miners returned to work today at the old rate.

JACKSON, Nov. 27—Jackson has another strike. This morning a number of employés of the National Wheel Works walked out on account of portions of the work being done by piece and the discharge of President Cartwright and James Coulsy of the executive board of the Wheel Maker's Union. About eighty men are out.

The following gives a more detailed account of this strike also showing its entire success:

Nov. 29.—A strike at the National Wheel Works last Friday was caused by the company trying to introduce the so called contract system. A man named Bishop had taken such a contract, contrary to the rules of the Wheeel Maker's Union. The company was informed that the union opposed it and the president and vice president of the union were dis-

charged, upon which all the union wheel makers quit work. A conference was called and the demand of the union to reinstate their president and vice-president was conceded, also that no contract or sweating system shall be introduced in the works.

The firm position taken by the union in standing by its officers is commendable and was the means of insuring success, and the Smith brothers have shown their good sense in granting the reasonable demands of the union. All hands returned to work last Tuesday.

SAGINAW.

SAGINAW, Aug. 13.—The bricklayers at work on all the buildings being erected stopped work this morning. The trouble is the result of a dispute between the stonecutters and bricklayers as to certain work each claims the right to do. The bricklayers want to settle the dispute, but the stonecutters refuse to confer with them.

The trouble was eventually satisfactorily settled.

OCT. 16.—No work was done on the new west side police station yesterday. The workmen were on a strike and remained away all day. The cause of the trouble was not a dissatisfaction about hours or wages, but arose because a non-union inspector was appointed to superintend the work. The inspector whom City Engineer Roberts appointed was Adam Hemmeter, who was to divide his time between overseeing the construction of the Hamilton street sewer and the work on the police station. Mr. Hemmeter, while a first-class workman, is not a union man, and when he was appointed Wednesday the union men objected and quit work. City Engineer Roberts, however, refused to put on another inspector and at a meeting of the men last night it was decided to resume work this morning. Engineer Roberts is in favor of unions and prefers union men, but he saw no reason for discharging a number one inspector simply because he was a non-union man.

SEPT. 15.—Yesterday afternoon four workmen employed by the Bartlett Illuminating company in constructing lines, asked Manager A. Lemke for a raise of 25 cents per day in their wages, which was refused them. This morning the men did not go to work and determined to strike for the raise. The men are Frank E. Moore, Herb Leathers, C. R. Cummings and J. M. Cummings. They were receiving from $1.40 to $2 per day. The men claim that they have been promised a raise by their foreman, but this is denied. Workmen to take their places will probably be secured from another city, as Mr. Lemke says he will not hire these men back again under any circumstances.

STONECUTTERS' STRIKE.

The stonecutters of Saginaw went on strike early in the spring for increase of wages, and after holding out three weeks declared the strike off, which the papers claimed was an admission of a failure in the strike. The men, however, claimed that work was plenty and wages went at $3.75 to $4 per day, hence no need to hold out longer.

BATTLE CREEK.

MOULDERS' STRIKE.

BATTLE CREEK, June 6.—The moulders in the Battle Creek School Furniture Company's foundry went out on a strike, the men claiming that bad scrap iron was being used by an inexperienced foreman, so that the proportion of breakage was more than they could stand.

BATTLE CREEK, July 22.—The Battle Creek School Furniture Company here imported thirteen moulders to work in their foundry. The men were escorted to the foundry, where they are being boarded in a tent erected for the purpose, and lodged in the Duplex Printing Press Company's shops adjoining. Special police are guarding the men, who have been brought from Grand Rapids, Detroit, Saginaw and Toronto.

The strike was still on and both sides determined, the last of January, 1892.

MUSKEGON.

MUSKEGON, Jan. 12.—A lockout of all the railroad switchmen in this city on the Chicago & West Michigan railroad, took place Monday because of the impending strike. The company refused to accede to a demand of the local union in some trivial affair, hence the trouble. General Manager Heald has also abolished the position of "switchmen," their work hereafter to be done by conductors and brakemen. Serious trouble is anticipated.

JAN. 13.—The switchman's lockout at Muskegon has been settled, all the men being taken back except five.

GRAND HAVEN, Jan. 11.—A considerable number of employés of the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee road were discharged today. There has been a heavy accumulation of freight here and the men in the freight house were requested to work Sunday. Only part responded, and those who took a vacation were notified this morning that it would be made permanent.

MUSKEGON, Jan. 11.—This morning when the twenty local switchmen employed by the Chicago & West Michigan railroad reported for work they were notified that their services were not desired. Assistant Superintendent Conolly arrived with a force of men and put them to work in the places of the discharged switching crews. The company has abolished the position of switchmen, and hereafter the men working in that line will be known as brakemen and conductors. The company state that the men intended to strike tomorrow and their action was simply anticipated. The origin of the trouble, it is claimed by the company, lay in the discharge of T. H. Smead for insubordination and his agitation among the men. Superintendent Conolly brought thirteen men with him and found two here, enough to run five crews. Foreman Smead claims that his discharge is due to allowing the switchmen half day's time for less than half, as is usual on railroads. Mr. Conolly stated tonight that the yard here being jointly under the control of the Muskegon, Grand Rapids & Indiana and the Chicago & West Michigan schedule, the former road applies and the switchmen receive pay for actual time only. He does not fear an extension of the trouble, though the switchmen say the matter will be

referred to the national headquarters, and that Sweeney of Chicago has been telegraphed to come. A few of the men have made threats. Precautions have been taken and the new men and the company's property are believed to be safe.

GRANDVILLE.

DECEMBER 26th.—The employés of Frank Noble's Union mills at Grandville struck Christmas evening for higher wages. Their grievance was that they had been promised the money before Christmas, and as they did not receive it they have since refused to go to work. Mr. Noble and J. D. Hubbell went to Chicago Wednesday night and it was impossible to learn whether anything had been done to satisfy the men. Advices from Grandville last night said the employès were still out.

VARIOUS MINOR STRIKES.

A small one occurred in the wool boot factory at Hastings, caused by the imposition of fines for imperfect work. The places vacated by the strikers were filled by outsiders.

Another minor strike should also be noted, among the carpenters of Jackson, where eight union men went out because their demand for nine hours' work and ten hours' pay was refused. The company refused to recede from its position.

BAY CITY, Nov. 13.—A strike was inaugurated at Wheeler & Co.'s shipyard this morning, when the workmen employed in the steel department were informed that their wages would henceforth be reduced about fifteen per cent. After listening to a statement from the superintendent of the works, all but twenty-five of the men concluded to return to work. Close competition among ship-builders is assigned as the cause for the reduction.

LUDINGTON, Sept. 12.—Log driving on the Pere Marquette river is nearly at a standstill. The drivers were receiving $35 a month and board. They demand $40. This was acceded to, but the men have followed up their first victory by a further demand of an increase to $2 a day. This was refused and nearly all left the river. The few men who remained have been allowed $2 a day and all new hands hired are being engaged at that figure, but the boom company refused to re-engage any of the strikers. Men are scarce, owing to the large numbers that have been taken to the Wisconsin pineries by loggers from here, but the other company says there will be no difficulty in keeping the mills supplied with logs.

The reported strike at the Pioneer furnace in the Upper Peninsula for an increase of wages was without foundation, as none occurred.

There was a small strike in the Iron county Monitor mines, April 28th. The men quit work claiming they had grown tired working for nothing after doing this sort of thing for five months.

PART V.

SECTION II.

AMERICAN STRIKES.

The past year has been prolific of strikes and labor troubles throughout the United States, and the same may be said of all civilized nations. So many have occurred that space will only permit a brief notice of the most important ones, and a simple mention of the numerous minor ones.

Only the facts are given, as gleaned from newspapers and other sources, which of themselves show the seriousness of labor difficulties. The conclusions are left for the public to determine.

THE FIRST LABOR STRIKE IN THE WEST.

From thorough investigation and the most trustworthy data the following is without doubt the first labor strike in the western country, and is given as a matter of history worthy of preservation:

"At Cincinnati, in 1840, the men employed in Wolf & Co.'s foundry struck for an advance of wages. The strike spread until all the iron-workers in the city were out. Both sides held out till finally the strikers managed to secure enough money to start a coöperative foundry. They chose a business manager and a superintendent from among their own number and started out with a great appearance of success. At the end of three years they went to the wall, and after everything was cleaned up they were still $300,000 behind. As each of the incorporators was personally responsible under the Ohio law for the liabilities, every one of the strikers was compelled to leave the state in order to prevent their savings from being seized to satisfy the creditors. So ended the first strike.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 1.—New men en route to take the places of strikers on the San Antonio & Arkansas Pass Railway, were raided off the train at this point and driven into the swamp by those who sympathized with the strikers.

COLORADO.

Brickmakers' strike at Denver resulted in a riot with men who were hired to take their places; some killed and many wounded.

DENVER, Aug. 3.—The men in the Omaha Grant Smelting Works struck for increased pay and a shut down resulted.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—The Steamship Stevedores' Union, last night, decided to order a strike today in an effort to enforce their demands for an increase of wages from thirty to forty cents per hour for regular time, and an additional increase of twenty cents per hour for over time.

INDIANA.

Over 3,000 miners in the various mines in the state struck May 1st because the wage scale for the year had not been signed.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 25.—The strike of the Indiana miners has ended in a complete failure. It is not settled that the miners will be able to get regular work but the probabilities seem to be that they will. Some delay may be occasioned on account of the operators having to work their way back into the market, but it is believed that a majority of the contracts have been held by the mine owners, and therefore the immediate demand will be large enough to give the men pretty steady employment. Conservative estimates place the loss resulting from the strike at $1,750,000. Considered in its whole breadth and extent, it was probably more than that. Nearly one-half of the enormous sum comes out of the pockets of the men, or rather was never put in them. A goodly portion of the remainder shows up in the greatly decreased earnings of the railways, the principal loser among the latter having been the Chicago & Indiana coal road. That line sustained a daily loss, as a result of the suspension of work, of about $5,000, or $150,000 per month. The strike was on for fully two months, which would indicate that the Chicago & Indiana road suffered to the extent of $300,000.

The great coal mines employing 7,000 men were closed down because the miners struck for an advance of 10½ cents per ton for digging coal.

Painters and tinners of Fort Wayne struck for eight hours.

TERRE HAUTE, Nov. 16.—Superintendent Leifert, of the new Pittsburg mines, came over from Indianapolis today accompanied by a United States marshal, who is expected to suppress the trouble among the miners of the Alum Cave. The miners have given the company two days to take away the fifty Polish miners brought from Chicago last week. If the warning is not heeded the miners threaten all sorts of violence. Trouble is anticipated tomorrow.

TERRE HAUTE, Dec. 24.—The great strike is ended and the miners will return to work immediately, resuming at the old figures, 70 cents per ton in the bituminous and 57 cents in the block.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 12, 1892.—The street car strike situation is

growing ominous. This morning a car started over the College avenue line with an escort of police. When the car reached Lincoln avenue a crowd of strikers attempted to stop it. For a few minutes things assumed a riotous aspect and the row was only quelled by the arrest of eight strikers, who were taken to the station house. This only aggravated the strikers more and they immediately telephoned 500 employés of the Atlas Engine Works for assistance. It is not yet known whether these men will join the strikers in their attempt to prevent cars from running.

JANUARY 14.—The proposition of the Indianapolis Street Car Company to arbitrate the grievances of the street railway employés was declared off last evening.

ILLINOIS.

At Mt. Vernon the wood machine men in the car shops struck because the company refused to discharged a foreman; 600 men were involved.

Six hundred of the workmen on the World's Fair site at Jackson Park threatened a strike. Trouble was anticipated and the difficulty adjusted without serious disturbance.

Owing to the strike of the Indiana miners, Chicago is threatened with a coal famine. Nearly the entire supply of soft coal for the city was obtained from the mines affected by the strike. Now, all hotels, factories and other places using fuel in considerable quantities have been put to great inconvenience, because of a lack of soft coal, and the cold snap has increased the inconvenience by creating a still greater demand. The strikers may not obtain what they demand. But, they have succeeded in two things: They have caused great inconvenience, and possible suffering; and they have put it in the power of the coal dealers to secure exorbitant prices.

Union cigarmakers of Chicago struck for an advance in wages. About 1,000 men went out. Some small establishments acceded to the demand, but the large ones refused.

Over 500 stevedores at Chicago struck for an increase of wages. The companies combined and refused to grant the advance.

Over 1,500 miners went on strike the first of May for shorter hours with same pay.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20.—M. Bensinger, president of the Brunswick, Balke, Collender Company, authorized the following statement tonight: "The cabinetmakers' strike in Chicago, which has been in existence since the first of September, involving about 900 men, has ended in a complete victory for the employers. The men demanded eight hours a day and the abolition of piece work.

DUQUOIN, June 3.—The Egyptian coal miners struck for ten hours and weekly pay.

IOWA.

The miners at Ottumwa quit work; they declared themselves not on strike, but only suspended work, till further orders from the officers of their union.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—A freight crew on the Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad struck this afternoon for extra pay for extra switching.

LOUISIANA.

Sash and mill hands went on strike for eight hours.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The difficulty between the Belt Line and the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen culminated this morning in the declaration of a strike and boycott which is likely to be far reaching in its effects. The cause leading to the action taken this morning was the dissatisfaction of the employés of the Belt Line with the scale of wages which took effect a short time ago. Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood was sent for and an adjustment was made on the basis of a uniform scale of $3.25 per diem for engineers and $1.90 for firemen for eleven hours work. It was supposed that fair dealing would be the order for the winter, but last Sunday seventeen men were discharged for refusing to work during their noon hour without pay.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15.—Acting Grand Chief, D. G. Ramsey, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, who has charge of the strikes on the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific, this afternoon telegraphed the strike committee of the Atlantic & Pacific operators to instruct the men to return to work, providing the officials of the road adhere to their first decision and concede the right of the men to belong to a labor organization. In an interview with an associated press representative, Mr. Ramsey said that at today's meeting of the advisory council the Brotherhood of Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Conductors, through their officers, had concurred in the action he had decided to take and it was the sense of the assembled railroad men that the strike was entirely justified.

MAINE.

Hod carriers of Portland struck for eight hours.

MARYLAND.

The quarrymen at Port Deposit struck for eight hours a day, as also the soft stone cutters in Baltimore. The latter were at once granted their request.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Stone masons of Boston struck for eight hours, and their employers entered into an agreement under which they went to work.

Striking molders at Holkoke, compelled the men working under police protection at the Holyoke Hydrant and Iron Works to quit work.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The managers of the Metropolitan Job Printing Company are wondering after an experience they had yesterday if it pays to run a printing office. About three hundred compositors went on strike although they were getting full union wages and their action threatened the company with the forfeiture of a bond of $40,000, for the completion last night of the printing of the Brooklyn registry list. This work is secured by competitive bidding and must be rushed along. The company engaged 300 extra compositors to get it done as quickly as it was wanted. From the start the new compositors seemed to understand that they were on special work and appreciate the importance to the company of having it done quickly. They began by demanding extra pay for "rush work." The company yielded to save dispute. About 10 o'clock yesterday morning a delegation of the men waited upon the superintendent and demanded $2 per hour for the rest of the job. Their demand was refused with the explanation that such wages would leave the company with a large loss on the job. The men then concluded to strike unless they were promised that pay. When the management again refused, every one of the 300 men laid down their sticks and went out.

June 30.—P. Lorillard & Co.'s big tobacco factory in Jersey City shut down and 4,000 hands are out of employment. Some of the employés say the lockout is due to a strike in one of the departments. The members of the firm deny that there is any strike and declare that the factory is closed for the purpose of taking the semi-annual account of stock. Dr. Leonard J. Gordon, the chemist of the factory, told a reporter that several boys in the dipping department had begun a small-sized strike, but it had nothing whatever to do with the closing of the factory. The small-sized strike took place last week Monday. Twelve boys employed in the dipping department asked for an advance of 50 cents a week in their wages. The demand was refused, and the boys quit work.

The clothing cutters of Rochester struck for eight hours per day. A riot resulted and several were killed with many wounded.

The house-smiths of New York City, involving some 1,500 men, struck because their bosses hired non-union men.

The lathers, plasterers and lumber handlers also struck.

The lumber dealers declared a lock out which shut off 16,000 laborers from work.

NEW JERSEY.

The potters' strike in this State held out for 21 weeks, and their demands were then all acceeded to.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Dec. 29.—This morning all the granite cutters and tool sharpeners of the New England granite works went out and marched to their hall down town, where they are now holding consultations. The trouble arises from a proposed shortening of the hours of work.

CONCORD, Oct. 22.—Serious trouble is looked for among the Italian

laborers on the water-works here. Fifty of them struck Thursday against the extortionate charges of their boss for food. Twenty-seven of them were won over by the boss and desire to return to work but are not allowed to. The belligerent workmen have been discharged but remain about the camps. They are armed with knives and revolvers and a conflict is imminent.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Aug. 4.—The situation here remains about the same. The Republican Printing Company, the largest job office, has replaced its employés with non-union men. The hod carriers organized a union this morning and will demand $1.80 for eight hours work. Mayor Cushing issued a proclamation this morning commanding all crowds to disperse and keep off the streets, and calling on all law-abiding citizens to hold themselves ready in case of an emergency.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 2.—The trouble at the Omaha and Grant smelting works over the eight-hour day took on a more serious aspect today. Men have been working eleven and twelve hour shifts and have many times agitated the question of the shifts of eight hours each. When the eight-hour law went into effect Saturday, the company demanded that the men sign contracts binding them to work the same hours for the same pay as before. The men, not willing to do this, were asked to report to the main office of the company in writing. Several did so report and were promptly discharged, and a strike resulted. The works employed about 1,500 men, nearly all Bohemians and Poles.

OMAHA, Aug. 16.—Horseshoers struck for shorter hours and increased scale of wages.

OHIO.

The lumber shovers at Cleveland went on a strike, because of the employment of non-union men. A fight occurred between the two forces resulting in a victory of the union men. The mill carpenters were also drawn into the strike.

The ore handlers struck for increase of pay. They were out five weeks and settled by arbitration at one-half cent less than asked for.

The brass moulders in the Vapor Stove Works at Cleveland, struck against an increase of work, demanded of them by the company, at the same wages. Their places were filled by non-union men.

LIMA, Sept. 2.—The strike on the Lake Erie was renewed this morning, the company's new schedule, while making some concessions, not being what the men wanted or expected. Not a train has left the yards today. The officials say they will not parley with the men, but will fill their places with new men.

TIFFIN, Sept. 4.—Five hundred employés at the Beatty Glass Works are idle in consequence of a strike today of 150 boys who do the "gathering in," and who demanded increased wages.

LIMA, Sept. 10.—Superintendent Hill, of the Lake Erie & Western, and Trainmaster Cook got out today and made up trains. A west bound train

got out four miles when the strikers, who had been hiding near, pounced on the train, pulled every coupling pin and hid them in the grass. They compelled the engineer and fireman to abandon the engine and "blow out" the steam. The east bound passenger train was delayed four hours until the freight train could be removed. At 4 p. m. the first train in two days got out, followed by an engine bearing armed officers as far as Buckland, ten miles, and since then several other trains have been sent out. It is believed the company has won. This morning the switchmen spiked the switches and did everything possible to handicap the men who wished to work. When Superintendent Hill swore out warrants for them they departed for their homes.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 6.—A Tri-state News Bureau special from West Newton, says: The miners in the West Newton mines went out on strike today for the reinstatement of three leaders in the late strike. The company refuses to take the leaders back. Three hundred men are out.

In Pittsburg the strike at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin was settled, the engineers accepting the ten per cent reduction.

Twelve thousand miners are on strike in this State.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 23.—A special from Monongahela City, says: The influx of Huns and negroes from the South and East continues steadily, and the miners are thoroughly alarmed over the prospect. All along the Baltimore & Ohio railroad they have been brought to the mines, except between the Finleyville and the Snowden mines; sometimes merely a handful, and again in large numbers.

JULY 2.—At the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Mills in Duquesne, 750 men went on strike, because of a refusal by the company to sign the amalgamated scale of wages.

The coke strike of Scottdale was one of the greatest magnitude in the state, involving some 15,000 men. Riots occurred, resulting in bloodshed. It lasted for six weeks, at which time Secretary C. M. Parker, of the United Mine Workers, said in a circular that "aid is needed for 850 families in the Connellsville coke regions, that they are homeless and without a penny, compelled to live in coal sheds, barns and stables. Four thousand people were squeezed out as a result of the strike and thousands of new men were brought into the coke regions to usurp the places of the old hands."

The iron and steel workers of Pottstown struck because their employer refused to sign the amalgamated scale.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 15.—The employés of Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Electric Traction Company struck this morning against an increase in the hours of labor.

At Pittsburg 5,000 carpenters struck for the eight hours per day and an increase of five cents per hour, also 1,200 bricklayers for same cause. They were then joined by the plasterers and other trades till 15,000 men were out, all resulting only in partial success.

One thousand carpet operatives in Philadelphia struck because of imported laborers.

IRON WORKERS' WAGES CUT DOWN.

READING, PA., Jan. 12.—The Brooke Iron Company of Birdsboro, this county, last evening notified its employés of a general reduction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from $3.50 to $3.25 per ton, sheet mill employés from 40 to 36 cents a ton and nailers about ten per cent. The firm employs over 400 hands.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The strike at the Dobson's mills was broken for about six hours today, but is now on again. When the gates were opened the men who had been on a strike ten weeks entered and took their old places. Before the men had doffed the street apparel for their mill suits, however, Superintendent Bentley was seen going from loom to loom bearing a paper containing a list of names. It was a roll of those to be discharged. As each received the unlooked for notice his loom was knocked off and he left the mill. Thirty-eight blacklisted men and women were soon congregated on Ridge avenue discussing the situation. About an hour after the large squad of nearly a hundred sympathizers also quit work and joined the discharged working people. A meeting was soon organized, when the Messrs. Dobson were violently denounced. Those who had remained at their work were stopped on their way home for their midday meal and coaxed to stop work. At 1 o'clock all but thirty-five old weavers and twenty-two imported weavers shut down their looms and again joined the strikers.

The union printers of Pittsburg are on a strike, which was brought about by the presentation of a new scale of prices; and a reduction of the working day from ten hours to nine. The minimum wages, $15 for pressmen and $16 for compositors, remained undisturbed and the change was not radical. The Typothetæ, the organization of employers, is fighting the union and is, as is usual in such cases, sending right and left for men to take the strikers' places.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—The strike of the motor men and conductors at the Manchester Electric Street Railway will probably be settled before morning by arbitration.

SUNBURY, Pa., Sept. 1.—The employés of the Sunbury Lumber Company went on a strike this morning against a reduction of wages.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 10.—The master of the ten per cent reduction ordered at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin has been referred to the general executive committee of the Amalmagated Association of Iron and Steel workers and a strike of the 3,500 employés is expected.

ALLENTOWN, Pa, Sept. 1.—Pistol shots were fired and stones thrown at the houses of Lewis Townsend and George Bowen at Catasaqua today. Both men work for the Catasaqua Manufacturing Company whose employés are on a strike. Strikers are suspected. John Edwards was arrested in the act of throwing stones. Five men assaulted John Shaffer and Frank Dennicoff who were going to work in the Catasaqua rolling mill. Shaffer was rolled down the railroad embankment. The company offers a reward of $500 for the arrest of the assailants.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—Compositors working for the morning papers, the Times, Record, Inquirer and North American, made a demand at 6 o'clock this evening that their wages be increased from forty to forty-five

cents per thousand ems. All of the compositors are members of the International Typographical Union. The Times granted the increase, as did also the North American, although the latter paper did so under protest. Proprietor Singerly, of the Record, refused the extra pay or to confer with the strikers. Instead, he went to work industriously to secure a non-union force, and by 8 o'clock thirty-four men were busy setting type in his office. This is about half the number usually at work. Singerly expresses confidence in his ability to get along without union men and says that the paper will be issued tomorrow as usual. At the Inquirer office, after several conferences between Proprietor Elverson and a committee representing the strikers, the men at 8:30 o'clock agreed to continue work at the old rate pending a settlement.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 11.—Three thousand five hundred employés of the American Iron Works, Pittsburg, Pa., struck because of reduced wages.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 11.—Unless the railroad coal miner's strike is settled within a week some exciting times are looked for in this section. Sixty of the largest operators have signed an agreement to hold out against the advance for three years, if necessary. The operators say they will give the strikers another week to return to work. If they refuse the tactics of the coke operators will be adopted and foreigners imported to start the mines. The miners do not appear to be frightened at the threats, and say they will stand out until the demands are granted.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 31.—The printers went out on a strike for shorter hours, and a labor paper has this to say about it: "The Pittsburg printers seem to be in every way favorably fixed for winning the present fight, but why should disagreeing men permit a large branch of business in a city to be put at sixes and sevens when a little cool-headed thought would prevent losses and conduce to amicable relations."

HARRISBURG, July 24.—There are no developments in connection with the strike at the Pennsylvania Steel Works at Steelton today. Good order prevails among the strikers. Strong pressure is being brought to bear to prevent men returning to work but there has been no disorder. The steel company has called upon Chief Burgess Heagy to preserve the peace but he has no authority to appoint more policemen and cannot get the council of the borough to meet.

READING, Aug. 3.—S. H. Seyfert & Bro., proprietors of the large rolling mill at Seyfert's Station, this county, after an idleness of four months, announced today that they would resume tomorrow morning with non-union men. The mill employs 235 men.

HARRISBURG, July, 30.—The depression caused by the collapse of the strike at Steelton is very evident in the silent groups of men who are seen on the street corners. The men feel that they were duped by their leaders and say that even though their strike was not ordered by the Amalgamated Association yet once being out the Amalgamated should have helped them.

TENNESSEE.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 4.—In October a wreck occurred on the Illinois Central road near Medina, Tenn., in which James Horner, an express messenger, was killed. On the ground of danger the messengers asked for

more pay and got it, but last week the Southern Express Company discharged Committeeman Cardell, who presented the demand, and then reduced the pay to the old figure. The messengers asked for Cardell's reinstatement and the restoration of wages to the higher figure. The company refused and today a strike of messengers from Cairo to New Orleans was ordered.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 18.—The situation among the miners is quiet. The many sensational dispatches sent out from Coal Creek and other points, upon investigation, are found to have no foundation. No trouble is expected for the present at least.

Painters at Memphis struck for eight hours.

A bitter strife existed during a good portion of the past year in the coal mines at Coal Creek, between the miners and the mine owners over the employment of convict labor. The following item shows the result:

NASHVILLE, Jan. 9, 1892.—Within the next day or two about 100 convicts will be taken to Oliver Springs and put to work in the mines. This seems to be the definite understanding. It is also understood that an agreement is about to be made exempting Briceville for all time from convict law and that in consideration of this the miners will declare a cessation of hostile feeling and allow the mines at Coal Creek and Oliver Springs to be worked in peace. The effecting of this arrangement would mean the withdrawal of the state troops and the curtailing of the guards.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 9.—There is no change in the strike of the Louisville & Nashville conductors on the Nashville & Decatur division. This particular division has given the road considerable annoyance in securing men owing to the long hours and distance. The brakemen have joined the conductors and refuse to go out with a train not in charge of a union conductor.

TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 7.—It is said that the colored cotton pickers have organized and that they have agreed not to pick cotton after Sept. 10 for less than $1 per 100 pounds and board. This organization has been perfected through the colored Alliance and now numbers more than 500,000 members with thousands being added every day throughout the southern states.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 10.—The strike of the telegraph operators between this city and Yuma on the Southern Pacific railroad promises to develop into mammoth proportions. The superintendent of the Santa Fe ordered his dispatchers to handle Southern Pacific trains between this city and Deming, N. M., but the operators bluntly refused to do it. If he tries to force the matter and puts on scabs to do the work it means a strike on the whole Santa Fe system. The operators have received assurances from every section and they will stand by one another in this case.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 11.—A special from El Paso, Texas, says: "The strike of telegraph operators between this city and Yuma on the Pacific system of the Southern Pacific system promises to spread over the whole system of the Santa Fe road, if the superintendent of that road persists in demanding that dispatchers handle Southern Pacific trains between this city and Deming, New Mexico.

WEST VIRGINIA.

All the carpenters of Charleston went on strike for nine hours a day at old wages.

WHEELING, Oct. 19.—The boycott against the wholesale firms of this city declared by the Warehousemen's Union and indorsed by the Ohio Valley Trades Assembly went into effect today. The merchants have had no trouble in filling the places of the strikers. The wholesale men pay better wages than anywhere else in the state.

WISCONSIN.

Some 1,200 laborers for West Superior struck for $2 instead of $1.75 per day. About half the men were willing to work, but were forced out by the other strikers. A settlement was reached.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 4.—Seven hundred laborers of the Villard syndicate on electric railroad lines in this city have struck against a twenty-five cent reduction in wages today.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, May 20.—Miners at Franklin struck.

June 30.—A bloody conflict occurred between the strikers and the negro scabs. Two killed.

The 9th of March the cloak factory at Jamaica, Long Island, was burned. Said to have been fired by strikers.

The United Mine Workers' Association contemplated a general strike all over the country for eight hours a day on May 1st last, but at a meeting of the executive board, April 28th, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That the eight-hour movement be deferred for the time being and that time for action be left in the hands of the national executive board and the presidents of the various districts."

From various sources it is estimated that fully 100,000 men were on strike May 1st.

PART V.

SECTION III.

FOREIGN STRIKES.

LONDON, June 8.—Omnibus drivers and employés struck, involving 5,000 men.

PARIS, May 26.—The stage drivers struck, but the next day it ended by the interference of the government.

GLASGOW, April 2.—Drillers at the Clyde shipyards struck, involving over 1,000 men.

GLASGOW, April 2.—One thousand weavers of Perth went on strike.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Notices issued by Rhondda Valley coal mine owners, in Wales, to terminate contracts expired yesterday. The result is a lock-out of 100,000 miners.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Miners at South Wales who were on strike settled by an acceptance of the sliding scale.

LONDON, July 23.—The Master Tailors' Association has decided to resort to a general lockout in Great Britain unless the strike in Liverpool ceases within a week.

July 15.—Two thousand men employed in the saw mill at Ottawa, Ont., struck for an increase in wages of 50 cents a week and a reduction to 10 hours as a day's work.

PARIS, June 22.—Six thousand bakers, butchers, and grocers are on strike.

BREMEN, June 11.—Firemen of the North German Lloyd Steamship Co. struck.

BORDEAUX, June 23.—Employés of the horse car service went on strike. Collisions between the strikers and the militia occurred.

PARIS, July 20.—The strike of railroad employés ended by most of the men resuming work at old rates. Over 4,000 men were involved.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—A large number of miners' delegates met at Lens today and decided that unless the demands of the miners are conceded in a fortnight all of the miners in the north of France shall strike. They want the sick and pension funds to be managed by the government instead of by the mining companies and accuse the latter of mal-administration of the funds.

They also demand a modification of the system of compulsory cessation of pit-work which was arranged in order to reduce the out-put. There was 120 delegates present representing one-third of the miners of France.

Nov. 2.—The force of the striking miners in the Pas-de-Calais Department, France, now number about 36,000 men.

The French miners' strike, one of the greatest demonstrations of dissatisfied laborers in all history, is ended. The details of adjustment are not given; but, that a strike on so monstrous a scale, and that, too, among the excitable people of France, ended without great disorder and bloodshed, is a wonder and a most gratifying fact.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The leaders of the striking printers in this city and at Leipsic have intimated to the masters that the men are willing to resume work unconditionally.

TOULOUSE, France, July 30.—The strike of employés of the street railroads at this place has assumed most serious proportions. The strikers today demolished the kiosks on the principal thoroughfares and tried to destroy the tracks of the horse car roads. Later the strikers gathered large quantities of wreckage into heaps and set fire to them, making huge bonfires, around which they danced and shouted in triumph. The strike has ended in a compromise, Work will be resumed tomorrow.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 23.—Delegates of various labor organizations yesterday decided that unless the government shortly fulfills its promise to grant universal suffrage in Belgium they would again begin a strike to force the granting of their demand. Some months ago there was a great strike of Belgian workmen for universal suffrage and it was only on the promise of the cabinet, as yet unfulfilled, to grant their demand that the strike was called off. At present payment of direct taxes amounting to forty francs per year, is requisite to voting.

THE TYPOS' STRIKE IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, Dec. 30.—In spite of the announcement made that the printers had accepted the terms of their employers and that the strike was at an end, it is now said that the Leipsic printers have declined to resume work. It is added, however, that a speedy breakdown of the strike is expected.

LEEDS, Aug. 31.—At a conference here today of delegates from the various labor union organizations of Great Britian, representing 50,000 workmen, a motion to form a federation of the unions of skilled and unskilled workmen was approved. Subsequently a committee was appointed to organize the federation. Unions comprising a membership of 116,000 men, have already announced their adherence to the new movement.

Jan. 10, 1892.—The strike of printers is still partly on in Berlin, Leipsic, Frankfort and Munich. The strike leaders state that 10,000 men are still out and that the 14,000 men at work are contributing to the fund for the support of the strikers. The leaders also claim that if assisted the men will be able to hold out until their efforts are crowned with success. Other master printers in this city have conceded the demands of the men, and 1,400 of the strikers have been enabled to return to work. The condition of the strikers in Berlin is hopeful, but the men in Munich, Leipsic and Stuttgart, where there is less prospect of an immediate return to work, are suffering greatly.

The matter of strikes was taken up by the Bureau in a limited way, and was able to gather such data only through the courtesy of the press outside of the State, therefore the number recorded is far below the actual number which has occurred. To secure a full record of all strikes would require more means, in connection with the main lines of investigation for this year's report than the Bureau's appropriation would allow. The number of strikes in Michigan has been equaled in other States and likely exceeded had we the means of securing the true records. While from the papers sent to the Bureau only 2 strikes were found in Missouri, from the Bureau report of that State for 1891 just received, Commissioner Willard C. Hall notes some twenty strikes.

Presenting the strikes so far as noted in a condensed form, the following results are found, as reported for the past year: 14 strikes were arbitrated, 23 were considered a success by the laboring men, 16 were called a partial success, 27 were considered failures and 12 undetermined. This is for the United States. Of the foreign strikes, from the data secured by the Bureau, it is found that over 165,000 men were directly involved. As to whether the foreign strikes noted were successful or not we were unable to ascertain with certainty.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

WHEAT YIELD IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—HOLDINGS IN GREAT BRITAIN—RENTAL IN LONDON, COMPARISON WITH CITY OF DETROIT—OBJECT LESSON, RENT AND WAGES—ENGLISH VOTING SYSTEM—CRIME IN CITIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

PART VI.

VARIOUS TOPICS.

YIELD OF WHEAT PER ACRE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

United States average 12.4 bushels; India, 9.3; Russia, 8; Italy, 10.4; Germany, 10.2; France, 17; South Australia, 7.6; Victoria, 12.5 New South Wales, 15; Queensland, 11.5; Western Australia, 11.5; Tasmania, 18; New Zealand, 26.5; British North America—Ontario, 18.2, Manitoba, 19.7; Great Britian, 30 bushels.

Comparative distribution of Land in France, Germany, Belgium and the United Kingdom.

	France, proportion per 100 hectares.*	Germany, proportion per 100 hectares.	Belgium, proportion per 100 hectares.	United Kingdom, proportion per 100 hectares.
Agricultural territory—				
Cultivated surface. Corn	28.56	25.78	31.73	12.76
Grain, other than corn, roots, grass, garden fallow	20.64	22.68	21.75	16.41
Total arable	49.20	48.46	53.48	29.17
Permanent grass and pastures	11.02	12.07	13.19	32.08
Vine woods and orchards	23.62	25.98	17.28	3.23
Total permanent culture	34.64	38.05	30.47	35.31
Total cultivated surface	83.84	86.51	83.95	64.48
Uncultivated surface. Stony, mountain, peat, marshes, heath	11.82	8.20	7.88	20.60
Total of agricultural land	95.66	94.71	91.83	85.08
Territory not agricultural	4.34	5.29	8.17	14.92
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total territory	Hectares. 52,857,199	Hectares. 54,017,062	Hectares. 2,945,715	Hectares. 31,421,116

* Hectare=2 acres, 1 rood, 3 poles.

According to a French report on agriculture, issued in 1888, the population of France was 37,672,048, distributed as follows:

Individuals connected with agriculture, actively engaged	6,913,504
Children dependent, aged and infirm, women	11,335,705
	18,249,209
Others living in the country	6,326,297
Total rural population	24,575,506
Total urban population	13,096,542
	37,672,048

Small holdings in Great Britian not exceeding 50 acres.

	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.
Of ¼ of an acre but under 1 acre	21,069	25,680	1,063	1,672	1,360	1,300	23,512	28,652
Of 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres	103,229	109,528	11,044	12,298	21,463	22,359	135,736	144,185
Above 5 acres and not exceeding 20 acres	109,285	111,089	17,389	18,211	22,132	22,122	148,806	151,372
Above 20 acres and not exceeding 50 acres	61,146	62,131	12,326	12,480	10,677	10,602	84,149	85,213
Total	294,729	308,378	41,842	44,661	55,632	56,383	392,203	409,422

Proportional number, per cent., of holdings in each class.

	England.		Wales.		Scotland.		Great Britain.	
	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.	1885.	1889.
Of ¼ of an acre but under 1 acre	7.15	8.33	2.59	3.74	2.45	2.31	5.99	7.00
Of 1 acre and not exceeding 5 acres	35.02	35.52	26.39	27.54	38.58	39.66	34.61	35.22
Above 5 acres and not exceeding 20 acres	37.08	36.00	41.56	40.78	39.78	39.23	37.94	36.97
Above 20 acres and not exceeding 50 acres	20.75	20.15	29.46	27.94	19.19	18.80	21.46	20.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Allotments.

Years.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Great Britain.
1873	242,542	1,726	2,130	246,398
1885	348,872	4,949	3,974	357,795
1890	441,024	7,562	6,419	455,005

What is known in England as the allotment system, is a plan by which small plots of land are rented to agricultural laborers or artisans, and tilled by them in spare times. These plots average somewhat more than one-fourth of an acre, many of them being much larger. In 1887 a bill was passed by parliament which was confined in its operations to England,

giving local authority compulsory powers to take and hold land for allotments and common pasturage. The divorce of the laborer from the soil, and the decline in recent years of English agriculture, have attracted the attention of economists and caused much anxiety to English statesmen. Without the aid of the law, much has been done within the past few years by voluntary co-operation of landlord and laborer to extend the system. In Wales and Scotland it hardly exists.

Table showing the rental and ratable value of London under the new county council.

Years.	Gross estimated rental.	Ratable value.	Years.	Gross estimated rental.	Ratable value.
1874	$25,148,133	$20,672,765	1883	$34,470,725	$28,438,385
1875	25,574,366	21,019,507	1884	35,100,704	28,954,020
1876	27,602,649	22,763,087	1885	35,589,244	29,410,489
1877	28,464,833	23,444,876	1886	37,027,516	30,446,336
1878	29,027,795	23,912,681	1887	37,361,895	30,720,646
1879	29,682,269	24,447,444	1888	37,730,300	31,085,876
1880	30,421,071	25,057,781	1889	38,028,506	31,244,495
1881	33,384,851	27,544,446	1890	38,462,493	31,592,387
2882	33,855,917	27,973,978	1891	39,835,700	33,881,786

In London no distinction is made between land values and the value of buildings. It is assumed that the bare site of the metropolis has an annual rental value of between fifteen and seventeen million sterling, and a selling value of from four to five hundred million. "This value increases about one per cent annually; the yearly new 'unearned increment' of London land being about four-and-a-half million sterling—a gain to the owners upon which no rates or taxes whatever (not even income or property tax) are at present levied."

Table showing the rate af taxation per $1,000 for the city of Detroit, from 1884 to 1891 inclusive.

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
State	$1 06	$1 81	$1 19	$1 83	$1 28	$1 57	$1 05	$1 18
County	2 25	3 29	2 96	2 25	1 03	1 74	1 00	1 15
City	11 44	10 77	10 82	12 04	13 10	14 29	15 73	16 78
Total for each year	$14 75	$15 87	$14 97	$16 12	$15 41	$17 60	$17 78	$19 11

Table showing annual expenditure and amount of debt for the following cities.

	Annual expenditure per head of population.			Amount of debt per head of population.		
	£	s	d	£	s	d
London	2	7	9	9	3	8
Birmingham	2	16	5	10	1	8
Manchester	3	4	7	8	2	5
Vienna	3	2	10	7	11	9
Paris	5	4	7	32	5	3
Philadelphia	3	16	11	14	5	2
Boston	6	2	3	24	10	7
New York	6	3	4	16	13	3
Detroit	3	6	10	2	6	10

State, county and city taxes are included for Detroit; also $1,229,000 in bonds for the water commissioners. The controller does not include this issue in his statement of the city's indebtedness, remarking that the receipt from water assessments and the annual appropriation of $75,000 for sinking and interest funds will be sufficient to redeem them at maturity. This is simply saying that if not paid in one way, they must be paid in another. What is not paid to the receiver, must be paid to the commissioners.

RENT AND WAGES.—AN OBJECT LESSON.

The following diagram is taken from the almanack of the English Financial Reform Association for 1892. It is published as an object lesson in the "Labor Problem." It has the merit of a clear and succinct presentation of Ricardo's theory of rent as popularly expounded by Mr. George.

RENT	f	5	4	3	2	1	0
	e	4	3	2	1	0	**
	d	3	2	1	0	**	**
	c	2	1	0	**	**	**
	b	1	0	**	**	**	**
	a	0	**	**	**	**	**
		A 6	B 5	C 4	D 3	E 2	F 1
WAGES.	a	6	**	**	**	**	**
	b	5	5	**	**	**	**
	c	4	4	4	**	**	**
	d	3	3	3	3	**	**
	e	2	2	2	2	2	
	f	1	1	1	1	1	1

The diagram represents land of varying desirableness; the best lot A, yields a return of 6 to a given quantity of labor; the next best 5, the next 4, the next 3, the next 2, and the poorest 1 or a bare living. The first comers appropriate the best lot, and the return for their labor—that is, their wages—is 6. Since all are working on land of equal quality, there is no rent. So on lines *a* we put 6 to wages and 0 to rent in A section. But others come and there are now enough people to cultivate both A and B. It is evident that it will be just the same to the newcomers to work B and get a return of 5, or work A and get a return of 6, one of which they pay to the first comers as rent, for the privilege of using their land; for in

both cases the ultimate return is 5. On the best lot A the return is now 5 to wages and 1 to rent; on B, 5 to wages and 0 to rent. Still more come and A, B and C can all be cultivated. The return to labor is now 4, and the line *c* is—A, wages 4, rent 2; B, wages 4, rent 1; C, wages 4, rent 0. Population increases further, and now A, B, C, and D are in use, and the return for labor is now 3, and the line *d* is consequently—A, wages 3, rent 3; B, wages 3, rent 2; C, wages 3, rent 1; D, wages 3, rent 0. As population still increases, A, B, C, D, and E are required. The return to labor is 2, and line *e* becomes—A, wages 2, rent 4; B, wages 2, rent 3; C, wages 2, rent 2; D, wages 2, rent 1; and E, wages 2, rent 0. Ultimately the whole land is required. The standard of return to labor is now 1, *i. e.*, a bare living, and line *f* is—A, wages 1, rent 5; B, wages 1, rent 4; C, wages 1, rent 3; D, wages 1, rent 2; E, wages 1, rent 1; and F, wages 1, and rent 0.

As population increases and land becomes occupied, the return to wages tends to decrease, until a mere subsistance wage is yielded, while rent constantly increases. By the taxation of land values this "unearned increment" would be taken for the benefit of the whole community.

Comparison of recent censuses.

Countries.	Poulation in millions.			Increase—1870-71 to 1880-81.		Increase—1880-81 to 1890-91.	
	1870-71.	1880-81.	1890-91.	Absolute.	Per cent.	Absolute.	Per cent.
United Kingdom	31.48	34.88	37.74	3,400,187	10.8	2,855,435	8.2
Canada	3.58	4.32	4.82	742,028	20.7	498,534	11.5
Australia	1.66	2.25	3.19	587,155	35.3	937,661	41.7
New Zealand	.26	.49	.62	233,600	91.1	128,695	26.3
United States	38.91	50.16	62.62	11,247,783	28.9	12,466,467	24.9
France	35.62	37.32	38.10	1,702,186	4.8	778,964	2.1
Germany	40.60	45.23	49.42	4,639,051	11.4	4,188,877	9.3
Austria	20.42	22.14	23.84	1,722,507	8.4	1,691,017	7.6
Hungary	15.42	15.74	17.34	322,259	2.1	1,596,670	10.2
Total	187.95	212.53	237.69	24,596,756	13.1	25,137,320	11.8

THE CHECK TO POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN ENGLAND.

The English political conscience is now extremely sensitive to bribery in elections or even the appearance of corruption. Severe sentences upon agents and the political disfranchisement of whole constituencies, have brought the English electorate very near to perfection. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, on his recent visit to America, said that corruption and bribery were at present almost unknown in England. This has been brought about mainly by the Corrupt Practice Act of 1883, by which the expenditure of the candidate and his agents is limited to a certain sum, which is calculated upon the number of voters in the district. A promise to give refreshment, to pay traveling expenses, or to procure an office, or to give money for any of these purposes, or to give or offer anything possessing value and likely to influence a voter, is deemed bribery. A loan, a charitable bequest, or even the giving of a holiday to an employé without deduction from his wages, may amount to corruption. The candidate is also responsible for the conduct of his agents, and an offense on their part, even if unknown to the candidate, will exclude him from that constituency

for seven years. If bribery on a large scale, though not traced and fastened on anyone, has taken place the election is void. If the candidate, by any act of his own or by any act of his agents, is convicted of bribery, he may be declared incapable of ever again representing that constituency. He may be fined £200 and imprisoned one year; and lie under a civil incapacity for seven years.

We present a table showing the legalized expenditures for "Borough" and "County" members of Parliament:

Number of electors.	Boroughs.		Counties.	
	For one candidate.	For two joint candidates.	England and Scotland. For one candidate.	Ireland. For one candidate.
Not exceeding 2,000	£350	£525	£650	£500
" " 3,000	380	570	710	540
" " 4,000	410	615	770	580
" " 5,000	440	660	830	620
" " 6,000	470	705	890	660
" " 7,000	500	750	950	700
" " 8,000	530	795	1,010	740
" " 9,000	560	840	1,070	780
" " 10,000	590	885	1,130	820
" " 11,000	620	930	1,190	860
" " 12,000	650	975	1,250	900
" " 13,000	680	1,020	1,310	940
" " 14,000	710	1,065	1,370	980
" " 15,000	740	1,110	1,430	1,020
" " 16,000	770	1,155	1,480	.....

In the "Boroughs" the maximum amount allowed for election expenses for any number not exceeding 2,000 voters is, for one candidate, £350=$1,700, with an additional £30=$146, for every increase of 1,000 votes. In the "Counties" the maximum is £650=$3,165, up to 2,000 electors, with an additional £60=$292, for every 1,000 of increase.

***Table** showing by wards the assessed value of land and buildings, and personal property irrespective of ward, for the year 1891, as compiled from the city assessment rolls of Detroit.*

Ward.	Assessed value of land.	Assessed value of buildings.	Assessed value of personal property irrespective of ward.	
1	$16,501,960	$8,472,280		
2	20,525,570	10,367,300		
3	3,451,670	2,455,770		
4	6,324,380	4,633,140		
5	3,272,290	2,683,480		
6	3,844,380	3,163,920	Cattle	$6,340
7	2,596,830	2,124,910	Horses	464,370
8	3,669,030	2,514,730	Carriages	426,270
9	3,542,640	2,483,350	Household furniture	1,515,520
10	3,349,050	2,668,700	Merchandise	15,700,160
			Machinery	21,311,010
11	2,832,850	1,879,700		
12	2,634,110	1,872,280		
13	3,421,620	1,297,760		
14	2,823,170	1,260,500		
15	4,770,770	1,129,650		
16	2,514,060	944,790		
Total	$86,074,380	$49,952,260		$39,423,670

Land contributed to the total tax levy for 1891 ..... or 49 per cent.	$1,444,731 43
Buildings contributed to the total tax levy for 1891 ..... or 28.5 per cent.	828,110 10
Personal property contributed to the total tax levy for 1891 or 22.5 per cent.	661,713 47
	$2,934,555 00

A rough induction from experience in assessing property in many large cities of the United States, has shown that the value of the things upon the land closely equals the value of the land itself. The difference in the city of Detroit is only 2 per cent, showing a close approximation to the rule. The assessment of such property as horses, cattle, carriages, and household furniture, ought to be abolished, both on the grounds of equity and economy. Take the item household furniture. The experience of this city has been that officials habitually neglect to make an inquisitorial inspection of the interiors of dwellings for the purpose of appraising household furniture. Even should an inspection be made, it rarely happens that an assessor has the requisite knowledge to set a correct value on household goods. Watches, diamonds, and jewelry of all kinds are included in the item of household furniture. But as everybody knows these articles are not ostentatiously dangled before the eyes of an assessor. A single article of female adornment frequently exceeds in value the entire assessment of furniture or other household implements. This item figures in the levy for 1891 at the assessed valuation of 1½ millions, or 3⅓ per cent of the value of buildings; yet even at the low estimate of one-fifth as compared with the dwelling, this item should figure as $10,000,000 on the tax rolls. Families are known to the assessors in which single objects, pictures for instance, are worth more than the entire assessed personal valuation of such family. On the other hand, under the head of "Merchandise, Machinery, etc.," comes the merchant and manufacturing community, and upon these falls the brunt of personal taxation. Thirty-seven million dollars out of a total of $39,423,000 personal valuation are assessed upon the producers and distributors. To say that these men represent the backbone of the modern industrial community is to utter a platitude; nevertheless we insist on keeping heavy burdens on the organizers of industry and employers of labor, while we allow land held for purposes of speculation to escape with less than half, in some cases not a third of its selling value.

CRIME IN CITIES.

Nativity of persons arrested in Grand Rapids.

Americans	1,121	Holland	170
Austria	2	Ireland	104
Belgium	2	Italy	3
British Columbia	1	Nova Scotia	1
Canada	123	Norway	2
Denmark	1	Poland	15
England	34	Russia	3
Finland	2	Scotland	13
France	3	Sweden	23
Germany	118		
Greece	4	Total	1,746

United States contributed	64+	per cent.
Canada "	7+	" "
Germany "	6+	" "
Holland "	9+	" "
Ireland "	5+	" "

Nativity of persons arrested in Saginaw.

Austria	16	Newfoundland	1
Arabia	1	Novia Scotia	1
Canada	512	Norway	4
Denmark	8	Poland	48
England	77	Sweden	26
France	12	Switzerland	4
Germany	239	Spain	3
Italy	35	Scotland	66
Ireland	216	United States	1,362
Japan	2		

United States contributed	51+ per cent.
Canada "	20 " "
Germany "	9 " "
Ireland "	8 " "

CRIME IN DETROIT.

The following tables have been compiled from the twenty-sixth annual report of the metropolitan police of the city of Detroit for the year ending January 31, 1891.

Whole number of arrests, 8,693, of which number, 7,473, or 86 per cent, were males; 1,220, or 14 per cent, were females, classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under the age of twenty	969	107	1,076
Between the ages of twenty and thirty	2,633	398	3,031
Between the ages of thirty and forty	1,848	313	2,161
Between the ages of forty and fifty	1,143	203	1,346
Over the age of fifty	880	199	1,079
Total	7,473	1,220	8,693

Of this number, 2,984, or 40 per cent, of the males were married; 4,467, or 60 per cent, were unmarried; 737, or 60 per cent of the females were married, 505, the remaining, being unmarried.

The educational test showed 7,915, or 91 per cent, able to read and write; while 701, or a little over 8 per cent, could neither read nor write; the remaining 68 could read only.

Classified by race, there were 7,988, or 92 per cent, Caucasians; 685, or nearly eight per cent, were Africans; the remaining 20 being Indians.

The native born were 4,275, or 49 per cent; the foreign born, 4,418, or 51 per cent.

Occupation and number of arrests at each occupation.

Occupation.	No.
Actors	2
Agents	87
Artists	2
Auctioneers	2
Ballplayers	2
Bakers	32
Barbers	84
Bartenders	74
Basket makers	5
Beggars	6
Bell boys	4
Billposters	1
Blacksmiths	103
Block cutters	1
Boatbuilders	2
Boiler makers	38
Bookbinders	6
Book keepers	32
Bootblacks	11
Boxmakers	6
Brakeman	19
Brass finishers	14
Brewers	6
Brick makers	2
Broom makers	7
Builders	5
Brush makers	2
Butchers	105
Cabinet makers	25
Calkers	1
Car checkers	1
Car drivers	7
Carpenters	220
Carpet fitters	2
Carriage makers	1
Carriage trimmers	1
Carvers	7
Cash boys	3
Chimney sweeps	2
Cigarmakers	78
Clerks	134
Coachmen	14
Conductors	9
Confectioners	13
Confidence men	1
Constables	1
Contractors	10
Collectors	1
Cooks	57
Coopers	28
Core makers	17
Dentists	2
Detectives	1
Divers	1
Draftsman	2
Draymen	1
Dressmakers	9
Druggists	12
Dyers	2
Editors	1
Electricians	4
Elevator boys	2
Elocutionists	1
Engineers	47
Engravers	1
Errand boys	2
Expressmen	4
Fakirs	2
Farmers	50
File cutters	4
Finishers	26
Firemen	58
Fishermen	2
Fortune tellers	1
Fruit dealers	3
Fur dressers	5
Gamblers	3
Gardners	4
Gas fitters	11
Gate keepers	2
Gilders	1
Glass blowers	1
Glaziers	1
Glove makers	2
Grocers	18
Hackmen	44
Harness makers	23
Hatters	1
Horse dealers	4
Hostlers	30
Hotel keepers	17
Hotel runners	1
Housekeepers	373
House movers	4
Hucksters	5
Iron workers	9
Janitors	4
Jewelers	7
Jockeys	4
Junk dealers	3
Laborers	2691
Lathers	13
Laundresses	3
Laundrymen	4
Lawyers	7
Letter carriers	3
Linemen	4
Liquor dealers	1
Lithographers	1
Liverymen	3
Locksmiths	3
Lumbermen	6
Machinists	104
Marble cutters	1
Masons	108
Merchants	34
Mettle workers	3
Milkmen	11
Millers	3
Millwrights	2
Miners	2
Ministers	2
Moulders	219
Musicians	9
News boys	12
Nickleplaters	2
No occupation	420
Nurses	1
Organists	2
Packers	2
Painters	213
Paper hangers	3
Paper makers	2
Pattern makers	4
Pavers	9
Peddlers	109
Penmen	1
Photographers	3
Physicians	16
Piano tuners	1
Pimps	10
Pipe makers	3
Platers	2
Pasters	62
Plumbers	59
Policemen	6
Polishers	15
Pool sellers	1
Porters	35
Priests	2
Pressmen	2
Printers	64
Prostitutes	505
Pugilists	2
Railroad employés	1
Real estate dealers	1
Reporters	7
Restaurant keepers	3
Roofers	4
Runners	1
Safe makers	1
Salesmen	7
Sail makers	4
Sailors	281
Saloon keepers	491
Saw filers	1
Sawyers	1
School boys	111
School girls	11
School teachers	2
Seamstress	3
Servants	182
Ship carpenters	5
Shoe makers	89
Showmen	3
Slaters	1
Soldiers	13
Spring makers	5
Steam fitters	17
Steam pipe coverers	5
Stone cutters	15
Store keepers	12
Stove mounters	29
Strippers	1
Students	1
Stewards	1
Switchmen	21
Tailors	55
Tanners and curriers	4
Teachers	4
Teamsters	213
Telegraph operators	9
Thieves	31
Tinkers	2
Tinsmiths	21
Truckmen	3
Trunkmakers	6
Typewriters	1
Undertakers	1
Upholsterers	10
Veterinary surgeons	8
Wagon makers	6
Waiters	49
Washerwomen	3
Watchmen	6
Weavers	1
Whitewashers	2
Wire workers	7
Wood turners	3
Wood workers	3
Total	8693

Cause of arrest and offense charged.

	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.
Abduction		1	Forgery	6	1
Abortion	1		Fugitives from justice	10	
Adultery	12	8	Gambling	1	
Arson	3	1	Incest	2	
Assault	45	3	Indecent exposure of person	13	
Assault and battery	449	73	Insanity	30	10
Assault with intent to kill	29	4	Jumping on R. R. trains in motion	18	
Assault with intent to do bodily harm	9		Keeping house of ill-fame	5	10
Assaulting an officer	4		Keeping saloon open after hours	66	
Attempt to commit rape	5		Keeping saloon open election day	2	
Attempt at larceny	2		Keeping saloon open legal holiday	16	1
Bastardy	21		Keeping saloon open on Sunday	121	5
Begging	4	1	Larceny	248	28
Bigamy	3		Larceny, simple	206	23
Breaking jail	3		Larceny, grand	60	5
Breaking and entering barn, day time	1		Larceny from dwelling, day time	7	
Breaking and entering barn, night time	2		Larceny from dwelling, night time	3	2
Breaking and entering dwelling, day time	2		Larceny from office, day time	4	1
Breaking and entering saloon, day time	2		Larceny from store, day time	2	
Breaking and entering saloon, night time	5		Larceny from store, night time		1
Breaking and entering shop, day time	3		Larceny from the person	17	5
Breaking and entering shop, night time	1		Lewd and lascivious cohabitation	2	1
Breaking and entering store, day time	5		Malicious injury to buildings	56	5
Breaking and entering store, night time	20		Malicious injury to property	13	1
Breaking and entering R. R. car	11		Malicious trespass	2	
Burglary	33		Manslaughter	2	
Burglary and larceny	1		Mayhem	2	
Capias	11	1	Moving chattel mortgage property	4	1
Careless use of firearms	3		Murder	4	
Carrying concealed weapons	21		Not paying liquor tax	212	10
Common drunkard	10	2	Obstructing an officer	1	
Common prostitute		10	Passing counterfeit money	2	
Concealing mortgaged property	1		Perjury	2	
Compounding a felony	1		Procuring females for immoral purposes	2	
Cruelty to animals	6		Practicing dentistry without license	1	
Crime against nature	1		Prize fighting	1	
Dealing in lottery	5		Rape	6	
Dealing in policy	2		Receiving stolen property	8	
Defaulting witness	1		Refusing to support family	47	
Defrauding hotel-keeper	2	2	Removing leased chattels	1	
Deserting U. S. Army	3		Robbery	11	1
Deserting U. S. Navy	1		Seduction	7	
Disorderly persons	6	8	Selling adulterated milk	5	
Dispensing drugs without license	1		Selling firearms to minors		1
Disturbing the peace	1,581	383	Selling liquor to minors	1	
Disturbing religious meetings	2		Slander	18	11
Drunkenness	3,053	502	Stoning railroad train	2	
Elopement	4		Suspicion	335	22
Embezzlement	14		Threats	40	4
Escaped convicts	1		Ticket of leave revoked	3	
False pretenses	11	1	Till tapping	7	
			Trespass	3	
			Truancy	98	43
			Unhitching and driving away horse	3	
			Unlawful imprisonment	1	
			Vagrancy	319	11
			Violating city ordinances	4	
			Witness	7	3
Total				7,487	1,206

Grand total 8,693

Classification of arrests by nativity.

	Mother.	Father.	Prisoner.		Mother.	Father.	Prisoner.
United States "Caucasian"	1,127	1,112	3,570	Holland	11	12	7
United States "African"	685	685	685	Africa	3	2	2
United States "Indian"	20	20	20	Arabia	1	1	1
				At Sea	1	2	7
				Bermuda	2		2
				Bohemia	5	5	4
Ireland	2,634	2,509	1,060	Denmark	6	8	6
Canada	779	709	1,119	East Indies		2	
Germany	1,731	1,771	1,127	Finland	1	1	1
England	581	631	416	Greece	1	1	1
Scotland	349	362	211	Hungary	13	13	13
Unknown	226	231	39	Isle of Man	2		
Poland	213	214	196	Mexico	2	2	1
France	104	109	28	New Brunswick	3	3	2
Belgium	22	24	20	Newfoundland	6	6	6
Austria	11	10	9	Nova Scotia	8	5	6
Prussia	11	11	9	Palestine	1	1	1
Russia	30	30	27	South America		2	2
Sweden	8	8	8	Prince Edwards Isl'd			1
Switzerland	39	41	34	Spain	6	6	4
Norway	6	8	6	Wales	6	7	5
Italy	32	32	29	West Indies	7	8	8
Total					8,693	8,693	8,693

United States contributed 49 per cent.
Ireland " 12.2 " "
Canada " 12.8 " "
Germany " 12.9 " "

Residents—City of Detroit for the year 1891.

It appears that during the past year 473 persons contributed 2,363 to the total number of arrests, viz:

167	persons	arrested	3	times	each,	makes	501	arrests.
102	"	"	4	"	"	"	408	"
76	"	"	5	"	"	"	380	"
34	"	"	6	"	"	"	204	"
31	"	"	7	"	"	"	217	"
26	"	"	8	"	"	"	208	"
10	"	"	9	"	"	"	90	"
10	"	"	10	"	"	"	100	"
4	"	"	12	"	"	"	48	"
4	"	"	13	"	"	"	52	"
1	"	"	14	"	"	"	14	"
2	"	"	15	"	"	"	30	"
3	"	"	16	"	"	"	48	"
1	"	"	17	"	"	"	17	"
1	"	"	19	"	"	"	19	"
1	"	"	27	"	"	"	27	"
473							2,363	

The whole number of cases carried to the Police Justice in the city of Detroit, was 7,288; of these but 2,839, or 39 per cent, were sent to prison or reform schools. The recorder disposed of 687 cases, of which number 106, 15½ per cent, were incarcerated in various places of detention, only 17 being

sent to the State Prison. These facts mark the progress of the humanitarian spirit, and the adoption by the magistrate, consciously or unconsciously, of the penological maxim, that a man is to be kept out of prison as long as possible, and not marked with the brand of the jailbird nor deprived of his liberty till all other methods have proved futile and unavailing.

In the good old times magistrates, puzzled by the increase in the number of persons charged with crime, thought nothing more rational than that an increased severity in the method of punishment would cause a decrease in the number of criminals brought before them. Justice moved in the dark, and law for the repression of crime reached a pitch of savage ferocity. The law was bloody and no less ineffectual than bloody. Boiling to death was at one time a form of capital punishment in England, and Richard Rosse and Margaret Davy, convicted of poisoning, were actually put to death in this manner. Under Henry VIII, 72,000 persons are said to have been executed. Death was the punishment for stealing property above the value of a shilling, and that within the memory of living man. Even so late as 1810, the eloquence of Sir Samuel Romilly failed to repeal the statute which inflicted the death penalty for stealing from a shop goods above the value of five shillings. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that the safeguards which enlightened criminal law throws around the person on trial, have rendered the conviction of the guilty a much more difficult matter than formerly. The chances of procuring a verdict against any man are lessened in proportion as the law requires in the character of the testimony the minimum of probability and the maximum of certainty. To eliminate doubt as far as possible, is as it should be, but the Scotch verdict of "not proven" in cases in which we are morally certain of the guilt of the accused, is far more frequent now than formerly.

While many cruel results may be avoided by an enlightened system of suspended sentence, which punishes, as Bacon said, "By inflicting a note or mark, such I mean as shall not extend to actual punishment, but end either in admonition, or in slight disgrace; punishing the offender as it were with a blush." Let is not forget that to hold punishment over the heads of instructive or professional criminals or to visit them with light sentences, is generally wrong in principle and contradicted by the experience of penologists the world over. Once resort to the prison, sentimentality must be left behind. "The moment a prison is made a comfortable place to live in, it becomes useless as a safeguard against the criminal classes. This is a fundamental principle." For some years past, the system of inflicting light sentences on habitual offenders has been tried in the borough of Liverpool with very unsatisfactory results. According to the chief constable's report, the numbers were, in—

1885	377
1886	470
1887	533
1888	596
1889	731

Says the chief constable: "These figures show that habitual criminals will not be deterred by light sentences, but rather emboldened in their sinister career."

To the injured person it can make but little difference whether the offender be classed as mentally unsound, morally perverse, or physically

degenerate. To him the results are the same. In whichever category the prisoner be placed, society is only safe when he is put under public restraint, and deterred from repeating the offense. In the recent atrocious murder of young Garand by Bigly, tried before the recorder of Detroit, counsel for the defence urged insanity as a plea for acquittal. It was contended that years of drunken, vicious habits had rendered Bigly morally irresponsible, and upon this ground he secured a very light sentence. As an explanation this is reasonable, as a defence it is worthless. "It ought to be the law of England," says Mr. Justice Stephen, "that no act is a crime if the person who does it is, at the time when it is done, prevented by defective mental power, or by any disease affecting his mind from controlling his conduct, *unless the absence of the power of self control has been produced by his own default.*"

If crime be not necessarily a social disease, yet the forces that make for injury to person and property are never absent; and, while human nature is what it is, never will be, if the experience of the past counts for anything in the future. While it would be idle to deny that judicious legislation may effect remarkable changes in the character and manners of a people, the effect of hereditary disposition, inherited from parents and ancestors, can as little be affected by statutes as the great principle of economic science, that each seeks the greatest gain with the least expenditure, can be controlled by the vagaries of representatives in the House of Congress. Proper regard being had to time and surroundings, it ceases to be a matter for wonderment that criminal statistics show a high degree of uniformity in the quantity and quality of crime. What upon a cursory view by an inexperienced person, could be more obvious than that suicides, depending as is commonly supposed upon exceptional circumstances and the caprices of individual volition, should be incapable of yielding any apparent conformity to law, or admit of statistical prediction. Buckle sums up the question by saying, "That the individual felon only carries into effect what is a necessary consequence of preceding circumstances. In a given state of society a certain number of persons must put an end to their own life. This is the general law, and the special question as to who shall commit the crime depends, of course, upon special laws; which, however, in their total action, must obey the large social law to which they are all subordinate. And the power of the larger law is so irresistible, that neither the love of life nor the fear of another world can avail anything towards even checking its operation."

With respect to the question is crime increasing? We are unable to offer any figures for Michigan as a whole. The reports of four of the largest towns in the State show the volume of crime to be tolerably constant with a tendency to decrease. This, of course, may be a mere coincidence, and is really of very little value. A more or less thorough canvass of the State, and the comparison and tabulation of the reports of State, county and municipal authorities, would be necessary, to give us any reliable data. We have had neither time nor means for any extended work in this direction. The following table gives numbers arrested, and classifies the causes of arrest, for the years 1885 to 1890 inclusive, in the city of Detroit.

Causes of arrest.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Assault and battery	379	547	638	537	549	532
Assault with intent to kill	14	34	31	20	27	33
Attempted burglary	3	5	2	1	1	------
Burglary	24	14	14	23	20	33
Burglary and larceny	5	1	3	------	4	1
Common drunkard	18	33	20	20	21	12
Disturbing the peace	1,000	1,356	1,739	1,581	1,787	1,964
Drunkenness	2,866	3,768	4,421	3,815	3,451	3,555
Keeping saloon open on Sundays	63	26	59	109	122	126
Larceny from store in day time	6	15	9	14	13	2
Larceny from house in day time	3	8	10	12	8	------
Larceny from person	15	21	27	29	22	23
Larceny, simple	326	244	235	236	251	229
Larceny, grand	59	66	46	42	57	65
Murder	------	------	------	------	------	4
Not paying liquor tax	139	478	191	242	289	223
Receiving stolen property	4	2	7	10	8	8
Rape	------	------	------	------	------	6
Robbery	10	21	16	13	12	12
Selling liquor to minors	1	------	2	4	8	1
Vagrancy	388	337	476	623	381	330
Arrests for various other causes	2,385	1,211	1,453	1,712	1,715	1,546
Total	7,708	8,187	9,400	9,142	8,746	8,698

The whole number of arrests for the six years was 51,876, a yearly average of 8,646. The number for 1890 is but 47 above the average. According to population there was one arrest for every 23 persons, but as 473 persons were recidivists and figure in 2,363 arrests, it appears that one person in every 31 was a prisoner for some cause or other in 1890. For Grand Rapids we have for the years 1884 to 1891 inclusive:

	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
Offenses against the person	115	88	65	114	81	133	144	166
Offenses against property	161	169	139	186	129	195	256	280
Offenses against the license law	26	46	31	27	28	38	42	31
Offenses against chastity, morality, etc.	52	65	43	52	119	135	69	88
Miscellaneous offenses	1,442	1,060	1,137	1,143	1,360	1,348	1,344	1,181
Total	1,796	1,428	1,415	1,472	1,737	1,849	1,855	1,746

The whole number or arrests for eight years was 13,298, a yearly average of 1,662. The number of arrests for 1891, with an interval of six years, was fifty less than in 1884. According to population, and with no allowance for recidivists, one person in every 36 of population was a prisoner at some time during 1891. The economic and moral conditions of Grand Rapids have remained about the same during the past few years, and as crime under these circumstances does not move forward or backward by fits and starts, an explanation for the drop in 1885 and the sudden rise in 1888, must be sought in municipal regulations or the changing attitude of the police under different administrations. The number of arrests in the city of Saginaw for 1891 was 2,624, a slight increase over former years. No allowance being made for reconvictions, one person in every 17.6 of population was a prisoner in the year ending March 22, 1891. Bay City, for the year 1891, shows 1,188 persons arrested, 1,110 males, 78 females, a

decrease of 26 as compared with the previous year. This is one person to every 23 of population, with no deduction for recidivists.

The belief seems general that crime is increasing, and that men are becoming worse instead of better with every advance in economic conditions. This view seems to be sustained by statisticians and so far as the number arrested be taken as a guide, is undoubtedly correct. But we should be liable to erroneous opinions if we considered only the face value of statistical tables. The social, political, economical and racial characteristics of a community, or of any two periods in the same community, must be carefully compared before we can gather anything affording a useful guide to actual conditions. A larger number of persons per thousand inhabitants are arrested in Detroit than in Grand Rapids, yet upon this alone it would be rash to infer that the inhabitants of Detroit have less regard for the rights of person and property than the inhabitants of Grand Rapids. In all large cities such as Detroit, enjoying extensive powers of local self-government it is inevitable that municipal ordinances, touching the citizen at a great number of points, will multiply. With the good or evil of such interference we are not now concerned. What we wish to point out is, that dwellers in small towns and villages are under less restraint than the inhabitants of cities. In a village community of a thousand persons a great many acts pass unchallenged, which in a great city call for regulation or prohibitory interference. The chances of being locked up on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, are far less in a small village where prisoner and officer are mutually dependent socially and politically, than in Detroit or Grand Rapids with their well disciplined police forces.

Hitherto it has been customary with politicians and trade and labor organizations, without any preliminary examination of the matter, to throw the whole burden of increased criminality upon "foreign pauper labor," whatever this may mean, on the "Italian dago." It is urged that we could predict *a priori* a large increase in larceny and offenses against the person from the introduction of immigrants, escaping from low economic conditions and defective moral training. Such, however, is not the case, notwithstanding the fact that the only industrial openings we offer are those requiring heavy manual labor and the performance of duties too disagreeable to attract the native born. Detroit contains hundreds of Italians, yet out of 8,693 arrests in 1891, Italy contributed but 29. In Grand Rapids out of 1,746 arrests, but three were Italians. Of 2,624 arrests in Saginaw, but 35 were Italians. Until quite recently, criminal statisticians compared the foreign born population with the whole number of the native born. But this method is defective, for it throws into the scale against the foreigners the whole juvenile population of the country. To possess any value, the comparison must be made between the foreign born population over eighteen and native born over eighteen. The results, according to Mr. Falkner, are usually adverse to the Americans, and sometimes heavily so. "The foreign born population in America is, on the whole, less inclined to commit crime than the native born American. In some of the states, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and California, the foreign born make a worse showing than the native. In Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Tennessee there is not much difference, but elsewhere the showing is decidedly in favor of the foreign born, and nowhere more strongly than in Wisconsin and Minnesota." Advances in education, wealth and material well being, do not always carry with them a corresponding increase in moral perception

as to our rights and duties to others. The investigations of Mr. Andrews, mean, among other things, that better economic conditions have blunted the moral sense of a large section of the community, and enormously increased the number of those committed for vagrancy and misdemeanors. Larceny and offenses against property, are generally thought to be wholly dependent upon economic conditions. Want is said to be the great instigator of theft. They are related as the scales of a balance, as the one goes up the other goes down. Labor unions, socialists and politicians commonly act on this assumption. Poverty is said to be the mother of crime. If this be true, then laborers, mechanics and needy persons, would furnish almost the entire volume of crime. But a glance at the tables for Detroit, or any other city, shows how far this is from being the case. Lawyers, preachers, ministers, physicians and actors figure quite as badly in the statistics of crime as the manual laborer. Speaking from our own experience during the past 25 years, we can hardly recall a single case in which a respectable, hard-working mechanic or laborer was committed to prison for theft. Even the common assumption that crimes against property multiply in the winter season under the increased pressure of want, requires better evidence for its support than any yet adduced. According to the reports of the English prison commissioners, the prison population is highest in the summer and lowest in the winter. "From the month of October till the month of February in the following year, the prison population continues steadily to diminish. From the month of February till the month of October, the same population, allowing for pauses in its progress and occasional deflections in its course, mounts upward with the rising temperature."

That bad economic conditions may, to some extent, initiate and foster crime, can not be denied, but they are far, very far, from being the sole cause of offenses against property. We may mention, for instance, that during the past year the sum of $19,556 was taken from arrested persons in Detroit, and $4,646 from prisoners in Saginaw. What has been commonly accepted as too apparent to need demonstration, turns out to be, like many another "popular truth," devoid of sufficient proof to even partially establish its claim as affording an explanation of certain facts.

Education, it is said, is the thing we want; but culture and morality are not related as cause and effect. The educated classes of England, France and Germany, probably furnish somewhat more than a proportionate percentage to the annals of crime. The multiplication of the means for promoting primary and collegiate education is regarded by some as a powerful crime-dispeller. But, so far, the mere expansion of the intellectual faculties has done little towards lessening crime. The matter, in fact, is susceptible only of ameliorative treatment, not of eradication. What is wanted, and wanted more than all else, is the education that develops and strengthens character. Such education to be effective and binding must be utilitarian and rational.

PART VII.

COMPENDIUM

OF THE

MICHIGAN LABOR BUREAU REPORTS

FROM

ITS ESTABLISHMENT UP TO THE PRESENT DATE.

COMPENDIUM OF THE MICHIGAN LABOR BUREAU REPORTS.

[The early reports of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics are becoming very scarce; the supply of some of the annuals are already exhausted. In view of these facts it has been thought advisable to compile a complete resume of all the reports to date, giving the result of each year's finding's by itself.]

The Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics came into existence June 6, 1883, when Gov. Josiah W. Begole signed the act passed by the legislature for that purpose, an act the outcome of a bill introduced by Representative Frank W. Cook, of Muskegon. On June 19, 1883, John W. McGrath was appointed the first Commissioner of Labor, with John Devlin as deputy, and they immediately entered upon their duties.

The matters treated of in the First Annual Report of the Bureau, which was issued Feb. 1, 1884, were the State's penal institutions; the labor organizations of the commonwealth, which included the Patrons of Husbandry, the Socialistic Labor party and the International Workingmen's Association, and the earnings of the State's wage-workers, and their condition.

The Second Annual Report took cognizance of child labor; the wages paid labor in the certain mining districts of the Upper Peninsula; in Oscoda and AuSable, East Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, and a number of other places; ownership of real estate, and comparative statistics of agriculture and manufacturing.

The Third Annual Report of the Bureau was under the control of Mr. C. V. R. Pond, with Mr. Frank B. Egan as deputy. In it were tabulated the strikes in Michigan from March 1 to Dec. 1, 1885; testimony of wage-workers as to their condition; wages and wage-earners in 52 cities and villages in Michigan; and farm labor, railroad employés and manufacturing and other business interests of the State.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau was also under the supervision of Messrs. Pond and Egan. It related to two subjects only—convict labor and child labor.

Mr. A. H. Heath succeeded Mr. Pond as Labor Commissioner in 1887, and Charles E. Barnes was appointed his deputy. These two gentlemen carried on the affairs of the Bureau until March, 1891, when they were succeeded by the present Commissioner and his Deputy. The Fifth Annual Report, issued in the spring of 1888, gave a synopsis of the ownership, acreage, valuation and mortgage indebtedness of farms, and the nativity and comparative prosperity of the State's farming community by nationalities.

The Sixth Annual Report was confined to statistics of certain industries, such as clay, coal, copper, stone, etc., and the nationality of the employés; and a comparison by nationalities of wages in the old country with wages in Michigan.

The Seventh Annual Report gave a tabulated record dealing with the furniture industry in the State as affecting the wage-workers in this business.

The Eighth Annual Report was mainly confined to a canvass of the employés of agricultural implement and iron-working industries in 25 cities and villages, employed in 201 shops and manufacturing institutions.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

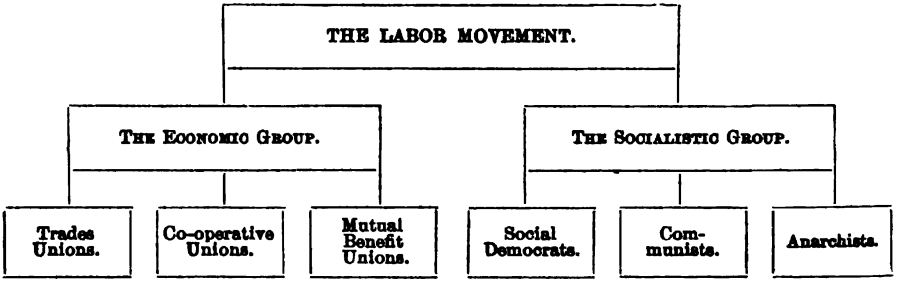
The penal institutions of Michigan, the first subject approached by the report, were, in 1884, the State Prison at Jackson, the State House of Correction at Ionia, the Reform School for Girls at Adrian, the Reform School for Boys at Lansing, and the Detroit House of Correction. From 1839 to 1882 the State Prison had 7,488 persons committed to its charge, the State House of Correction and Reformatory 3,782 from 1877 to 1882; the Detroit House of Correction 31,130 from 1862 to 1882—a grand total of 42,400. The number sent to the reform schools at Lansing and Adrian are not given, but the amounts expended by these institutions are. The Reform School for Girls absorbed $132,300 in the years 1880-1-2, and the boys' school cost $874,781.18 up to 1882.

In both the State Prison and the State House of Correction the convict contract system was and is still in operation, and in 1882 there were 125,742 days' labor performed in the State Prison at Jackson by men under contract to employers other than the State. In the State House of Correction for the same year there were 92,306¼ days labor under contract. The prices paid the State averaged 53¼ cents per day at Jackson, and 35½ cents at Ionia.

In commenting on the prison statistics, Mr. McGrath gives it as his opinion that the State House of Correction and Reformatory and the

Detroit House of Correction have not produced the result aimed at—the reforming of young criminals. And this is in part due to the fact that too much attention has been paid to these institutions as manufacturing establishments, and too little to them as the correctors of the fatherless and motherless who have been led astray by older evil-minded persons. The inmates of these institutions should be classified, he thought, and kept separate, and the contract system in all the penal institutions should be abolished. This latter proposition was buttressed by arguments to the effect that the prisoners are the wards of the State, and should not be placed under the control of contractors who cared nothing for them except as human machines; that the sale of the product of the prisoners should be regulated by the State; and that what profit there is in employing prisoners should go to the State.

The second part of the report is a resume of the objects of the labor organizations of the State. The labor movement is differentiated as follows:



Thus the farmer organizations and the trade unions are placed side by side. The preamble and declaration of principles of the Knights of Labor are given in full, and the aims and objects of the Socialistic Labor party are also dwelt upon at length.

That portion of the Report given to the wage-workers occupies over 100 pages of tables. In the main the information given refers to the 11,948 persons canvassed in the State regarding wages; the 10,341 canvassed in Wayne county regarding their wages and environments; and the social condition of the workers in certain localities. Some 8,611 persons received an average of $1.74 a day, the wages ranging from 20 cents to $7. There were also 503 female workers canvassed. Their wages ranged from 20 cents to $2.25 a day—only one each receiving the extremes of this scale. But 51 received over $1 a day.

The Wayne county canvass indicated that of the 10,341 from which blanks were received, 1,663 boarded, 4,716 rented, and 3,617 owned or were paying for their homes; while 668 had savings deposits.

One establishment in Detroit, the name of which is not given, employing 802 persons, contributed a report showing an average wage of $1.99 a day. They had a large percentage of skilled mechanics, and operated during the entire year.

Of Farm Labor, reports from prominent farmers in various localities showed that of 3,765 employés, 626 were employed by the year at rates ranging from $100 to $504; 640 were employed from Nov. 1 to the April following; 674 from April to November, 612 during haying, 548 during harvest, and 665 after harvest to Nov. 1. The wages of these varied from $5 to $65 a month. The daily wages of 2,406 varied from 50 cents to $2.75 a day. Of these 736 received $1 a day or less; 821 received between $1 and $1.50 a day, and the remainder between $1.50 and $2.75 a day.

In 1883 Detroit paid $130,031 in salaries; the police department $159,700, the fire department $112,260, the board of education $194,637.70, and Wayne county $94,840. This amounts to $691,460, an average of $807 a year to each employé.

The examination into the condition of the working classes was confined to a few localities. One of these localities was the brickyards of Springwells, employing between 200 and 300 men from April to October. They worked mainly under the "stent" system, commencing at 4 a. m., working until 9:30, then from 12 to 4 p. m. "During this time each man turns out, with the aid of machinery, about four yards or 32,000 bricks. * * * Women and children, where such are employed, are now set to 'hacking,' or piling the bricks in rows, to the height of about five feet. * * * The women are employed from three to six hours a day, according to the output of the men, and earn from 40 to 60 cents a day." In the brickyards the foreign element predominates, the workers being mainly Poles, Prussians and Germans. Filthy and dilapidated small houses are the rule. Here are a few cooking utensils and a bed or two. Those who inhabit these shelters "eat largely of animal food, chiefly pork, taking the blood, entrails, heads, lungs and liver, and boiling them into unsavory messes." Yet they are strong and healthy, ignorant and unorganized, devoting all their time to satisfying their physical needs.

The increase of population in manufacturing centers is commented on, and statistics are given showing its progress. These are drawn from the U. S. census. Between 1870 and 1880 over 150 townships in the State decreased in population. With this is given the increase of wealth in Wayne county, and the increase of pauperism. The assessed value of Wayne county in 1872 was $24,709,658; in 1883 it was $109,229,807. In 1870 the number of persons received at the Wayne county poorhouse was 832; in 1879 it was 2,947. Population had increased 40 per cent; pauper-

ism had increased 350 per cent. In the State the figures also show a great increase. In 1871 the poorhouses in the State supported 3,156, and temporarily relieved 14,600. In 1880 the poorhouses supported 6,547, and temporarily relieved 33,202. In 1874 the total paid for poor relief was $444,790.49; in 1880 it amounted to $628,129.26. Population increased 38 per cent; the number relieved increased 130 per cent.

A table of interest is No. 85, showing the gradual decrease in the cost of mining copper, the gradual fall in price, and the gradual increase in profits. The Quincy mining company shipped 2,358,639 pounds of copper in 1867, with 167 miners. It cost them 20 cents a pound, and sold for 24 cents. In 1881 the same company shipped 6,576,735 pounds of copper, mined by 212 miners, costing them 10.03 cents a pound, and selling for 18.17 cents. The total dividends paid by the Lake Superior copper mining companies to and including 1881 amounted to $32,370,915.

Mr. McGrath concludes the first annual report of the Bureau by advising as a remedy for bad social conditions greater freedom of trade, in order that there be a larger market for labor, and also in order that immigration may follow natural channels instead of forced ones that speedily become congested.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

In the Second Annual Report of the Michigan Labor Bureau, Part I shows how the information was gathered. Part II gives the expenses by counties of the decennial census taken in 1884. The total cost was $94,343.05, Wayne county absorbing the largest share for any one county, $7,827.05, and Alcona $172, the least. The Commissioner thought that for this large sum the statistics should have been very accurate, but instead, numerous complaints from various sections of the State weaken the value of the statistics given.

"Strikes and combinations" occupy 42 pages. In four months of 1884 there were 42 strikes of wage-workers, and 35 pools or combinations of employers. The Oscoda and AuSable strike, which was begun June 16, 1884, he charged to the mill owners, who, with their system of store orders, retaining a percentage of the men's wages, an attempted reduction, and other inequitable customs, drove the men to resistance. In a canvass of 780 operatives in Oscoda and AuSable, 613 were foreign and 187 native born. Troops were sent to the scene of the strike to protect the mills, but there was absolutely no use for this display of force. Pinkerton detectives, armed with Winchester rifles, were also brought from Chicago. The troops fraternized with the strikers, and the Pinkertons were soon withdrawn. After a few days idleness the mills resumed at the old wages, and

the abolition of the store order system—a great victory for the men. There was no other large strike in Michigan that year.

"Strikes," remarks the Commissioner, "are sometimes unreasonable; they are always unreasonable when they seek to enforce a demand for higher wages than the employer can pay and save a fair margin of interest upon his capital, and a fair reward for the enterprise which has built up his business."

Capital, when honestly accumulated is entitled to respectful consideration. But all capital is not thus acquired. Much has been accumulated illegitimately, by wrecking processes, by indiscriminate destructives and the advantages of the capital class are not entirely those which follow the legitimate action of economic principles. This class obtains additional power through legislative enactments, and it is the exercise of these legislated privileges which injure the people and tends to produce discontent, increasing want, poverty and strikes. Finally the Commissioner concludes, as in his first report, that restricted trade, giving certain manufacturers undue advantages, caused the major part of the labor difficulties of the country. "We must * * * gradually relieve industry of the burden now imposed under the pretext of protection; strike down the system of taxation which bears most heavily on the middle and lower classes; as soon as possible limit the amount of land which any one man or company may own, and restrict the power of taxing the people now exercised by railroad, telegraph and express companies."

The statistics on "Child Labor," the fourth chapter of the report, are elaborate as regards Detroit, but the canvass was only partial. In 1883 the school population of Detroit was 43,840. Of this number 15,772 were in public schools, 7,671 were in private schools, and 20,397 attended no school. In 1884 the school population was 45,641, number in public schools 15,331, private schools 8,378, and in no school 21,932. Of these school children, 31,042 were under 15 years of age, 9,723 of whom attended no school. Traces could be obtained of only 1,034 at work. Where the others were was an unsolved problem.

In East Saginaw the number of school children in 1884 was 6,919, of whom 54 per cent attended school. In Grand Rapids the number was 11,964, and 58 per cent attended school. The total school population in Alpena, Cadillac, Corunna, Detroit, East Saginaw, Grand Rapids, Greenville, Owosso and Saginaw City was 72,339, and 64 per cent attended school.

The average wage of male children under 17 in Detroit is given at $3.30 a week, and of girls at $2.62 a week. The boys followed 89 occupations, and the girls 36. The great majority of children working were the off-

spring of parents receiving less than $1.50 a day. "Child labor is increasing at the expense of child education," remarks the Commissioner. Large manufacturing centers were becoming centers of ignorance, and both intellectually and physically the rising generation were being crippled. "The pressure of social environments, rather than cupidity and greed, has determined the sending of children into workshops and factories, the mite contributed by the children being in most cases absolutely necessary to eke out the meager wages of the parents."

The Commissioner advises the appointment and paying of an officer to enforce school attendance. He should also have the collecting of the school statistics. He also recommends manual training in the public schools. "A distinct and separate course of instruction is not proposed, but the idea is to associate manual with intellectual culture, * * * and to dignify and elevate mechanical labor."

The statistics on wage-workers are confined to the copper mining districts of Calumet, Hancock and Houghton; the iron mining districts of Ishpeming and Negaunee; the lumber districts of Oscoda and AuSable; and to East Saginaw, Grand Rapids and Kalamazoo. But little of the ground covered in the first report is touched in this.

The statistical tables are exceedingly long, and cover a great variety of subjects. But one, occupying less than a quarter of a page, makes a startling showing, in that it indicates that those industries protected for the sake of American workmen are mainly in the hands of foreigners. In the Marquette iron district 92 per cent of the workers are foreign born, and 75 per cent live in rented houses. In the lumber district of AuSable and Oscoda 78 per cent are foreign born, and 65 per cent live in rented houses. Kalamazoo, which has no protected industry, runs the other way. Only 29 per cent are foreigners, and 63 per cent live in rented houses. In Grand Rapids 26 families live in one room each, 132 in two rooms, 356 in three rooms, 407 in four rooms, 264 in five rooms, and so up to 14 rooms for a single family.

In East Saginaw 34 families live in one room each, 109 in two rooms each, 184 in three rooms, and 292 in four rooms.

In Kalamazoo only two families live in one room each, 15 in three rooms, and 45 in four rooms.

In Wayne county there were found 187 families, consisting of 687 persons, living in 187 rooms; 1,507 families, consisting of 6,192 persons, living in 3,014 rooms; 1,291 families, consisting of 5,619 persons, living in 3,873 rooms; and 1,811 families, consisting of 8,447 persons, living in 7,244 rooms.

A compilation of wages from reports from 6,930 persons make the average

$1.77 a day. Another compilation of returns from 326 leading employers, with 15,272 employés, makes the average $1.60 a day. The gross amount of daily wages paid the 15,272 persons was $24,451, an average of $1.27 to 11,505 persons, and $2.54 for the remaining 3,766.

The tables of lost time show that wage-workers supposed to be regularly employed lose on an average 65 days a year, reducing the average of $554 a year to $442, or $1.41 a day.

Under the "Wage-workers" division there is a table showing the highest and lowest price of a number of staple commodities in 1860 and 1881, and what $1 would buy in each of the years named. Another table gives the prices of 25 leading articles entering into general consumption for each year from 1825 to 1882.

Table 147 shows the death-rate by wards in Detroit in 1884. The highest percentage of deaths is in the third ward—.028. While 23 children under five years of age are dying in the first ward, 142 are dying in the third ward, and while 21 are dying in the second ward, 186 are dying in the ninth ward. The thirteenth ward, with a population of 4,555, had 92 deaths; the second ward, with a population of 10,650, had 73 deaths.

The concentration of wealth occupies Part VI of the Report. It has been quoted from more than any other work accomplished by the Bureau, except possibly the one dealing with farm mortgages, issued by Labor Commissioner Heath.

It gives the ownership of land belonging to non-resident owners in 470 townships embracing a total acreage of 4,007,401, with a total assessed valuation of $34,304,064. In these 470 townships there were 6,286 rented farms, assessed at $17,561,815, and with 576,218 acres. The number of owners of real estate and the amount owned by each is given in Calumet, Ishpeming, Marquette city, Negaunee, Marquette county, Flint, Grand Haven, Grand Rapids (in part), Port Huron, Hamtramck, Springwells, Detroit, and 37 villages, 13 townships, and 12 other cities. The summary of ownership of real estate show that in a population of 349,312 there are 51,274 owners. Deducting the cities of Ann Arbor (in part), Battle Creek, Corunna, Dowagiac, Holland, Ionia (in part), Niles (in part), Owosso, Pontiac, Stanton, St. Clair and Ypsilanti, and the townships and villages, it is seen that in a population of 250,765, 31,747 own all the realty. Of the total assessed valuation of $148,325,353, the small number of 1,261 own $90,658,374—less than 4 per cent of the population owning 61 per cent of the entire amount.

The compiled footings of the owners of Detroit realty show that 14,399 own all the city assessed at $77,408,400, while 818, or less than 6 per cent of the whole number, own over 56 per cent, or $43,395,665.

The grand summary gives the total ownership of realty on which 348,312 people reside at $51,274; and 1,342 own $92,613,874 of the $173,839,258, at which it is assessed. Thus $2\frac{6}{10}$ per cent of the whole number own over 53 per cent of the whole amount. "With an aggregate assessed value of $173,839,258, or sufficient to give each of the 349,312 inhabitants real estate valued (assessed) at $497, over $\frac{1}{7}$ of the whole number of owners, or 29,615, hold real estate valued (assessed) at $141,865,617, an average of $501 each, and 21,659 persons own real estate valued (assessed) at $158,937,641, and 298,038 of the population own no real estate."

The mortgages on Detroit real estate from 1875 to 1883 and not discharged in 1883, are given. The number was 9,948, the amount loaned $14,622,902. Residents hold $9,008,529, and non-residents $5,614,373. The Commissioner argues that this reduces the number of real estate owners considerably. Of the 47,758 names appearing in the city directory there are 13,075 who own real estate, and 34,683 who do not.

In Part VII Mr. McGrath takes advantage of the U. S. census to give comparative statistics regarding agriculture, manufactures and mining. He gives dividends declared in mining, railroading, telegraphing and banking. The increased volume of agriculture is also shown, all of which can still be found in the U. S. census. While farm products increased in quantity in 1880 over 1870, there was a decrease in its value. Meantime manufacturing, with but slight increase in establishments, employés, and capital, show an increase in value of products of $1,137,000,000.

From 1876 to 1882 there was an increase in deposits in national banks of 57 per cent, in private banks of 60 per cent, and in savings banks of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The figures tend to prove that agriculture has been at a disadvantage compared to other industries, that its capital has made the smallest return, and that the prosperity of those engaged therein has not kept pace with population.

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

"Strikes" occupies 49 pages of the Third Annual Report of the Labor Bureau. It is Part II, Part I being taken up with a report of the national meeting of the chiefs of the different State bureaus. This covers 81 pages. Michigan had only seven strikes in 1885 thought worthy to record. On May 5 the shoe factory of Pingree & Smith, Detroit, was struck because the shop was not made a "union" one. The places of the strikers having been filled by non-union men, a "boycott" was placed on the goods of the firm, which at the close of the report was still in force. [At a settlement, later, the men practically won.]

On July 6 the great Saginaw strike was begun for a 10-hour work day. This affected 4,991 men and 563 boys. It dragged on for a number of weeks, during which troops were called out. Finally all the mills went to work, but the report does not give the basis of the settlement. It says it was no financial loss to the mill owners, all the loss falling on the employés. [Since the strike 10 hours has been a day's work.]

On Sept. 1 the men employed in the shingle mills of Muskegon struck for a 10-hour work day and got it.

Some 582 persons, given as wage workers, answer a series of questions put to them. The information is not tabulated, and therefore is in no shape to be used with any degree of certainty.

There were 225 reported owning homes valued at $220,645, and 103 homes were mortgaged for $105,000. The average rate of interest paid was 7.96 per cent. Some 26 mortgages paid interest at 10 per cent.

In the matter of wages there is very little, if any, difference between this report and the two preceding ones. It is ascertained that the wage-workers of the State are earning between $1.60 and $1.77 a day—$1.67 probably being nearest the correct figures; and if lost time is deducted, the average wages is between $1.30 and $1.40.

The Bureau reports from 133,045 wage-workers, 18,518 being railroad men. Wages of males averaged $1.70, of females 82 cents when over 16 years of age, and 63 cents for boys and 47 for girls. The sanitary condition of 99 per cent of the manufacturing establishments are reported as good.

Farm labor, per month with board, is given at an average of $17.07; without board, $28.24. The highest wages paid per month with board is placed at $30, and the lowest at $8. Comparisons are also made between farm labor in Michigan and in Europe. England pays 97 cents per month less, while Russia, Germany, Italy and other countries pay considerably less. In another table the comparisons between wages paid in Europe and in Michigan are carried still further, showing a great advance in this State over the Old World.

The average day's labor in manufacturing is placed at 10 hours and 20 minutes, in all other business at 10 hours and 57 minutes. The lowest wages reported is 16 cents a day.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The major part of the Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor is occupied with the problem of convict labor. The report is also beautified and made clear by the addition of a number of illustrations of the inside and outside of various prisons in various parts of the country. In

Pennsylvania, for example, there is a system of solitary confinement, necessitating large cells in order that the convicts have room for such tools as they may need. A picture of such a cell is shown opposite page 90. It is for a cabinet maker. His bed is in one corner and his bench occupies the foreground.

"How shall the prisoners in the penal institutions of Michigan be employed?" asks the Report. The answer of the Commissioner to his own question is found on page 228: "As affecting the question of convict labor, we recommend the abolition of the present contract system of employing convicts in our State penal institutions. We recommend as a substitute for the contract system, the employing of convicts upon the State account plan, without the use of motor power machinery, and the granting of sufficient appropriation by the Legislature to give the substituted system effective operation."

To reach this conclusion the Commissioner investigates not only the penal institutions of Michigan, but also those of Wisconsin, Ohio, New Jersey, Connecticut and other states. He receives answers to his questions from a large number of prison wardens, and also replies to questions from manufacturers brought into competition with convict contract labor. As a rule, wardens are found to be opposed to the contract system, mainly on the ground that it interferes with prison discipline. It "divides authority," in the language of Capt. Joseph Nicholson, Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, "provokes insubordination, prevents humane discipline and every reasonable effort for reformation, is vicious in its tendencies from overwork, decoys, and numerous other seductive expedients well known to contractors, all of which are inconsistent with honest effort toward reformation."

Said Capt. H. F. Hatch, warden of the State Prison at Jackson: "If the State desires to make money, the contract system is the best. * * * If the State desires to reduce competition with free labor, a State account system, where the men are worked only long enough each day to serve health is the best."

Warden Wright, of the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, says: "After an experience of 16 years, my deliberate judgment is that there is no method so satisfactory to the State, to the prisoner, and to the institution as contract labor."

An appendix to Part I of the report consists of a resume of the first meeting of the national anti-convict-contract association held in Chicago, Aug. 26, 1891.

"Child Labor," the second part of the Fourth Annual Report, is indecisive. Blanks to obtain the number of children employed in various man-

ufactories were sent out, and replies were received from 71 establishments located in 46 cities and towns, representing 26 different classes of business. These employers reported a total of 292 boys and 62 girls employed, ranging from 8 to 14 years. The average wages earned by these children were 50 cents a day for boys and 31 cents for girls. The mills and salt blocks reported the largest number employed in any one industry.

Special canvassers reported finding 869 boys between the ages of 9 and 15 working in Bay City and West Bay City, Detroit, the Saginaws, Grand Rapids, Manistee and Muskegon. They also found 111 young girls working in these places. As these cities have a very large proportion of the population of the State, the showing made is not as bad as many had thought.

The Commissioner makes certain recommendations. He believes it should be compulsory upon employers to have in their possession certificates signed by the teacher, or some school officer, showing that the child employed "has attended school for at least four months of the twelve months preceding the time of engaging such child at work." He also recommends that the parents be made to give certificates.

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics has commanded no little attention. In it is shown the ownership, acreage, valuation, and mortgage indebtedness of 90,803 farms, or 58.1 per cent of all the farms in the State. These cover some 780 of the 1,135 townships in Michigan.

The figures given in the report have never been seriously attacked. "Of the 20 State Bureaus of Labor and Industrial Statistics," says the Commissioner, "Michigan is the first to make a systematic and thorough investigation of the mortgage question. * * * We adopted our own system of investigation, and carried the work to a successful completion."

Of the 90,803 farms of which statistics were collected, 6,315 were occupied by tenants. The total assessed value of the farms occupied by the owners was $174,593,179; by tenants, $20,261,454. The assessed value of the farms not mortgaged was $115,141,592; and of the farms mortgaged, $79,713,051. On this assessed valuation of $79,713,051 there was found a mortgage indebtedness of $37,456,372.

These figures show that the mortgaged farms were mortgaged 46.8 per cent of their assessed value—nearly half—and that there was being annually paid in interest $2,701,669.22, at an average rate of 7.2 per cent.

Taking the above figures as a basis. the Commissioner estimates the

total mortgage indebtedness of real estate, based on the valuation of 1886, is $129,229,553.01, requiring the annual payment of $9,451,851.24.

For the year ending July 31, 1887, there were 1,667 mortgages foreclosed, 131 redemptions, 246 sales on levy of executions and 33 redemptions.

There were found 33 farms of over 1,000 acres; 85 over 600 to 1,000 acres; 1,063 over 300 to 600 acres; 2,407 over 200 to 300 acres; 20,842 over 100 to 200 acres, and the balance 100 acres and under.

The nationality of the farm statistics gathered showed 31,507 foreigners and 63,379 Americans. The farms of the foreigners were mortgaged for $11,191,714, and the Americans for $26,313,153. Of these foreigners 23,503 had no money on their arrival in the United States. There were 10,341 Germans and 8,225 Canadians among the foreigners; 4,182 Englishmen and 3,629 Irishmen.

"While the actual figures given in our reports show that 47.4 per cent of the farms reported are mortgaged," says the Commissioner, "it is evident that the real facts, if frankly given, would indicate a much larger percentage." This is because many farmers "stubbornly refused to answer, or coolly informed the supervisor that it was 'none of his business.'" Where farmers refused to give such information, the Commissioner *treated all such cases as farms not mortgaged.* Yet it was self-evident that they were mortgaged, and that they did not wish it to be generally known. "A Bohemian oat man," says the report, "can more easily ply his vocation and swindle the unwary farmer, than the statistician can acquire from him statistical information of great importance to the entire people."

From the work of the Bureau the Commissioner deduces these facts:

"*First,* That one-half of the farms of Michigan are mortgaged, and are paying a double tax;

"*Second,* That by reason of this mortgage indebtedness and double taxation, business of all kinds is seriously affected;

"*Third,* That the men who loan money do not bear their just proportion of the public expenses in return for the protection given them, while the majority escape taxation."

The Commissioner recommends the California law, which treats a mortgage as real property, or an interest in the property affected thereby, to the attention of the State legislators, but he sees that to make a similar law in Michigan effective it must be generally adopted, or the eastern money lenders would withdraw their money from the State, thus raising the rate of interest, and again throwing a double burden on the farmer. The Commissioner fails to see, however, that the only way to decrease the

burden of interest is to not tax mortgages at all, when money would flow in and competition between lenders would decrease the rate of interest.

Part IV of the Fifth Annual Report gives the statistics of all strikes and lockouts in Michigan from January, 1881, to January, 1887. It is the advance sheets of the U. S. Bureau of Labor on the same subjects. There were 358 strikes, and 136 were successful, 30 were partially successful, 192 failed. The loss to the 31,184 employés striking and involved was $1,232,002, and to the 358 establishments $627,002. Only 122 of these strikes were ordered by organizations. They involved the loss of 10,669 days' labor.

During the same period there were 20 lockouts, of 957 days' duration, in which the employés' loss was $164,060, and the employers' $104,800. Fourteen of these succeeded, and six failed. These lockouts affected 2,764 employés.

For 1887 the Bureau reports 19 strikes, "but none that required an investigation by the Commissioner of Labor."

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics is mainly confined to industries of which very little is generally known. These are the gypsum beds, the fire clay banks, and the slate, building-stone and grindstone quarries. It also investigates the wages and social condition of the workers in coal deposits and the copper mines. "It was deemed of more value to make a canvass of a few industries, and do it thoroughly," says Commissioner Heath, "than to spread the work over many occupations and only obtain partial reports."

The report is divided into 10 parts:

1. Fire clay industry;
2. Slate industry;
3. Coal industry;
4. Grindstone industry;
5. Gypsum industry;
6. Building stone industry;
7. Copper industry;
8. A summary by nationalities of the information embodied in the preceding parts;
9. A comparison by nationalities of the wages paid in the old country with the wages paid in Michigan; and
10. The proceedings of the sixth National convention of the Bureau of labor statistics.

As these reports of proceedings are not directly related to Michigan labor interests, they have been omitted in this review.

Michigan's fire clay is worked into fire bricks, drain tiles, sewer pipe, paving bricks, meat tubs, and chimney flues and tops. The State has 234 brick kilns. The State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics says: "The clay found in Jackson county is likely to be of greater value than the coal." The statistics of the fire clay industry contain individual replies from 54 employes, of whom 38 are of foreign birth. Ten hours a day is the rule. Wages range from 50 cents a day for laborers to $2 a day for day molders. The great majority of laborers receive $1.25 a day. The total earnings of the 54 employes was $23,564, an average of $436.37, or $1.39 a day. Thirty two own homes worth $19,950 with $3,290 in mortgages with interest at 6, 7 and 8 per cent.

Forty-four said they were as well off as five years ago; nine said they were not, and one did not reply. Twenty-eight said wages were about the same.

The statistics failed to give the total number employed in the fire clay industry in the State.

There was only one company in Michigan making slate in 1888, the Michigan Slate Company, who own the former lands and property of the Huron Bay Slate and Iron Co., the Clinton Slate and Iron Co., and the Superior Slate and Mining Co., comprising 6,300 acres of land. The quarries are at Avon, 12 miles from L'Anse and five miles from Huron Bay. During 1888 only 25 men were employed. The company run a store where the men trade, a cash settlement being made monthly. There is no club, union, or benefit society among the men, but the married men are charged $1.50 and the single men $1 a month by the company for the company's physician, who makes no other charges for medical attendance or medicine.

Seventeen of the 20 employes reporting are foreigners, with wages running from $28.50 to $18 a month for 10 hours a day. The average wages for the year was $404.36.

The only coal mined in Michigan in 1888 was by the Corunna Coal Company of Corunna, and the Bennett, Standard, and Emerson companies at Jackson. No statistics were given by those employed in the Corunna mines, as the two enumerators appointed failed in the work. The Jackson mines employ 118 persons, and statistics were gathered from 69, of whom only 10 were Americans. The men earn from $1.50 to $1.75 a day for eight hours work. The Commissioner of Mineral Statistics says: "The men cannot make good wages until they get used to working here, and learn to exercise skill in placing their blasts so that they shall be effective.

At first men are almost certain to make a failure, and they get discouraged and quit work."

"Up the shores of lake Huron, at the extreme end of the thumb of Michigan's lower peninsula, in Huron county, is located Grindstone City," says the Commissioner of Mineral Statistics in his report for 1881. Here are the most extensive grindstone quarries known in America, and they have been worked since 1838. When this stone is first taken from the quarry it is soft and easily worked; and being free from all foreign substances is extremely suitable for cutlery and sharp edge tools. Here are employed 195 men, producing 7,500 tons of grindstone at $8.75 a ton, and 7,500 gross of scythe stones at $2.50 a gross. The pay day is monthly, the men trading at the company stores and receiving the balance, if any, in cash. The men work only about seven months in the year, as the stone freezes and cannot be worked in the cold weather. Reports were received by the Commissioner from some 124 men. These averaged $329.85 a year. They work 10 hours a day. One-fifth were Americans. Forty-four said they were as well off as five years ago; 44 said they were better off, and 13 said they were not so well off, eight of these attributing this to sickness.

In the slate and fire clay industry a few took a magazine, a weekly or a daily paper. In the grindstone industry 63 said they took a weekly paper and six took a monthly magazine or paper.

Gypsum is found in paying quantities and workable condition in the vicinity of Grand Rapids, and at Alabaster, Iosco county. The mineral when quarried is broken in pieces and pulverized or ground. Then it is called plaster. That portion used for making stucco is put into huge kettles where it is converted into stucco by calcination or heating, and boiling. All the gypsum companies in the United States are in a pool, with headquarters at Grand Rapids. The report gives a total of 235 men being employed, and 193 gave statistical information. There is such a variation in the wages given that one hesitates to give them. For example, the Grand Rapids Plaster Co. is said to employ 30 men. Total wages paid $5,000. The Alabastine Co. employs 50 men. Aggregate wages paid for the year, $19,248. There is a mistake somewhere. Of the 193 reporting, 43 were Americans. The total annual earnings of the 193 is placed at $72,834, say $1.25 a day. Fifty-six said they worked 12 hours a day, 51 worked 10 hours, and 11 worked 11 hours. Some 40 owned their homes worth $39,230, with 19 mortgages.

While building stone is abundant in Michigan, the best known and most successful quarries are found at Marquette and Portage Entry. The Marquette quarry employs 100 men, and at Portage Entry 284 names were

canvassed, though but 122 of the blanks could be used, they were so imperfect. It is probable, therefore, that no very great reliance can be placed on the figures given.

At Bay Port, Huron county, is a limestone quarry worked by 45 men. The first strata, four feet thick, is used for lime. Underneath this is a dark blue limestone seven feet thick, used for building stone, and sold principally in Bay City, Flint, Saginaw and Grand Rapids.

At Holland the Waverly Stone Company employ 20 men.

At Ionia is a mottled or variegated rock easily worked. Here 20 men are employed.

At Stony Point, Jackson county, is another quarry, but the number of men working is not given. Altogether the Commissioner received reports from 259 men, of whom 50 were Americans. They worked 10 hours a day. Fifty-three owned their own homes valued at $43,005, and 18 are mortgaged for $4,415. The total annual earnings of the men were $112,684.83, an average of $1.39 a day. Thirteen take a daily paper, 93 a weekly, and 21 a monthly.

In the copper industry in Michigan were employed 5,516 men in 1888, and 3,070 reported to the Commissioner. Of these 631 only were Americans. A section where a mine is situated is called a "location," which really means a village. This "village" consists of cheaply constructed buildings, all owned by the company, which never sells any land. A few may own the houses, but not the ground. They pay ground rent. So very few copper miners own anything. There are no labor unions of any kind among the men, as it is understood the mining companies are opposed to labor organizing."

So far as could be seen the results obtained do not vary from those published in the second annual report. The men do more work for less money, the copper companies sell the copper mined cheaper than formerly; sell it cheaper, but make a greater profit per pound.

The comparison by nationalities of wages in the old country with wages in Michigan, which forms part IX, shows great differences. The average, per month, for the industries canvassed, is given at $16.61 in England and $48.76 in Michigan by English miners, and $19.07 in England and $56.66 in Michigan by Englishmen engaged about the mines and works as bosses, etc. The Finlanders earned $10.24 in their own country and earn $45.99 here; the German $13.81 in their native land and $44.79 here; the Canadian $21.85 in Canada and $46.94 here; the Irishman $13.86 in Ireland and $45.84 here; the Austrian $7.90 in Austria and $48.50 here; the Polander $12.70 in Poland and $46.33 here; the Sweed $15.95 in Sweden and $49.20 here; the Norwegian $18.38 in Norway and $43.83

here; the Hollander $13.88 in Holland and $33.74 here; the Prussian $9.05 in Prussia and $32.94 here; the Scotchman $20.92 in Scotland and $59.98 here; the Italian $6.43 in Italy and $50.11 here; the Welshman $27.65 in Wales and $46 here; the Swiss $14 in Switzerland and $45 here.

Have these figures been sent over to Europe? If so, it is no wonder the Italians and Poles and Prussians, are flocking to The United States by the hundreds of thousands.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Seventh Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics is confined entirely to the furniture manufacturing industry in the State. The compilation made by agents of the Bureau is from the employes, and while the canvass does not include all so employed, the Commissioner declares that enough has been obtained to show a good average, and the conditions shown are a fair representation of the conditions surrounding those employed in this industry throughout the State.

The canvass is tabulated in three divisions:

1. Grand Rapids;
2. Detroit;
3. All cities and villages outside Grand Rapids and Detroit.

Thus the Commissioner thinks a fair comparison can be made between the large cities where real estate and rent are high, and the villages in the interior where real estate and rent are low.

Seventy-eight furniture factories were canvassed, 28 in Grand Rapids, 15 in Detroit, and the others in 22 towns and villages. Of these 78 firms, 54 reported 6,913 employes on the first pay day in May; they paid $2,557,-365 in wages during the past fiscal year, an average of $369.50.

The personal agents of the Bureau made a canvass of 5,226 men and boys, and 221 girls in the 78 factories, of whom 2,509 were American, the Hollanders numbering 1,159 and the Germans 783. Most of the foreigners are in the factories in Grand Rapids and Detroit.

The employes work 10 hours a day, are paid in cash at least once a month, and have 10.6 months' work in the year.

The per capita of earnings per year returned by the employes are $409.46, which is $39.96 more than the per capita reported by the 54 firms.

The cost of tools for the year was $8,790.45 to the 1,105 reporting.

The total earnings saved was four per cent. in Grand Rapids and

Detroit, and nine per cent in the rest of the State, while in the two cities 30 and 31 per cent, respectively, own homes, to 39 per cent elsewhere. However, 798 of the homes are mortgaged for $355,192, while 1,268 pay a monthly rental of $8,181.82, an average of $6.45. In Grand Rapids the average rent is $6.58, in Detroit $7.56, in the outside towns $5.67. Total annual rent, $98,181.84. This makes the per cent of annual rent to earnings, 15 in Grand Rapids, 17 in Detroit, and 13 in the outside towns.

It may be of interest to know that 1,864 families own sewing machines, 338 own organs, 2,767 take newspapers and magazines, so that they read 1,520 daily papers, 2,704 weeklies, two semi-monthlies, and 468 monthlies.

The weekly board of 1,523 employes average $3.52 a week, and 634 have insured their lives, while 1,239 have provided for sickness through membership in sick benefit societies. If they were all sick at one time the benefit would average $6.05 each, per week.

Two hundred and thirty of those canvassed cannot read and 269 cannot write.

The great majority of those canvassed report good health and that wages had risen in the past five years or were stationary. While 82 per cent pay cash for their family expenses, and 12 per cent buy on credit. the other two per cent do both. The keeping itemized accounts of family expenses was also enquired into. Some 906 made no reply, 3,848 answered in the negative, and 472 in the affirmative. Says the Commissioner wisely: "The keeping of an account of personal and family expenditures by working men is a matter of great importance to labor bureaus and statisticians, and to laboring men themselves, and should receive that attention and consideration from the wage workers which its consequence demands. From the investigation made it appears that only 10 per cent keep an itemized account of receipts and expenditures. It is a self evident fact that if business men generally were as slack in their matters as working men, nothing but bankruptcy and financial ruin would result. If this be true of business men, why not in the same degree true of working men. If they would keep an accurate account of their receipts and expenditures. together with time worked and lost, with reason for lost time, it would enable this Bureau to give reliable and very valuable statistics regarding the cost of living. It would also teach the men method and system, and point out how to economize in many ways, and indicate where unnecessary personal or family expenses can be dispensed with, which without the knowledge of the amount expended for needless articles, would not be known. It is hoped that very many workers will see the necessity of keeping such an account."

In Grand Rapids and Detroit 2,059 men employed were asked if they

were in favor of eight hours as a work day. Of these 1,783 said "yes," 208 said "no," 39 "don't know," nine "can't say," eight "don't care," three "hardly know," three "all the same," one "won't say," one "immaterial," one "can't tell," and three preferred a Saturday half holiday.

In making up the tables by localities, the report made the average wages paid in Grand Rapids $423 a year, in Detroit $324 a year, and in other manufacturies $394 a year. The difference of $99 a year between Detroit and Grand Rapids is remarkable.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Twenty-five cities and towns in which there are factories engaged in the manufacture of agricultural implements and other iron working industries were visited by the regular office employes of the Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics during the year 1890, and the statistics then obtained are embodied in the Eighth Annual Report of the Bureau.

This canvass includes 8,838 working men employed in 201 shops and manufacturing institutions in the 25 cities and towns visited, of whom 5,091 were Americans, a larger proportion than the previous reports of other industries credited to those born in this country. As shown in previous reports, also, the foreign born mainly congregate in the cities, though why they do is not stated.

After giving the number of those married who were canvassed at 4,889, the report states that there is no child labor in the industries canvassed, but 235 boys are employed between 15 and 11 years of age. Nearly 14 per cent. of the total employés in the State are under 19 years of age.

The number of weeks worked during the year is given at 404,570, an average of 45.7, or eight hours and 47 minutes a day. The time lost by 5,939 men aggregated 50,877 weeks; 978 years and 21 weeks, and 3,435 of these men gave "no work" as the reason for such lost time. This is 57 per cent. of the entire number reporting lost time. "If a farther condensation could be made," says the Commissioner, after giving other reasons for lost time, "where no work is combined with other causes, at least 75 per cent of lost time would be on account of no work."

The total earnings of the 8,838 canvassed was $4,127,591.20, an average per year of $467.02. The lowest annual average wages is credited to Howell, $312.46, and the highest to Muskegon, $653. The towns and cities of Muskegon, Montague, Ferrysburg, Bay City, Saginaw, Dowagiac, Grand Rapids and Grand Haven show averages of over $500 per annum, because they mainly employ the most skilled mechanics, such as machinests, machinery molders, blacksmiths and boiler makers. Last year's report of 122 furniture and wood workers in Muskegon, showed an

average of $416.39, this year's report of the iron workers show an average of $653.54. The figures for Grand Rapids are: Furniture workers, 1889, $426.93, iron workers in 1890, $538.27.

The average wages by nationalities seem to prove the assertion that foreigners are the best mechanics, for while the Americans averaged for the year $461.84, the Englishmen averaged $565.28, the Scotchmen $576.78. the Canadians $501.08, the Sweeds $580.65. and the Swiss $487.23. The German laborer averages less than the American, the figures given being $439.55. Other nationalities also average less. Those averaging higher than the figures above given are based on too few a number of workers to have any weight in making comparisons.

The average wages per day is given at $1.67⅔; married men average $11.50 per week, and single men $8.12.

Many will dispute the assertion made on page xvii of the general summary, that the Scotchmen, Englishmen and Americans, in the order named, are the best livers and have the highest per capita of family expenses. The Polander and the German spend the least money. Family expenses are too vague of statement to put much reliance on. The family expenses of Americans are given at $134.35, Germans $100.88, Hollanders $112.50, Scotchmen $143.45, Englishmen $135.92, Polanders $89.46, and other nationalities between these figures.

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight of the employes canvassed own homes valued at $3,055,965, with $614,485 in mortgages. The average home is valued at $1,572.45 in Detroit, the highest; and $520 in Jonesville, the lowest. In the towns and cities outside of Detroit the average age of those who own homes and have them paid for is 41 years. Average age of those who own homes but are mortgaged, 36 years. It is evident that unless a man who depends entirely upon his week's wages for a living has secured a home or has one partly paid for by the time he is 41 years of age, he will never own one.

The average wages to those who own houses outside of Detroit were found at $12.29 per week, wages of those who own mortgaged homes $11.20 a week. The statement is frequently made that the workingmen who receive the smallest wages are the ones who own their own homes. This may be so in individual cases, but the figures show that it is not true when home owning is considered as a whole. The highest average weekly wages paid in the the State to married men is $11.50 per week, to all employes $10.06, so that those who have their homes paid for are those who receive wages above the average.

The total monthly rent of 2,634 amounts to $19,574.97, an average of $7.43.

Total annual rent $234,899.64, average $89.17, which is 17 per cent of earnings. The average weekly board paid was $3.55.

Of those canvassed, eight per cent had been injured while working as employes, and 64 per cent answering in regard to their labor organizations said they had been of benefit to them, both financially and otherwise.

Some of the inquiries made in previous reports were discontinued in these. Any questions relating to the "truck system" was useless as all manufacturing institutions pay cash, and pay day is either weekly, semi-monthly, or monthly, according to the nature of the business. Ten hours is everywhere and in all kinds of establishments a day's work. The per cent of working men who cannot read or write is small, about five per cent. Only one per cent are subject to loss of wages by errors, wastage or breakage. The per cent is so small and the result so universally the same that further investigation of the above and a few other minor subjects has been discontinued.

PART VIII.

SELECTIONS

AND

COMPENDIUM OF LAWS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

BEARING ON

THE LABOR QUESTION.

LABOR LAWS.

NATIONAL LAW TO PREVENT FOREIGN IMMIGRATION UNDER CONTRACT.

In the past it was considered wisdom to encourage immigration in every possible way. Bureaus of immigration were established and the commissioners given powers to take extreme measures to secure the incoming of foreigners of all classes; even the importation of laborers under contract was in many cases encouraged.

The effect was to overstock the labor market in many lines of labor, and to reduce wages to the standard of a bare subsistence on the level of the countries from whence such immigration came.

The organization of societies and bureaus for investigation of labor problems, however, caused a decided reaction to set in, among the early fruits of which, influenced Congress to enact a law prohibiting the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor in the United States.

The law makes it unlawful for any person or corporation to prepay the transportation or in any manner encourage the importation or immigration of any foreigner into the United States under any agreement or understanding that he shall here perform labor of any kind.

Every violation of the law is punished by a fine of one thousand dollars. Every master of a vessel who shall knowingly bring to the United States any foreign laborer, mechanic or artisan, who has previously entered into a contract to come here and perform labor, is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, is punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars. Every foreign laborer, mechanic or artisan, who comes here as aforesaid, may be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Every master of an American vessel who employs any such labor on said vessel and in said manner lays the owner of such vessel liable under the law and every such employé is also liable to imprisonment upon conviction.

The Michigan Bureau is credibly informed, however, that hundreds of violations can be found each year upon the great lakes notwithstanding, and among the offenders Michigan's steamboat owners are the chief.

OHIO LABOR LAW.

FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

The following is the full text of the law providing for the creation of "free public employment offices" in the cities of Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton and Toledo:

THE ACT.

SEC. 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the state house, which shall be a bureau of statistics of labor, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the various branches of labor in the State, and especially those relating to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes. Said commissioner is hereby authorized and directed, immediately after the passage of this act, to organize and establish in all cities of the first class, and cities of the first and second grade of the second class in the State of Ohio, a *free public employment office*, and shall appoint one superintendent for each of said offices to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words "*free public employment office*." It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment, or labor desired, and the address of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with such clerical assistance as in the judgment of the commissioner may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices. No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendents shall made a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also, of all persons securing employment through their respective offices and the character thereof, and a semi-annual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the character of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment, or labor for any other person or persons as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days. The superintendent of each of said offices shall receive a salary, *to be fixed by the council of such city*, payable monthly. The clerk or clerks required in any of such offices shall receive a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month, provided the compensation of such superintendents and clerks so appointed shall be paid out of the city treasury, in which such free public employment office may be located.

MICHIGAN LABOR LAWS.

COURT OF MEDIATION AND ARBITRATION.

This act creates a board of three arbitrators appointed by the Governor with the consent of the State Senate. The court can subpœna witnesses and administer oaths and demand books and other evidence, but cannot compel either party in a labor dispute to submit to the decision of the court, consequently it is inoperative. The court has not been appointed and will likely not be, until the law is amended.

HOURS OF LABOR.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. That in all factories, workshops, salt blocks, saw mills, logging or lumber camps, booms or drives, mines or other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes where men or women are employed, ten hours per day shall constitute a legal day's work unless by special contract such labor agrees to waive the ten hour day.

SEC. 2. Provides that where there is no special agreement the law shall be construed to mean ten hours per day, and the laborer can collect for all over-time at the per diem rate of wages agreed upon.

SEC. 3. Provides that where any employer or agent takes any advantage of any employé or person seeking employment through their poverty or misfortune to invalidate any of the provisions of the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for each offense, and the prosecuting attorney of the county must in the name of the people prosecute any such case upon application.

SEC. 4. Provides that all such fines collected shall be turned over to the public school fund.

SEC. 5. Provides that nothing in the act shall be construed to apply to domestic or farm labor or other laborers who agree to work more than ten hours per day.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDEN, YOUNG PERSONS AND WOMEN IN CERTAIN CASES.

SECTION 1. That no child under the age of twelve years shall be employed in any factory or workshop or where goods are prepared for manufacturing.

SEC 2. Provides that any child under the age of fourteen years must produce a certifica e signed by the proper authority that he or she has attended school at least four mont ts of the year preceding such application for employment, and any false certificate renders the signer liable to punishment.

SEC. 3. Provides that such certificate must, upon employment, be deposited with the employer for inspection at any time by the proper authorities.

SEC. 4. Provides that no person under the age of eighteen years, and no woman, shall be employed in any manufactory or work shop more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week, and one hour per day must be allowed for dinner.

HOURS OF LABOR FOR YOUNG PERSONS.

SEC. 5, provides that seats must be furnished for all females in any factory, warehouse, workshop, store, or hotel, when not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SEC. 6, provides punishment for any violation of the act.

SEC. 7, provides the proper officers to see that the provisions of the act are carried out.

SEC. 8, exempts the penal, reformatory, and benevolent institutions of the State.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

SECTION 1. That no person, company, or corporation, shall employ any male child under fourteen years of age, nor any female child under sixteen years of age, for more than nine hours in any day.

SEC. 2, provides punishment for any violation of the act.

SEC. 3, makes it the duty of the county prosecuting attorney to investigate any complaint and prosecute any case in the name of the people of the State.

SEC. 4, exempts all persons engaged in agriculture, domestic duties, or clerks in stores.

Any factory or mercantile establishment employing children under fourteen years of age must have the written consent of the parents, with name, age, and residence, or the child's statement under oath if parents be dead, but any firm employing less than ten such children is not considered a manufactory under this law.

PROTECTION OF EMPLOYES.

SEC. 4, of this law, provides that the owner, agent or lessee, of any factory, manufactory or mercantile establishment, must provide automatic doors for all hoists, well holes or elevators, to open and close by the action of said elevators in their passage either ascending or descending.

SEC. 5, to supply all dangerous machinery with automatic shifters and to protect all gearing and belting with proper safeguards, and that no minor under fourteen years of age shall be allowed to clean any machinery while in motion.

SEC. 6, provides for proper lighting, heating, ventilating and sanitary arrangements in each shop or factory, and for proper means of egress in case of fire or other disaster, and that all belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums, and machinery must be properly guarded; that all vats, pans or other structures containing molten metal or hot liquid must be properly guarded, and after due notice of any defect said employers or agents shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the act.

SEC. 7, provides the prosecuting attorney to prosecute to termination in any justice or circuit court, in the name of the people, any violation of the act.

SEC. 8, provides both fine and imprisonment for any violation or omission of any of the foregoing provisions of this act or for permitting any child to be employed in violation of the act.

BLOWERS TO BE USED WITH EMERY WHEELS AND BELTS.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That all factories and workshops where emery wheels or emery belts of any description are used, either solid emery, leather, leather covered, felt, canvass, linen, paper or wheels rolled in emery or corrundum, shall be provided with blowers or similar apparatus, which shall be placed over, beside or under said wheels, in such manner as to carry away the dust arising from said emery wheels while in operation, directly to the outside of the building, or some receptacle placed so as to receive such dust.

SEC. 2. Any person, company or corporation who shall willfully neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act shall, for each offense, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall apply to factories, saw mills, shingle mills, and workshops in which such wheels or belts are occasionally used and only by men not especially employed for that purpose.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATIONS.

THE ACT.

ACT 145, SEC. 1. That any number of persons not less than five may associate themselves together and become a body corporate and politic for the improvement of their several social and material interests, the regulation of their wages, the laws and conditions of their employment, the protection of their joint and individual rights, in the prosecution of their trades or industrial avocations, the collection and payment of funds for the benefit of sick, disabled, or unemployed members, the securing of benefits to the families of deceased members, and for such other and further objects of material benefit and protection as are germain to the purposes of this act. The persons so associating shall execute articles of association as hereinafter provided, sign and acknowledge the same before some officer duly authorized by the laws of this State to take acknowledgment of deeds, and upon the execution and acknowledgment of said articles of association aforesaid the said association shall become a body politic for the purposes set forth in said articles of agreement.

SEC. 2. Every association formed under the provisions of this act shall have a corporate name, and may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, prosecute and defend in all courts of this State; shall hold, pay, sell, assign and lease such real, personal, or mixed property as shall be required for its corporate purposes.

SEC. 3. The articles of association shall state:

First, The names of persons associating in the first instance with their places of residence.

Second, The purposes of the association, conforming with the provisions of this act.

Third, The corporate name and period of incorporation, not to exceed a period of thirty years.

Fourth, The terms, conditions, and qualifications of membership in the corporation.

Fifth, The officers and committees created, with names of officers and members of committees first selected, the terms of such officers and members, and the time of holding an annual meeting.

SEC. 4. Every association incorporated under this act, shall have power to make all needful by-laws for its government and enforce the same by the usual penalties and forfeitures; may thereby establish a uniform system of dues, assessments or benefits to be levied upon members, prescribe the duties of officers, require bonds of the same for the faithful discharge of their duties.

SEC. 5. The officers of the association shall consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and board of trustees of not less than three members of the association. The president, secretary and treasurer shall be *ex officio* members of said board of trustees.

SEC. 6. The board of trustees shall be the executive board of such association, and shall be charged with the general management of its affairs. Said board shall adopt by-laws for the association, and change the same at pleasure: *Provided*, That the by-law for the election of the members of said board of trustees and their terms of office shall be of no effect until the same is ratified by a majority vote of the members of the association. A majority of said board of trustees shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 7. All societies, unions, or associations of tradesmen or laborers actually existing and conducting their affairs under a constitution or articles of association, may become a body corporate and politic, for the general purposes of this act, upon filing a copy of their constitution or articles of the association, society, or union, verified by the oath of one of the executive officers of such society, association, or union, in the office of the Secretary of State, and a like verefied copy in the office of the county clerk of the county where such association, society, or union is formed. All societies, unions and associations, becoming corporations as above provided, shall be subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. The constitution or articles of association of the society, union, or association referred to in the preceding section of this act, when filed as therein provided, shall stand in lieu of the articles of incorporation required to be executed under this act and such constitution or articles of association may provide for the election of the trustees and other officers required by this act, naming the officers to act as the first incumbents: *Provided*, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed so as to legalize any provisions that may be contained in said constitution or articles of association, repugnant to the general laws of this State or to public justice.

SEC. 9. All moneys, properties, or rights in action, equitably belonging to any society, union or association at the time the same shall become incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall vest in the corporation so formed, and may be recovered by such corporation in an action of assumpsit, or on the case, from any person unlawfully withholding the same.

MECHANICS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Act 42 provides that any number not less than fifteen of workingmen's aid societies, otherwise called arbeiter unterstuetzungs vereine, which have been duly incorporated under the laws of Michigan, may unite or form a union or bund and become incorporated under the provisions of the act as further provided.

A copy of the records of such articles of association under the seal of the State, duly certified according to law, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence in all courts of this State, of the existence and due incorporation of such union or bund.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTIONS.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That a homestead consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat, or city or village, or instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a quantity of land not exceeding in amount one lot, being within a recorded town plat, or city or village, and the dwelling house thereon

and its appurtenances, owned and occupied by a resident of this State, shall not be subject to forced sale or execution, or any other final process from a court, for any debt or debts growing out of or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the 3d day of July, A. D. 1848. This section shall be deemed and construed to exempt such homestead in the manner aforesaid during the time it shall be occupied by the widow or minor child or children of any deceased person, who was, when living entitled to the benefits of this act.

SEC. 6. Any person owning and occupying any house on land not his own, and claiming said house as a homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid.

SEC. 7. Nothing in this act shall be considered as exempting any real estate from taxation or sale for taxes.

Court Ruling.

The amount of homestead is $1,500.

The provisions of the law exempting homesteads are to be construed liberally.

The homestead right may exist in lands held in joint tenancy or tenancy in common and in land held under a part-paid school land certificate.

There cannot be two homesteads at the same time.

Unless the estate is insolvent at the time of the owner's death no homestead right attaches in favor of the widow or children, but the premises pass at once to the heirs subject to the widow's right of dower.

Land purchased and under preparation for a homestead, may be exempt even before a building is erected thereon.

Alienation Waver.—A husband cannot mortgage a homestead or land intended for a homestead without the signature of his wife; nor alienate or abandon it without her consent, or make a valid sale without it.

Nor can any lien except for purchase money be established thereon without her assent and signature; but a husband's conveyance of the homestead to his wife, accomplished by his sole deed to a third person who conveys to her, is good.

Levies, Foreclosures, etc.—In case of the levy of an execution, the homestead exemption and rights are determined by the state of facts existing at the time of levy.

On foreclosure of a mortgage on several parcels of land, including a homestead, the latter must be sold last and only to make up any deficiency remaining after the sale of other parcels.

Prospective Homestead.—Actual residence on land intended for a homestead is not necessary to its exemption as such.

Temporary absence will not cut off homestead right; nor the fact that the owner's wife does not live with him on the land; or has abandoned him, or is seeking a divorce.

The Homestead interest is exempt from all claims and remedies of creditors, and the owner may sell or dispose of without consideration or in any way he chooses.

The placing by a person whose debts equal his assets of a part of his money in a homestead is not fraudulent as to creditors; but the placing by a debtor of the whole of his means in homestead will be deemed fraudulent.

Where the homestead is incapable of division and is worth more than $1,500 that amount of its value over and above all prior mortgages thereon is exempt. And this interest may be mortgaged or conveyed by the owner, and such mortgage or conveyance to the amount of $1,500 will take priority over any previous levies thereon.

A homestead right will not be lost for want of designation after levy of an execution of which the owner has no knowledge.

But in case of a levy the owner must notify the officer of what he regards as his homestead, etc. Until such notification the officer is not required, neither is the creditor, to resort to any apprisal.

PROTECTION OF FEMALES AGAINST EXECUTIONS.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact,* No property, except as exempted by the State constitution, shall be exempt from levy or sale, under an execution, issued upon a judgment obtained before any justice of the peace, for work, abor, or services done or performed by any woman, when such amount does not exceed the sum of twenty-five dollars, exclusive of costs. In entering any such judgment, the

justice shall recite on the docket that the same was rendered for personal services and work of such plaintiff, and the same fact shall also be recited in any execution issued thereon; and in addition to all other costs allowed by law, the plaintiff in any such suit shall recover an attorney fee of five dollars, to be taxed with the other costs in the cause, and to be collected in the same manner as such other costs are collected.

PROTECTION OF LABOR DEBTS FROM STAY OF EXECUTION.

THE ACT.

SECTION. 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That any judgment hereafter obtained before a justice of the peace, for personal services performed by the plaintiff, shall not be stayed, but execution may issue thereon immediately on rendition of judgment. In entering such judgment the justice shall recite upon the docket that the same was rendered for the personal work and labor of the plaintiff.

LIENS OF MECHANICS AND OTHERS OF CERTAIN LIENS UPON REAL PROPERTY.

Reference to the Law.—This statute providing for liens, etc., is in derogation of the common law, and must be strictly pursued. It cannot be extended in its operation beyond the fair sense of its terms. Titles acquired by proceedings under it are purely statutory, and it must affirmatively appear that every essential requisite in those proceedings were regularly and duly taken. Supreme court ruling.

Wager vs. Bristow, 38 Mich., 592.

The State lien laws are of very limited protection to labor. The United States lien laws applying to all vessels or documented crafts are very simple. The result is, that owners knowing they must pay, do pay without question, if the labor claim has any foundation in equity. The claim follows the property where or upon which the labor is performed and the labor takes priority of all other claims.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST GARNISHEES IN JUSTICE COURTS.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan*, That in any action commenced before a justice of the peace, founded upon contract, express or implied, or upon judgment or decree, or after the rendition of judgment in any case, if the plaintiff, his agent or attorney shall make and file with such justice an affidavit, stating that he has good reason to believe, and does believe that any person (naming him) has property, money or effects in his hands or under his control, belonging to the defendent in such suit, judgment or decree, or that such person is indebted to such defendant, the justice shall issue a summons against such person requiring him to appear before such justice at a time and place mentioned in said summons, not less than six, nor more than twelve days from the date thereof, and answer under oath, all questions put to him touching his indebtedness to such defendant, and the property, money and effects of the defendant in his possession, within his knowledge, or under his control; which summons shall be served and returned in the same manner as a summons issued against a defendant in other cases. The garnishee shall be entitled to the same fees as he would be if he were subpœnaed as a witness in such cause.

SEC. 2. The person summoned as garnishee from the time of the service of such summons, shall be deemed liable to the plaintiff in such suit, to the amount of the property, money and effects in his hands or possession, or under his control, or due from him to the defendant in such suit: *Provided*, That when the defendant is a householder having a family, nothing herein contained shall be applicable to any indebtedness of such garnishee to the defendant for the personal labor of such defendant, or his family, for any amount not exceeding the sum of twenty-five dollars.

Court Rulings.—Executors and administrators are not liable to garnishment in justice courts for the amount in their hands due to creditors of the deceased; nor are public officers liable as garnishees for money in their hands and held by them in their official capacity as such officers, as in case of funds held by registers in chancery. Nor

can a judgment rendered by one justice be reached by garnishee process from another justice.

A debt owing to two, cannot be garnisheed in a suit against only one of them; nor can a joint debtor be held alone, as garnishee on such liability, to the principal defendant. School districts and other municipal corporations not liable.

It is the duty of the garnishee to set forth in his disclosure the true condition of the liability. His admission of a liabilty different from a true one, or one that does not exist may authorize a judgment against him, but binds no one else.

Whatever is admitted by the disclosure may be considered as established.

It seems that where the garnishee is charged in the affidavit only with having property, money and effects, in his hands, etc., he cannot be required to disclose with respect to the indebtedness due from him to the principal defendant, as these two causes are entirely distinct from each other; at least, this is the rule in the circuit court.

Upon the hearing to show cause, etc., the garnishee's disclosure is the evidence and all the evidence that can be introduced against him. And unless that shows him to be liable to the principal defendant, no judgment can be rendered against him, whether he appears or not.

No judgment can be rendered against him for any liability except such as is clearly shown and admitted by his own disclosure.

Nor can any recovery be had against him upon any evidence contradicting his own statement, that nothing is due from him to the principal defendant.

Nor are his admissions as to his indebtedness or other liability, other than as contained in his disclosure, admissable in evidence against him.

The declaration must be predicated upon the garnishee's disclosure.

A debtor's property exempt from execution is also exempt from garnishee process, at the election of the debtor.

MINE INSPECTORS.

THE ACT.

SECTION 1. *The People of the State of Michigan enact*, That the board of supervisors of any county in the Upper Peninsula in this State where there are mines situated and working, are hereby authorized and directed at their first meeting after this act shall take effect, to appoint some suitable person who is a practical miner and inspector of mines, and as many deputy inspectors as, in their judgment, may be necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties hereinafter prescribed, to fix the compensation of said inspector and deputies and provide for the payment of the same, and to remove the same, or any one thereof and appoint others in their places whenever, in their judgment, the best interests of owners and employés may so require, and to fill vacancies arising from any other cause than removal.

SEC. 2. The inspector of mines when so appointed, shall give bonds in the sum of five thousand dollars with good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the board of supervisors, for faithful performance of his duties, which said bond shall be payable to the board of supervisors of the county in which said inspector shall be appointed, and shall be filed with the clerk of the county when he is so appointed, and any and all deputy commissioners in any county shall be under the supervision of the inspector of mines for that county, and their duties shall be prescribed by him.

SEC. 3. The duties of the mine inspector shall be to visit all the mines in his county producing iron ore once in every sixty days, and oftener if in his judgment necessary; and the mines producing gold, silver, copper and slate once in each year, and oftener if in his judgment necessary, and closely inspect the mines so visited, and condemn all such places where he shall find that the employés are in danger from any cause, whether resulting from careless mining or defective machinery or appliances of any nature; he shall compel the erection of a partition between all shafts where hoisting of ore is performed and where there are ladder ways, where men must ascend and descend, going to and from their work. In case the mine inspector shall find that a place is dangerous from any cause as aforesaid, it shall be his duty to order the men engaged in work at the said place to quit work immediately, and he shall notify the superintendent, agent or person in charge to secure the place from the existing danger, which said notification or order shall be in writing, and shall clearly define the limits of the dangerous place, and specify the work to be done or change to be made to render the same secure, ordinary mine risks excepted. It shall also be the duty of the mine inspector to command the person, persons or corporation working said mine, or the agent or boss of

such person, persons or corporation under his jurisdiction, to furnish all shafts of their mines with some secure safeguard at the top of the shaft so as to guard against accidents by persons falling therein or by material falling down the same; also a covering overhead on all the carriages on which persons ascend or descend up and down the shaft if, in his judgment, it shall be practicable and necessary for the purpose of safety.

SEC. 4. If any man or men are allowed to continue work in any place condemned by the mine inspector, except to do the work required to be done to insure safety before said place has received the necessary changes to secure the safety (ordinary risks of mining excepted) of the laborers engaged therein, the person, persons or corporation operating said mine shall be liable for all accidents causing injuries or death to employés working in or about such place until the order referred to in the preceding section shall have been complied with or revoked.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the person, persons or corporation, or the superintendents or agents of the same, when the mine inspector arrives at any mine on his official business, to furnish for his inspection all maps, drawings and plans of the mine, together with plans of all contemplated changes in the manner of the working of the mine, or any part thereof; to furnish him with such suitable person or persons as he may desire to accompany him through the mine or any part thereof; and also to furnish him with suitable ladders and other necessary appliances to make a proper inspection; and should they or any of them refuse to comply with any of the provisions of this section, such refusal or neglect shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars for each and every offense.

SEC. 6. The salaries are to be paid out of the county treasury and mileage allowed of four cents per mile when on official business.

SEC. 7. When ten persons working in any mine, or place where mining is done, shall notify the mine inspector, in writing, that his services are needed, he shall immediately make inspection, or send one of his assistants to do so: *Provided, however*, That it shall be made to appear to said inspector that they, the said men so complaining, have called the attention of the superintendent, agent, mining captain, or boss to the condition of such place, pointed out the danger in working therein or thereat, and the said person or persons so notified have either neglected or refused to make the same secure or safe for work, ordinary mine risks excepted.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of mines appointed under this act to make and file with the clerk of the county for which he was appointed, at least ten days before the time fixed by law for the annual autumn meeting of the board of supervisors, an annual report of his acts and proceedings under this act, specifying, among other things, the number of mine accidents occuring during the preceding year causing either death or injury to persons, giving the name of the mine, where, and the circumstances surrounding said accidents, and so classifying said accidents as to show what occurred through the fault or negligence of employers and those occurring through the fault or negligence of employés, and giving the result of inquests, if any have been held, in case of accidents causing death.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion we desire to congratulate all concerned in the State, and particularly the workers of the State, upon the fact that a friendly feeling toward the Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics is now very general. The working people and employers are alike becoming better acquainted with the aims and objects of this useful department of the State government. In no one instance have we been compelled to use the law in the furtherance of the work of the investigations which constitute the functions of the Bureau. Generally speaking, the employers have welcomed our agents and cordially placed at their disposal every facility in their power. Of course, there were exceptions to this good feeling, but in most instances the original hostile feeling gave way to friendly coöperation after full explanation by our agents, of the object of the Bureau. It has been our policy to cultivate the most amicable feeling between the Bureau and those

with whom it must necessarily come in contact in the performance of its duties.

The employés have also been very friendly in their responses to our questions and this fact was particularly manifested among the more intelligent and markedly so among those who were in some way in contact with the labor organizations. It is certainly true that the associations afforded by labor organizations do widen the vision and increase the intelligence of those brought within its benificent embrace. Our agents report that they received in all towns and cities the generous and cordial aid of the members of trade's unions and labor organizations generally. And we, therefore, take this opportunity to return our sincere thanks to our union friends whose names are too numerous to mention. The press of the State, as our numerous files will testify, has shown marked friendliness toward the Bureau, and this too regardless of party lines, and therefore is entitled to the thanks we hereby extend. We also desire to acknowledge our obligations to Ex-Deputy Commissioner Charles E. Barnes, who, when we were about to enter in the "new field," gave us a kindly welcome and much valuable information. In the preparation of our report we received skilled and valuable aid from the following members of our clerical force, viz., Wm. H. Hockaday and H. C. Willahan. The maps of platted and unplatted land in the city of Detroit and the figures obtained from the assessors' books in connection therewith, are the work of J. M. McGregor, and can therefore be relied on for their accuracy The valuable assistance given by Judson Grenell in preparing the "Compendium" of all the previous Bureau reports is deserving of especial mention.

HENRY A. ROBINSON,
Commissioner of Labor.

MILO E. MARSH, *Deputy.*

ADDENDUM.

To title page 189 add "Also the ownership of real estate in the city of Detroit"

On page 236 over the table should be the head, "Remarks and summary of Detroit mortgage tables."

On page 237 the line "Detroit mortgage tables" should be over the table on page 236.

The estimated land value of Michigan taken from the equalized assessed value for 1890, $1,130,000,000 is $677,910,000=to 59.8+per cent. The improvement value estimated taken from the total assessment is $295,790,716=to 26.1+per cent. The assessed value of personal property as given by the board of equalization is $156,299,284= 13.8+ per cent, should appear on page 259.

On page 267 in the fifth line from the bottom of the page, and on page 269 in the seventh and eighth lines from the top of the page, are blank spaces for figures which were left open hoping to obtain the proper figures from the United States census report of the year 1890. The report was, however, obliged to go to press without them. The sum allowed for the expenses of this Bureau being in no wise adequate to obtain such extensive research.

INDEX.

INDEX.

A

PAGE.

Age tables 139-148
Analysis of wage tables in Saginaw 53-54
Women workers of Grand Rapids 36-37
for Bay City 64-65
Act creating the Labor Bureau 16-17
Assessed value, etc., of 62 cities 250-257
Analysis of wage tables in Jackson 70
Muskegon 77
Ypsilanti 87
Lansing 84
Women workers in Rochester 95
Owosso 91
Pontiac 93
Belding 97
Three Oaks 99
Accidents, summary of State for women workers 127
Analysis of wage tables, women workers for Wyandotte 100
for the State, of women workers 102
Accidents to women workers by cities 120-129
Age, present of women workers in Detroit 139
Wyandotte 143
Three Oaks 143
Rochester 142
Belding 142
Pontiac 142
Owosso 142
Muskegon 141
Ypsilanti 141
Jackson 140
Lansing 141
Saginaw 140
Bay City 140
Grand Rapids 139
Age, tables, summary of women workers 147-148
At beginning work, of women workers in Wyandotte 146
Three Oaks 146
Jackson 145
Belding 146
Rochester 146
Pontiac 146
Owosso 146
Lansing 145
Muskegon 145
Ypsilanti 145
Bay City 144
Grand Rapids 144
Saginaw 144

Page.
Analysis wage tables Detroit 19-20
Assessed value of Gladstone 257
Age at beginning work of women workers in Detroit 144
Apprentices, with and without pay of women workers 165
Assistance received by women workers in the State 160
Air, water and general surroundings of women workers 154-160
Analysis of ownership tables of real estate in Detroit 234-235
Assessed valuation of real property in Detroit for the years of 1884 to 1890 219
Allegan county, land and improvement values 240
Alpena county, land and improvement values 240
Assessed value of Muskegon 250
Harrison City 257
Kalamazoo 251
Bay City 250
Stanton City 257
Midland 256
Mason 257
Eaton Rapids 256
St. Clair 256
Bessemer 256
Mount Pleasant 256
Corunna 257
St. Ignace 256
Lapeer City 256
Dowagiac 256
Greenville 255
Hillsdale 255
Hastings 255
Fort Gratiot 255
Marine City 255
Albion, assessed value of, with population 255
Assessed value of Albion 255
Cadillac 254
Wyandotte 255
Marshall 254
Au Sable, assessed value of, with population 254
Assessed value of Ionia 254
Charlotte 255
Mt. Clemens 254
Coldwater 254
Sault Ste. Marie 253
Ludington 252
Cheboygan 253
Grand Haven 254
Niles 254
Monroe 253
Ypsilanti 253
An Sable 254
Pontiac 253
Escanaba 252
Big Rapids 253
Negaunee 253
Owosso 253
Ironwood 252
Port Huron 251
Adrian 252
Adrian, assessed value of, with population 252
Saginaw 250
Flint 252
Marquette 252
Alpena 251
Manisteee 251
Iron Mountain 252
Ishpeming 251
Menominee 252

PAGE.
Assessed value of West Bay City 251
Alpena, assessed value of, with population 251
Assessed value of Battle Creek 251
Jackson 250
62 cities 250-257
Lansing 251
Grand Rapids 250
Detroit 250
and population of Detroit 250
Assessed value of farms for three towns in Shiawassee county 243-249
Acreage by townships in State 240-243
Acres assessed in State in 1880-1890 258-259
Assessed value in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Acres assessed per capita in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 258-259
Area of Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 266-267
Acres assessed in farms in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
Acre values compared for 1880 and 1890 266-269
Assessed acres by counties for the Upper Peninsula 270-271
real estate value compared with real timber value in the Upper Peninsula 270-272
Acre area in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Average wages paid women in Detroit 18
Assessed values, etc., of sixty-two cities 250-257
Accidents on Michigan railways for 1890 304
railway, in the United Kingdom 306
Area of railroad depots in various cities 314-315
Arkansas strike 373
American strikes 373-383
Area of railroad depots in Detroit 314
American and foreign cities compared on debts and expenditures 390
Allotments in United Kingdom 389
Annual report of Bureau, third 414-415
summary of, first 407-410
second 410-414
Arrests in Bay City 401-402
for offenses by occupations 396
in Saginaw 401
Detroit for 1891 398
causes of, in Grand Rapids 401
Detroit 401
397
Amsterdam, great ship canal 315
Annual report of Bureau, fourth 415-417
Agricultural implement statistics in 1890 425-427
Annual report of Bureau, fifth 417-419
sixth 419-423
seventh 423-425
eighth 425-427
Act for hours of labor 432
relating to mechanics' associations 433-434
for mine inspectors 437-438
garnishees in justice courts 436-437
Aliens and contract labor law 400
Arbitration and mediation 431
Act in Ohio creating free employment offices 431
protecting females against executions 435-436
of homestead exemptions 434-435

B.

Bay City, final summary of wages, women workers 63
income, expenses and savings of women workers 63
wage tables, women workers 55-65
analysis, wage tables, women workers 64-65
Belding, wages, women workers 95-97

PAGE.
Belding firms, industries, and occupation for wages, women workers 95
wages, women workers, by industries 96
final summary of wages for women workers 97
wages, expenses and savings, women workers 97
analysis of wages of women workers 97
Bay City, hours of labor of women workers 110-111
Beginning work, time of for women in Lansing 114
Bay City 110-111
Jackson 111
Muskegon 112-113
Detroit 103-104
Grand Rapids 105-107
Saginaw 108-109
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Pontiac 115
Belding 116
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Wyandotte 116
Belding, hours of labor for women workers 116
health of women workers in 126
Bay City, health of women workers in 122-123
nativity of women workers and both parents 133
Belding, nativity of working women and both parents 135
present age of women workers in 142
Bay City, present age of women workers in 140
Belding, age at beginning work of women workers in 146
Bay City, age at beginning work of women workers in 144
Boarding place of women workers by cities and industries 149-153
Barry county land and improvement values 240
Bare land values, personal property and improvements 240-249
Big Rapids, assessed value of, with population 253
Bessemer, assessed value of, with population 256
Battle Creek, assessed value of, with population 251
Bare land value per acre in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 266-267
in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Upper Peninsula 261
Bay City, assessed value of, with population 250
Bare land values by counties and towns 239-249
Buildings on farms more value than land 327-328
Benefits to abolish personal tax 328
Banker and farmer 321
Belding, engravings of rooms in silk mills 1-97-153-187
remarks on women workers 187
Bay City, remarks on women's work 184
Brick and stone mason strike in Grand Rapids 368
Bricklayers' strike in Saginaw 370
Battle Creek strike 371
Bartlett illuminating employés' strike in Saginaw 370
Bay City, ship builders strike 372
Buildings assessed by wards in Detroit 393
Boiling to death as capital punishment in England 399
Benzie county, land and improvement values 240
Begole, Gov. Josiah W. 406
Bureau, third annual report 414-415
Bay City, arrests in 401-402
"Boroughs" in England 393
Bureau of Labor, first annual report 407-410
second annual report 410-414
Barnes, Chas. E. 407
Boston, acres for depot and trains per day 314
Bigly, murderer of Garand 400
Bare land values in cities 262-263
Bay county, land and improvement values 249

PAGE.
Berrien county, land and improvement values 240
Branch county, land and improvement values 240
Bureau report, sixth annual 419-423
fifth annual 417-419
Building, stone quarries 421-422
Blowers to be used with emery wheels and belts 433
Bureau report, eighth annual 425-427
Belts, emery, blowers to be used with 433
Bureaus of immigration 430
Barnes, Chas. E. 439
Bureau report, fourth annual 415-417
seventh annual report 423-425

C.

Conditions of health of women workers in Lansing 124
Cities, average weekly wages of women workers 101
Conditions of health of women workers in Muskegon 123-124
Comments on hours of labor, tables for women workers 117-119
Conditions of health of women workers in Wyandotte 126
Comments on health, tables of woman workers 127-129
Conditions of health of women in Three Oaks 126
workers in Rochester 126
Pontiac 125
Belding 126
Ypsilanti 125
Jackson 123
Bay City 122-123
Owosso 125
Saginaw 122
Grand Rapids 121
Detroit 120
Cities, nativity of individuals by 130-131
Conjugal conditions of women workers in the State by cities 132-135
summary of women workers in State 138
Comments on age tables of women workers 147-148
apprentice tables 165
lost time and vacation tables of women workers 162
Causes of lost time of women workers 161-162
Comments by women workers 171-176
Conditions of air water and general surroundings of women workers 154-160
Concluding remarks on women workers 177-188
Church attendance of women workers 169
Corsets report on wearing, by women workers 169-170
Comments on the ownership of real estate in Detroit 236
Comparison of ownership of real estate in Detroit in the years 1884 and 1891 234-235
Corunna, assessed value of, with population 257
Charlotte, assessed value of, with population 255
Cadillac, assessed value of, with population 254
Coldwater, assessed value of, with population 254
Cheboygan, assessed value of, with population 253
Copper mines in Upper Peninsula 260-261
Copper product in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
Cities, assessed value of 62 in 1890 263
43 in Lower Peninsula in 1880 262
50 in Lower Peninsula in 1890 263
Comparison of acre values for 1880 and 1890 266-269
Cities, 12 in Upper Peninsula, their assessed acres, value and personal property 270
Circle, comparing most valuable city acre in Detroit with most valuable farm acre in Shiawassee county 278
Colby mine history 277
Circle diagrams 8-11-12 on land values 276
7-9-10 on land values 275
4-5-6 on land values 274
1-2-3 on land values 273

PAGE.
Churches, states taxing 319
Chicago's R. R. property 310
Common council of Detroit on local taxation of railroads 308-309
Constitutional question on R. R. local taxation 316-317
Capital and farm labor 338-339
Concluding remarks on taxation 339-342
California, experience of in taxation 326
Cities vs. farmers on taxation 326-327
Carriages in Ohio 324
Car, street, strike in Detroit 344-363
Grand Rapids 364-367
Car works strike, Detroit 363-364
Carpenters' manifesto in grand Rapids 368
City's employés' strike in Saginaw 374
Colorado strikes 374
Crime in Grand Rapids 394
Saginaw 395
Detroit 395
Cities, crimes in 394-395
Comparison of sensuses 392
Crimes in cities 394-395
Copper mines, second annual report 412
California strike 374
Crime, remarks on 399-400
Censuses compared 392
Cities, real estate, personal property and improvements 262-263
Child labor, second annual report 411
Cook, Frank W. 406
Chicago, acres for depot and trains per day 314
Causes of arrests for Grand Rapids for years 1884 to 1891 401
in Detroit for the years 1885 to 1890 401
Crime, nativity of persons arrested for 398
Causes of arrests 397
Convict labor, in fourth annual report 415-416
Council Bluffs, acres for depot and trains per day 315
Cooley, Chief Justice 317
Clinton county land and improvement values 240
Counties, area in acres by, for Upper Peninsula 270
Comments, health of women workers 127-129
Crawford county land and improvement values 240
Contract labor law 430
Child labor, fourth annual report 416-417
Copper industry in 1888 422
Court rulings on homestead exemptions 435
Children, hours to be employed 432
Children, labor law for 432
Court of mediation and arbitration 431
Compendium of labor laws in U. S. 430-438
Concluding remarks of report 438-439
Coal industry in 1888 420

D.

Daily average wages of women workers in Grand Rapids 35
Detroit wage tables, women workers 2-18
analysis of wage tables 19-20
Daily wage income, women workers in Saginaw 52
Daily wages for women workers in Bay City 63
women workers in Jackson 69
Muskegon 76
average wages of women workers it Detroit 18
wages women workers in Lansing 83
Ypsilanti 86
Owosso 91
Pontiac 93

PAGE.
Daily wages paid women workers in Rochester 94
Belding 97
Three Oaks 99
Wyandotte 100
the State 101
Detroit, hours of labor for women workers 103-104
Daily hours of labor, final State summary of women workers 119
Detroit, health of women workers in 120
nativity of working women and both parents 132
present age of women workers 139
age at beginning work of women workers in 144
Dress reform remarks 170
Detroit, mortgages held by residents and non-residents of, in 1884 to 1890 190-215
Detroit, number of real estate owners in, with value of each 220-233
Distribution of real estate in Detroit 234-235
Detroit ownership of real estate tables analyzed 234-235
Detroit, assessed valuation of real property in 1884 to 1890 219
Daily wage average for teachers of the State 101
Detroit, assessed value of, with population 250
Detroit, total amount of mortgages in 1884 to 1890 219
Dowagiac, assessed value of, with population 256
Dollars per capita in lower peninsula in 1880 and 1890 258-259
Detroit city, area in acres, population, land value, improvement value, assessed value, personal value in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Detroit land values illustrated by maps 280-301
Diagram circle No. 14 illustrating the Colby mine 279
Diagrams, remarks on 277
Diagrams, 8-11-12, on land values 276
Diagrams, 7-9-10, on land values 275
Diagrams, 1-2-3, on land values 273
Diagrams, 4-5-6, on land values 274
Dickinson, Don M., speech before the joint legislative committee 309-319
Dock property in Detroit 313
Detroit's R. R. depot area 314
Detroit, river front and dock property 313
Detroit strikes 344-364
Detroit, remarks on women's work 177-180
Detroit, assessed value of land, buildings and personal property by wards 393
Detroit, crime in 395
Detroit, arrests in, for 1891 398
Detroit, mortgages in, 1875 to 1883 414
Detroit, causes of arrests in 401
Davy, Margaret, boiled to death for murder 399
Develin, John 406
Debts, labor, stay of execution 436

E.

Expenses, women workers by industries, in Detroit 17
of women workers, yearly in Grand Rapids 35
women workers, by industries, in Saginaw 51
Grand Rapids 34
in Jackson 69
Bay City 63
Muskegon 76
of women workers, yearly, in Detroit 18
women workers in Owosso 91
Lansing 83
Ypsilanti 86
Pontiac 93
Rochester 94
Belding 97
Three Oaks 99
Wyandotte 100
for teachers of the State 101

PAGE.
Expenses, average of, to women workers in the State 101
Eaton Rapids, assessed value of, with population 256
Escanaba, assessed value of, with population 252
Expenses of the U. S. Government 336-337
Engravings of rooms in silk mills at Belding 1, 97, 153, 187
Exemption of railroad property from local taxation 306-331
Elevators, States taxing 319
Exempt R. R. property from local taxation 311
England, political corruption 392
Elections in England 393
Expenditures and debts of foreign cities compared with American cities 390
Egan, Frank B. 406
Erie Canal 315
Education as bearing upon crime 403
Eaton county land and improvement values 240
Eighth annual report of bureau 425-427
Execution, stay of, labor debts 436
Employés, protection of 433
Executions, females protected against 435-436
Emery wheels and belts, law regulating 433
Employment offices, free, in Ohio 431
of children, laws on 432
Exemptions, homestead act of 434-435
Employment of young persons 432

F.

Final summary, Detroit wage tables 18
Firms, average wage tables by, for Grand Rapids 21-29
Free public employment offices in Ohio 431
Firms, average wage tables by, for Detroit 2-11
Final summary of Grand Rapids wage tables 35
Firms, women's wages by, in Saginaw 38-47
Final summary of women workers' wage tables in Saginaw 52
Firms, women workers' wages by in Bay City 55-65
Final summary, wages of women workers in Bay City 63
Firms, women workers by, in Jackson 66-67
Final summary, wage tables, women workers in Jackson 69
Firms, industries and occupations by, women workers in Muskegon 71-73
Final summary wage tables, of women workers in Muskegon 76
Lansing 83
Firms, wages of women workers by, in Ypsilanti 85
Lansing 78-80
Final summary, wage tables of women workers, in Ypsilanti 86
Firms, wages, women workers by, in Owosso 88-89
Final summary, wages, women workers, in Owosso 91
Firms, women workers, wages by, in Pontiac 92
wages of women workers, by, in Rochester 94
Final summary, wages of women workers in Pontiac 93
Rochester 94
Firms, wages, women workers, by, in Belding 95
Final summary of wages, women workers, in Belding 97
Firms, wages of women workers, by, in Three Oaks 98
Final summary of women workers, wages, in Three Oaks 99
Firms, women wage workers, by, in Wyandotte 100
Final summary, wage tables of women workers in Wyandotte 100
State summary of women teachers, income, expenses and savings 101
summary of wages, women workers for State 101
daily hours of labor for women workers 119
State summary of health and accidents of women workers 127
Foreign born women workers 130-131
Final summary of women workers' nativity 138
Fathers' dead, of working women in State 132-135
Fathers' nativity, summary, of working women 137

PAGE.
Final summary of age tables, women workers 147-148
table of mortgages in Detroit in 1884 to 1890 236
Fort Gratiot, assessed value of, with population 255
Flint, assessed value of, with population 252
Farm profits, per acre, in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 262-263
Farms, by acres for three towns in Shiawassee county, giving bare land value and improvements 243-249
per acre in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
wages in Lower Peninsula in 1880 260
laborers in Lower Peninsula in 1880 260
product in Lower Peninsula in 1880 260
Farmers, number of in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
Farm population in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
values compared in the Lower Peninsula for 1880 and 1890 260-261
labor in 1885 415
Forests, remarks on the pine 271-272
Farm labor and capital 338-339
Farmers vs. cities on taxation 326-327
Franchises, taxation of 321-322
Farmer's idea on taxation 321
Farmer and banker 321
Foreign strikes 384-385
Foundry men's strike in Battle Creek 371
First labor strike 373
Foreign and American cities compared on debts and expenditures 390
France, population 388-389
Final summary wage tables 18
Farm products in 1885 414
labor in 1884 409
First annual report, summary of 407
Female criminals 397
Farm mortgages in 1887 417-419
profits compared with profits in other industries 268-269
vs. village real estate 269
Furniture factory, statistics in 1889 423-425
Farm ownership in 1887 417
valuation in 1887 417
Fifth annual report of Bureau 417-419
Fire clay industry in 1888 420
Fourth annual report of Bureau 415-417
Foreign contract labor law 430
Females protection against executions 435-436

G.

Grand Rapids, wage tables 21-35
age at beginning work of women workers in 144
women's wages, by occupations 30-33
industries 34
final summary wage tables 35
analysis of wage tables, women workers 36-37
hours of labor for women workers 105-107
health of women in 121
nativity of working women and both parents 132
final summary of wage tables of women workers for the State 101
Gladstone, assessed value of, with population 257
Grand Rapids, present age of women workers 139
Greenville, assessed value of, with population 255
Grand Haven, assessed value of, with population 254
Grand Rapids, assessed value of, with population 250
remarks on women's work 180-183
strikes 364-368
criminal record 394
Genesee county land and improvement values 240
Grandville strike 372

PAGE.
Grand Rapids street car strike 364-367
Great Britain, holdings in 389
George, Henry 330
Gear, Governor, of Iowa 330
Garand murdered by Bigly 400
Gratiot county, land and improvement values 240
Gypsum industry 421
Grenell, Judson 439
Grindstone industry 421
Garnishees in justice courts 436-437

H.

Health tables 120-129
Detroit 120
Grand Rapids 121
Saginaw 122
Bay City 122-123
Jackson 123
Muskegon 123-124
Lansing 124
Ypsilanti 125
Owosso 125
Pontiac 125
Rochester 126
Belding 126
Three Oaks 126
Wyandotte 126
Hours of labor tables 103-119
Detroit 103-104
Grand Rapids 105-107
Saginaw 108-109
Bay City 110-111
Jackson 111
Muskegon 112-113
Lansing 114
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Pontiac 115
Belding 116
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Wyandotte 116
Comments 117-118
Summary 119
for women workers in Grand Rapids 105-107
Detroit 103-104
Saginaw 108-109
Bay City 110-111
Jackson 111
Muskegon 112
Lansing 114
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Pontiac 115
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Belding 116
Wyandotte 116
tables, summary and comments 117-119
summary tables, for women workers 119
Health tables, comments on, for women workers 127-129
summary tables of women workers of State 127
conditions of women workers in Wyandotte 126
Three Oaks 126

PAGE.
Health conditions of women workers in Owosso 125
Belding 126
Rochester 124
Pontiac 125
Lansing 126
Muskegon 123–124
Jackson 123
Ypsilanti 125
Bay City 122–123
Saginaw 122
Grand Rapids 121
of women workers in Detroit 120
Home influence of women workers by cities and industries 149–153
Harrison City, assessed value of, with population 257
Homes owned by working women 166
Hastings, assessed value of with population 255
Hillsdale, assessed value of with population 255
History of the street car strike in Grand Rapids 364–367
Detroit 344–363
Hastings wool boot factory strike 372
Holdings in Great Britian 389
Heath, A. H. 407
History of creation of Labor Bureau 406
Henry VIII, punishment for crime 399
Hatch, Capt. H. F. 416
Hillsdale county land and improvement values 241
Huron county land and improvement values 241
Homestead exemptions, court rulings 435
act of 434–435
Hours to be employed for children 432
Hours of labor law 432
Hockaday, Wm. H. 439

I.

Isabella county land and improvement values 241
Industries, Detroit 17
Inspectors, mine 437-438
Immigration, national law on 430
Iron working industries in 1890 425–427
Illustrations by circles of comparative land values 273
Income, women workers in Ypsilanti 86
Iosco county land and improvement values 241
Institutions, penal of State in 1884 407–408
Iowa strike 375
Iron county miners' strike 372
Illinois strikes 375
Iron product in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260–261
Industry of mining 301–302
Illustrations by circles of comparative land values 274–275
Iron mines in Upper Peninsula 260–261
Improvements, per cent of in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 258–259
value in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264–265
of by counties 240–243
Ishpeming, assessed value of with population 251
Iron Mountain, assessed value of with population 252
Ironwood, assessed value of with population 252
Ionia, assessed value of with population 254
Individual remarks of women workers 171–176
nativity by cities 130–131
Illustrations by circles of comparative land values 276
Income, average of, to women workers in the State 101
for teachers of the State 101
women workers in Three Oaks 99
Wyandotte 100

PAGE.
Industries, wages of women workers by, in Wyandotte 100
only, women workers wages by, in Three Oaks 98
Income, women workers in Belding 97
Implements, agricultural in 1890 425-427
Industries, women workers by in Belding 96
Income women workers in Rochester 94
Industries, women workers by in Rochester 94
Income, women workers in Pontiac 93
Ingham county, land and improvement values 241
Industries, women workers wages by, in Pontiac 92
Income, women workers in Owosso 91
Industries only, wages of women workers by, in Owosso 90
wages women workers by, in Lansing 83
for Muskegon 76
in Ypsilanti 86
only, wages by, for women workers in Jackson 69
occupations, wages of women workers by, in Jackson 68
and firms by, women workers in Jackson 66-67
and occupations, women workers, in Bay City 61-62
only, women workers wages by, in Bay City 63
Income, yearly average wage, women workers, in Saginaw 52
Industries, wages women workers by, in Saginaw 51
Indiana strikes 374-375
Income, daily, weekly and yearly of women workers in Grand Rapids 35
Iron workers 412
Income, daily, weekly, yearly, of women workers in Detroit 18
Indianapolis, acres for depot and trains per day 314
Industries, women wages by, for Grand Rapids 34
for wage table, Detroit 17

J.

Jackson, final summary wages women workers 69
wages women workers by industries 69
wage table women workers 66-69
analysis of wage tables 70
remarks on women's work 184
health of women workers in 123
present age of women workers in 140
age at beginning work of women workers in 145
nativity of women workers and both parents 133
hours of labor of women workers 111
county land and improvement values 241
assessed value of, with population 250
Jackson strikes 369-370
Justice, police, in Detroit 398
Courts, garnishees in 436-437

K.

Kansas strike 376
Kalamazoo, assessed value of, with population 251
Kingdom, United, railway accidents in 306
Kansas City, acres for depot and trains per day 315
Kalamazoo county land and improvement values 241
Kent county land and improvement values 241

L.

Lansing, occupations, women workers 78-80
wages women workers 78-84
hours of labor of women workers 114
present age of women workers in 141
wages women workers by, industries 83
analysis of wage tables 84

PAGE.
Lansing, final summary wages tables, women workers 83
health of women workers in 124
nativity of women workers and both parents 133
age at beginning work of women workers in 145
Lodging place of women workers by cities and industries 149-153
Lost time and causes by women workers 161-162
Lots platted in Detroit for the years 1887 to 1891 238
Lansing, assessed value of, with population 251
Lapeer city, assessed value of, with population 256
Ludington, assessed value of, with population 252
Land values, bare, and personal property and improvements 240-249
in Upper Peninsula 258-259
Lower Peninsula, per capita, acres assessed and not assessed, and value of same for years 1880 and 1890 258-259
Land values, recapitulation for State in 1880 and 1890 266-267
value in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Lands, timbered, in Lower Peninsula, value of, in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Laborers on farms in Lower Peninsula in 1880 260
Lower Peninsula farm values compared for 1880 and 1890 260-261
Land values of Detroit, illustrated by maps 280-301
and taxation illustrated 272
Local taxation of railways in Michigan 304
Lake transportation taxed 312
Landlords 329
Local taxation, railroad property exempt from 306-331
Legislative power on taxation 318-319
Lansing, remarks on women's work 186
Liverpool, short cut to 316
Lockout in Muskegon 371-372
Log drivers' strike at Ludington 372
Ludington log drivers' strike 372
Louisiana strike 376
Land assessed by wards in Detroit 393-394
Law, arrests for violation of 396-398
Land, ownership by cities in 1885 413-414
London, rents in 390
Land ownership in Detroit for 1885 413-414
Labor movement, object lesson, in 1884 408
Liverpool, criminal record for years 1885 to 1889 399
Labor problem, object lesson 391
Land, bare, values in cities 262-263
Labor law against foreign contract 430
Land values in London 390
London land values 390
Livingston county, land and improvement values 241
Lapeer Co., land and improvement values 241
Leelanaw Co., land and improvement values 241
Lenawee Co., land and improvement values 241
Lockouts and strikes in 1887 419
Labor debts, stay of execution 436
Liens of mechanics 436
Limestone quarry 422
Laws regulating the work of young persons and children 432
Labor law in Ohio 431
for children 432
Law on immigration 430
compendium of labor in the U. S. 430-438
Labor laws, compendium in U. S. 430-438

M.

Muskegon, wages women workers by industries only 76
tables of women workers, their expenses and savings 71-76
expenses and savings, of women workers 76
analysis of wage tables, women workers 77

PAGE.
Minutes for dinner, women workers in Saginaw 108-109
Grand Rapids 105-107
Detroit 103-104
Bay City 110-111
Jackson 111
Murkegon, hours of labor of women workers 112
Minutes for dinner for women workers in Muskegon 112
Lansing 114
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Pontiac 115
Belding 116
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Wyandotte 116
Mother dead, of women workers in State 132-135
Muskegon, health of women workers in 123-124
nativity of women workers and both parents 133
Mother's nativity, summary of working women 137
Muskegon, present age of women workers in 141
age at beginning work of women workers in 145
Mortgages on property of working women 166
held by residents of Detroit in 1886 198-199
1886 196-197
and non-residents of Detroit in 1885 192-195
1884 190-191
non-residents of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 190-215
residents of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 190-215
non-residents of Detroit in 1889 210-211
residents of Detroit in 1889 208-209
Maine strike 376
Mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1888 206-207
residents of Detroit in 1887 200-201
1888 204-205
non-residents of Detroit in 1887 202-203
in Detroit, final summary of 236
held by residents of Detroit on property in counties outside of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 216-219
Mortgage tables of Detroit, recapitulation of 219
Mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1890 214-215
Midland, assessed value of, with population 256
Mount Pleasant, assessed value of, with population 256
Mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1890 212-213
Mason, assessed value of, with population 257
Marine City, assessed value of, with population 255
Marshall, assessed value of, with population 254
Mt. Clemens, assessed value of, with population 254
Muskegon, assessed value of, with population 250
Monroe, assessed value of, with population 253
Marquette, assessed value of, with population 252
Menominee, assessed value of, with population 252
Manistee, assessed value of, with population 251
Market value for three towns in Shiwassee county 243-249
Michigan's growth by sections compared with years of 1880 and 1890 258-269
Mineral land value in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 266-267
Manufactories, statistics of for 1880 262
Mining profits of copper and iron in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
Mining industry 301-302
Map 1, of Detroit 281
2 and text of, Detroit 282
3 and text, of Detroit 283
4 and text, of Detroit 284
5 and text, of Detroit 285
6, of Detroit 286
7 and text, of Detroit 287

PAGE.
Map 8 and text, of Detroit 288
9 and text, of Detroit 289
10 and text, of Detroit 290
11 and text, of Detroit 291
12 and text, of Detroit 292
13 and text, of Detroit 293
14 and text, of Detroit 294
15 and text, of Detroit 295
16 and text, of Detroit 296
17 and text, of Detroit 297
18 and text, of Detroit 298
19 and text, of Detroit 299
20 and text, of Detroit 299
21 and text, of Detroit 300
22 and text, of Detroit 300
23 and text, of Detroit 301
Michigan, strikes in 344-372
Maryland strike 376
Missouri strikes 376
Mills, Roger Q. 337
Money in Ohio 324
Michigan railway statistics for 1891 303-304
Muskegon, remarks on womens' work 185
Miners' strike in Jackson 369
Molders' strike in Grand Rapids 368
Muskegon lockout 371-372
Miners' strike in Iron county 372
Massachusetts strikes 376
Mortgages in Detroit for 1875 to 1883 414
McGrath, John W. 406
Male criminals 397
Minneapolis, acres for depot and trains per day 315
Miller, Justice 317-318
Mineral real estate vs. farm 268-269
Manitou Co., land and improvement values 242
Midland Co., land and improvement values 242
Mecosta Co., land and improvement values 242
Monroe Co., land and improvement values 242
Montmorency Co., land and improvement values 242
Mechanics' associations, act relating thereto 433-434
Montcalm Co., land and improvement values 241
Muskegon Co., land and improvement values 242
Mediation and arbitration 431
McGregor, J. M. 439
Michigan's growth by industries and comparisons for the years 1880 and 1890 258-269
Mine inspectors 437-438
Mortgages on farms in 1887 417-419
Mechanics' liens 436

N.

Native born women workers 130-131
Nativity of women workers and both parents 130-138
working women and their parents in Detroit 132
final summary of women workers in State 138
summary of self, father and mother 137
tables, summary of, for women workers 136
Non-resident mortgage holders of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 190-215
Niles, assessed value of, with population 254
National taxation 336-338
Nebraska strikes 378
National wheel workers' strike in Jackson 369
Negaunee, assessed value of, with population 253
New York, experience of in taxation 325
strikes 377

PAGE.
New Jersey strike 377
New Hampshire strikes 377-378
Nationalities in crime, remarks on 402-403
Nativity of prisoners' parents 398
people arrested for crime 398
New York, acres for depot and trains per day 314
Newaygo county, land and improvement values 242
Nicholson, Capt. Joseph 416

O.

Occupations, by firms in Detroit 2-11
women's wages by, in Grand Rapids 21-29
Detroit 2-16
Saginaw 38-47
women workers, wages by, in Bay City 55-65
by firms and industries in Jackson 66-67
average wages by women workers in Jackson 68
by firms, wages of women workers in Muskegon 71-73
wages women workers by, in Lansing 78-80
Ypsilanti 85
Owosso 88-89
Owosso, wages women workers by firms and occupations 88-89
occupations and industries 90
industries 90
wage tables, women workers 88-91
women workers' income, expenses and savings 91
final summary, wages of women workers 91
Occupations, wages women workers by, in Belding 95
Owosso, analysis of wage tables of women workers 91
Occupations, womeu workers by, in Pontiac 92
Rochester 94
wages of women workers by, in Three Oaks 98
women workers, in Wyandotte 100
Owosso, hours of labor for women workers 115
health of women workers in 125
Occupations only, Detroit 12-16
Owosso, nativity of working women and both parents 134
present age of women workers in 142
age at beginning work of women workers in 146
Occupations present and other, time at, of woman workers 163-164
Offensive odors reported by women workers 160
Owners of real estate in Detroit, the number of 220-233
Owosso, assessed value of, with population 253
Occupying owners 329
Owosso, remarks on women's work 186
Ohio taxation, workings of 322-324
strikes 378-379
Ownership of land by cities in 1885 413-414
Object lesson—wages and rent 391
Ownership of land in Detroit in 1885 413-414
Object lesson, labor movement in 1884 408
Offenses for arrests in Detroit 401
Grand Rapids 401
Occupations, arrests for offenses by 336
Omaha, acres for depot and trains per day 315
Oceana county, land and improvement values 242
Ogemaw county, land and improvement values 242
Oath, taxation by 320
Ottawa county, land and improvement values 242
Oscoda county, land and improvement values 242
Oakland county, land and improvement values 242
Ownership of farms in 1887 417
Ohio labor law 431
free employment officers 431

P.

PAGE.
Pontiac, wages of women workers 92-93
nativity of working women and both parents 135
health of women workers in 125
hours of labor for women workers 115
Parents, nativity of working women 136
Pontiac, present age of women workers in 142
age at beginning work of women workers in 146
Personal property owned by working women 166
Population of Harrison City 257
Stanton City 257
Bay City 250
Eaton Rapids 256
Mason 257
Gladstone 257
Corrunna 257
Midland 256
St. Clair 256
Bessemer 256
St. Ignace 256
Mount Pleasant 256
Hastings 255
Lapeer City 256
Dowagiac 256
Marine City 255
Fort Gratiot 255
Albion 255
Ionia 254
Monroe 253
Greenville 255
Wyandotte 255
Charlotte 255
Marshall 254
Hillsdale 255
Au Sable 254
Niles 254
Cadillac 254
Mt. Clemens 254
Coldwater 254
Big Rapids 253
Grand Haven 254
Sault St. Marie 253
Negaunee 253
Ypsilanti 253
Owosso 253
Pontiac 253
Pontiac, assessed value of, with population 253
Population of Cheboygan 253
Ludington 252
Escanaba 252
Ironwood 252
Adrian 252
Marquette 252
Alpena 251
Iron Mountain 252
Manistee 251
Port Huron 251
Flint 252
Battle Creek 251
Menominee 252
West Bay City 251
Ishpeming 251
Lansing 251
Kalamazoo 251
Port Huron, assessed value of, with population 251

PAGE.
Population of Saginaw 250
Jackson 250
Muskegon 250
Grand Rapids 250
Personal property values by counties 240-243
Population of the State in 1880 and 1890 258-259
Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 258-259
Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 258-259
Upper Peninsula in 1890 267
Personal value in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Population of Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Personal estate value as assessed in 62 cities in 1890 263
Population, total of in 62 cities in 1890 263
farm in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
Profits of iron and copper mines in 1880 and 1890 in Upper Peninsula 260-261
Pontiac, analysis of wage tables, women workers 93
wages women workers, expenses and savings 93
Pine forests, remarks on 271-272
Population by counties for the Upper Peninsula 270-271
Power, legislative on taxation 318-319
Property, railroad, exempt from local taxation 306-331
Personal property, Thomas G. Shearman on taxing 319-331
Pingree, H. S., on local taxation of railroads 307
Painters' strike in Grand Rapids 367-368
Pontiac, remarks on women's work 186
Pennsylvania strikes 379-381
Personal property, assessed by wards in Detroit 393-394
Political corruption in England 392
Population of France 388-389
Products of farms in 1885 414
Poorhouses in 1884 409-410
Penal institutions of State in 1884 407-408
Population increase in 1884 409-410
Pond, C. V. R. 406
Prisoner's parents, nativity of 398
Poverty and crime 403
People arrested for crime, nativity of 398
Punishment for crime 399-400
Photo engravings of rooms in silk mills at Belding 1, 97, 153, 187
Penal institutions 415-416
Philadelphia, acres for depot and trains per day 314
Police justice in Detroit 398
Profits of farms compared with other industries 268-269
Presque Isle county, land and improvement values 242
Preponderance of land values 339
Protection of employés 433
Part I. ix-xviii
Letter of Transmittal iii
Introduction vii-viii
Text of Report ix-xv
Act creating the Labor Bureau as amended xvi-xvii
II.—Women wage-workers 1-188
III.—Detroit city mortgages, mortgages held by residents of, on property in outside counties; real estate owners in the city of Detroit 189-238
IV.—Land values, taxation, and railroad statistics 239-342
V.—Strikes 343-386
VI.—Wheat yield in various countries; holdings in Great Britain; rental in London, comparison with Detroit; object lesson, rent and wages; English voting system; crimes, etc. 387-403
VII.—Compendium of the eight Michigan Labor Bureau reports 405-427
VIII.—Compendium of labor laws in the United States 430-438

Q.

PAGE.

Quitting work, time of, for women in Lansing 114
Bay City 110–111
Jackson 111
Muskegon 112–113
Detroit 103–104
Grand Rapids 105–107
Saginaw 108–109
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Pontiac 115
Belding 116
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Wyandotte 116

R.

Rochester women wage-workers, income, expenses and savings 94
analysis of wage tables women workers in 95
nativity of working women and both parents 135
hours of labor for women workers 116
health of women workers in 126
Results in total of parents whether dead or living, of working women 138
Rochester, wages of women workers 94–95
Recapitulation of nativity tables of women workers 136
Rochester, present age of women workers in 142
Remarks on wearing corsets by women workers 169–170
Bochester, age at beginning work of women workers in 146
Remarks on home influence tables and residence of women workers 153
Residence of women workers by cities and industries 149–153
Remarks, concluding, on women workers 177–188
individual, of women workers 171–176
Reach up, women workers compelled to 168
Rooms, number of, occupied by working women 167
Rents paid by working women 167
Recapitulation of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1886 198–199
Recapitulation of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1884 192–193
Recapitulation of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1885 194–195
Resident mortgage holders of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 190–215
Recapitulatian of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1889 210–211
Recapitulation of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1888 208–209
Recapitulation of mortgages held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1887 202–203
Remarks on mortgage tables and ownership of real estate in Detroit 236–237
Recapitulation and analysis of the ownership of real estate in Detroit 234–235
Real eatate owners in Detroit 220–223
Recapitulation of mortgage tables of Detroit 219
held by residents and non-residents of Detroit in 1890 214–219
land values of State for 1880 and 1890 266–267
Remarks on pine forests 271–272
Real estate value for Upper Peninsula 270
Remarks on mining industry 301–302
diagrams 277
Railway accidents for Michigan for 1890 304
Railways, local taxation of, in Michigan 304
Railway statistics in Michigan for 1891 303–304
the United States 305
accidents in the United Kingdom 306
Railroad property exempt from local taxation 306–331

PAGE.
Railroads, States taxing 319
River front and dock property in Detroit 313
Railroads specially favored 312
Relative value of railroad property in Michigan 310
Remarks, concluding, on taxation 339-342
Receipts of the U. S. government 336
Railroad depot area in Detroit 314
Rochester, remarks on women's work 187
Railroad switchmen's lockout in Muskegon 371-372
Rent and wages—object lesson 391
Rents in London 390
Remarks on nationality in crime 402-403
Record of crime in Liverpool for years 1885 to 1889 399
Rosse, Richard, boiled to death for murder 399
Remarks on crime 399-400
Real estate value in Detroit vs. farm value 269
Real estate values compared 268-269
Remarks, concluding of report 438-439

S.

Summary, Detroit wage tables 18
Savings, average yearly of women workers in Grand Rapids 35
Summary of wage tables, Grand Rapids 35
Savings, women workers, by industries, in Grand Rapids 34
Saginaw, wages, women workers 38-54
womens' wages by firms and occupations 38-47
Savings, women workers by industries, in Detroit 17
Saginaw 51
Saginaw, final summary, women wage tables 52
analysis of wage tables 53-54
Summary, wage tables for Saginaw 52
Savings, women workers in Saginaw 52
Summary final, wages, women workers, in Bay City 63
Savings, women workers in Bay City 63
Summary, wage tables, women workers in Jackson 69
Savings, women workers in Jackson 69
Summary, final of wage tables, women workers in Lansing 83
Savings, women workers in Muskegon 76
average yearly, of women workers in Detroit 18
Summary, wage tables, women workers, in Muskegon 76
Savings, women workers, in Lansing 83
Summary, final, of wages, women workers in Ypsilanti 86
Savings, women workers in Ypsilanti 86
Owosso 91
Summary, wages of women workers in Owosso 91
final, for wages of women workers in Pontiac 93
Savings, women workers in Pontiac 93
women workers in Rochester 94
Summary, final, of wages, women workers in Rochester 94
final, of wages of women workers in Belding 97
Savings, women workers in Belding 97
Summary, final of women workers' wages in Three Oaks 99
Savings, women workers in Three Oaks 99
Wyandotte 100
Summary, wages, women workers in Wyandotte 100
State, final summary of wages for women workers 101
Savings for teachers of the State 101
State, analysis of wage tables for women workers 102
Summary, final State for teachers 101
grand final of wage tables for women workers for the State 101
State, grand final summary of wage tables, women workers 101
Savings, average of to women workers in the State 101
State, average income, expenses and savings of women workers 101
Saginaw, hours of labor of women workers 108-109

PAGE.
Section 1, Part II, hours of labor for women workers 103-119
Summary of hours of labor tables for women workers 117-119
State summary of hours of labor " " " 119
Summary of health tables of women workers 127
accidents of women workers of State 127
Saginaw, health conditions of women workers in 122
Self, nativity of by cities 130-131
Saginaw, nativity of women workers and both parents 133
Summaries of nativity tables of women workers 136
Summary of, grand, for self, father and mother 137
Saginaw, present age of women workers in 140
Summary of age tables of women workers 147-148
Saginaw, age at beginning work of women workers in 144
Summary of impure air and water reported by women workers 160
home influence tables of women workers 153
Surroundings of women workers by cities 154-160
Suggestions of women workers 171-176
Society members of women workers 169
Stoop over, women workers compelled to 168
Summary of real estate owners' tables in Detroit 233
Stanton City, assessed value of, with population 257
St. Clair, assessed value of, with population 256
St. Ignace, assessed value of, with population 256
Saginaw, assessed value of, with population 250
Sault Ste. Marie, assessed value of, with population 253
Shiawassee county, showing bare land and improvement values for three towns in 243-249
State, acres assessed, value of same, population; per capita of assessment and acres in the years 1880 and 1890 258-259
Statistics of villages in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 262-265
cities in Lower Peninsula 262-263
railways in Michigan for 1891 303-304
the United States 305
Summary of states taxing railroads, telegraphs, telephones, elevators and churches 319
railroad property exempt from local taxation 311
Special tax on railroad property not to be abolished 311
Summary on taxation 331-339
State's right to tax railroads 317-318
Speculators 329-330
Short cut to Liverpool 316
Shearman, Thomas G., on taxing personality 319-331
Silk mills, engravings of rooms in, at Belding 1-97-153-187
Saginaw, remarks on women's work 183-184
Strikes, summary of 386
in Washington 383
Saginaw 370
Summary of strikes 386
Strike, first labor 373
in Maryland 376
Maine 376
Strikes in Missouri 376
foreign countries 384-385
Wisconsin 383
Texas 382-383
Pennsylvania 379-381
Grand Rapids 364-368
West Virginia 383
Tennessee 381-382
Ohio 378-379
Michigan 344-372
New Hampshire 377-378
Detroit 344-364
Jackson 369-370
Street car strike in Detroit 344-363
Grand Rapids 364-367

PAGE.
Saginaw strikes ... 370
Strike in Grandville ... 372
Battle Creek ... 371
Stone cutters' strike in Grand Rapids ... 368
Strikes in America ... 373-383
Stone mason strike in Grand Rapids ... 368
Switchmen's lockout in Muskegon ... 371-372
Stonecutters' strike in Saginaw ... 370
Strike at Ludington ... 372
Bay City ... 372
Hastings ... 372
in Kansas ... 376
Iron county ... 372
Shipbuilders' strike at Bay City ... 372
Strike in Louisiana ... 376
Strikes in Indiana ... 374-375
Strike in Iowa ... 375
Strikes in Illinois ... 375
Colorado ... 374
Strike in California ... 374
New Jersey ... 377
Arkansas ... 373
Strikes in Massachusetts ... 376
New York ... 377
Saginaw, criminal record ... 395
Strikes in 1885 ... 414-415
Nebraska ... 378
and combinations, in second annual report ... 410
Summary of second annual report ... 410-414
Second annual report, summary of ... 410-414
Summary of first annual report ... 407-410
Subjects of investigation of the eight annual reports ... 406-407
Saginaw, arrests in ... 401
School population ... 411
St. Louis, acres for depot and trains per day ... 315
St. Clair county land and improvement values ... 243
St. Paul, acres for depot and trains per day ... 314
Sanilac county land and improvement values ... 243
St. Joseph county land and improvement values ... 242
Strikes and lockouts in 1887 ... 419
Summary of fourth annual report of bureau ... 415-417
Sixth annual report of bureau ... 419-423
Summary of fifth annual report of bureau ... 417-419
sixth annual bureau report ... 419-423
seventh annual bureau report ... 423-425
Seventh annual report of bureau ... 423-425
State industry in 1888 ... 420
Statistics of furniture factories in 1889 ... 423-425
Summary of eighth annual bureau report ... 425-427
Stay of execution labor debts ... 436
Summary, health of women workers ... 127
Section, introduction part II wages women workers ... 1-102
1, part II, hours of labor, women workers ... 103-119
2, part II, health condition of women workers by cities ... 120-129
3, part II, nativity of women workers ... 130-138
4, part II, age of women workers now, and at beginning work by cities ... 139-148
5, part II, home influence of women workers, sanitary conditions, and assistance ... 149-161
8, part II, lost time and causes of women workers and an apprentice table ... 161-165
9, part II, property owned by women workers, number of rooms occupied, and whether compelled to stoop over or reach up ... 166-168
10, part II, attendance at church, members of societies, and the report on wearing of corsets, with individual remarks ... 169-170
11, part II, individual remarks of women workers ... 171-176

PAGE.
Section 12, part II, concluding remarks on women workers 177-188
1, part IV, bare land value and improvements by counties and towns 240-249
2, part IV, assessed value of 62 cities and their population, real estate, personal property and improvements per capita 250-257
3, part IV, Growth of Michigan by sections, by industries and the comparative growth for the years 1880-1890, comparative land values illustrated by circles and maps 258-302
3, part IV, continued—railroad statistics in Michigan for 1891, in the United States for 1889, papers on taxation, by Mayor Pingree and Don M. Dickinson of Detroit, and Thomas G. Shearman of New York 303-342
1, part V, strikes in Michigan 344-372
2, part V, American strikes 373-383
3, part V, foreign strikes 384-385

T.

Three Oaks, wages of women workers by industries 98
income, expenses and saving, women workers 99
final summary of women workers, wage tables 99
wages women workers 98-99
Three Oaks, analysis of wage tables of women workers 99
Teachers, average income, expenses and saving for the State 101
Three Oaks, hours of labor for women workers 116
health of women workers 126
Time, lost and causes of women workers 161-162
at work, present and other occupations, of women workers 163-164
Three Oaks, age at beginning work of women workers in 143
present age of women workers in 146
Total results of parentage of working women 138
Three Oaks, nativity of working women and both parents 135
Total amount of mortgages of Detroit city 219
Taxation, local of railways in Michigan 304
Timber, value for Upper Peninsula 271
Text to map 1, of Detroit 280
Transportation by water 315
Text of map 6, of Detroit 285
Townships, acreage by, in State 240-243
Timber lands in lower peninsula, value of in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Taxation and land values illustrated 272
concluding remarks on 339-342
Trains per day in Detroit 314
Taxation national 336-338
in Ohio 322-324
Theorists 325
Telegraph Co.'s, State's taxing 319
Telephone Co.'s, State's taxing 319
Texas strikes 382-383
Tennessee strikes 381-382
Taxation, summary on 331-339
Taxing personal property, Thomas G. Shearman on 319-331
Three Oaks, remarks on women's work 188
Taxation per $1,000 in Detroit 390
Third annual report of Bureau 414-415
Total arrests for crime 396-397
Timber land vs. farm values 269
Tuscola county land and improvement values 243
Table I, wages by firms, industries and occupations, Detroit 2-11
II, wages by industries and occupations, only, Detroit 12-16
III, wages, women workers by industries in Detroit 17
IV, final summary of Detroit wage tables 18
V, wages by firms, industries and occupations, Grand Rapids 21-29
VI, wages by occupations, for women in Grand Rapids 30-33
VII, wages of women by industries for Grand Rapids 34
VIII, final summary of Grand Rapids wage tables, women workers 35
IX, wages for women workers for Saginaw 38-54

PAGE.
Table X, wages by occupations in Saginaw 48-50
XI, wages, women wage-workers by industries in Saginaw 51
XII, final summary of women worker's wages, expenses and savings in Saginaw 52
XIII, wages, women wage-workers in Bay City 55
XIV, industries and occupations only, in Bay City 61-62
XV, wages, women wage-workers by industries in Bay City 63
XVI, final summary of wages, expenses and savings, women workers in Bay City 63
XVII, wages, women workers by firms and occupations in Jackson 66-67
XVIII, wages, women workers by occupations in Jackson 68
XIX, wages of women workers by industries in Jackson 69
XX, wages of women workers in Jackson, expenses and savings 69
XXI, wages of women workers in Muskegon, expenses and savings 71-73
XXII, wages, women workers by industries and occupations in Muskegon 74-75
XXIII, wages, women workers by industries only, Muskegon 76
XXIV, final summary of wages, expenses and savings in Muskegon 76
XXV, wages, expenses and savings, women workers in Lansing 78-80
XXVI, wages, women workers by industries and occupations in Lansing 81-82
XXVII, wages women workers by industries only in Lansing 83
XXVIII, final summary wage tables for Lansing 83
XXIX, wages, expenses and savings, women workers by firms, industries and occupations in Ypsilanti 85
XXX, wages of women workers by industries in Ypsilanti 86
XXXI, summary wages women workers, expenses and savings, in Ypsilanti 86
XXXII, wages women workers by firms, occupations and industries, in Owosso 88-89
XXXIII, wages women workers by industries and occupations, in Owosso 90
XXXIV, wages of women workers by industries in Owosso 90
XXXV, final summary, wages of women workers in Owosso 91
XXXVI, wages of women workers by firms, industries and occupations in Pontiac 92
XXXVII, wages women workers by industries in Pontiac 92
XXXVIII, final summary wages women workers in Pontiac 93
XXXIX, wages of women workers by firms, industries and occupations, expenses and savings in Rochester 94
XL, final summary of wages for women workers in Rochester 94
XLI, wages women workers by firms, industries and occupations in Belding 95
XLII, wages women workers by industries and occupations only in Belding 96
XLIII, wages of women workers by industries only in Belding 96
XLIV, final summary of women wage workers' tables for Belding 97
XLV, wages of women workers by industries only in Three Oaks 98
XLVI, wages of women workers by firms, occupations and industries in Three Oaks 98
XLVII, final summary of wages women workers, expenses and savings 99
XLVIII, wages of women workers by firms, occupations and industries in Wyandotte 100
XLIX, final summary wages women workers in Wyandotte 100
L, final State summary of women teachers' income, expenses and savings 101
LI, wages per week of women workers averaged by cities 101
LII, final State summary of women workers income, expenses and savings for the State 101
LIII, hours of labor for women workers in Detroit 103-104
LIV, hours of labor for women workers in Grand Rapids 105-107
LV, hours of labor of women workers in Saginaw 108-109
LVI, hours of labor of women workers in Bay City 110-111
LVII, hours of labor of women workers in Jackson 111
LVIII, hours of labor of women workers in Muskegon 112
LIX, hours of labor of women workers in Lansing 114
LX, hours of labor for women workers in Ypsilanti 115
LXI, hours of labor for women workers in Owosso 115
LXII, hours of labor for women workers in Pontiac 115
LXIII, hours of labor for women workers in Belding 116
LXIV, hours of labor for women workers in Three Oaks 116
LXV, hours of labor for women workers in Wyandotte 116

PAGE.
Table LXVI, hours of labor for women workers in Rochester 116
LXVII, health condition of women workers in Detroit 120
LXVIII, health conditions of women workers in Grand Rapids 121
LXIX, health conditions of women workers in Saginaw 122
LXX, health conditions of women workers in Bay City 122-123
LXXI, health conditions of women workers in Jackson 123
LXXII, health conditions of women workers in Muskegon 123-124
LXXIII, health conditions of women workers in Lansing 124
LXXIV, health conditions of women workers in Ypsilanti 125
LXXV, health conditions of women workers in Owosso 125
LXXVI, health conditions of women workers in Pontiac 125
LXXVII, health conditions of women workers in Rochester 126
LXXVIII, health conditions of women workers in Belding 126
LXXIX, health conditions of women workers in Three Oaks 126
LXXX, health conditions of women workers in Wyandotte 126
LXXXI, summary of health and accident tables of women workers 127
LXXXII, nativity of individual working women 130-131
LXXXIII, nativity or working women, father and mother also conjugal condition of self, and where father or mother are dead by cities 132-135
LXXXIV, present age of women workers by cities 139-143
LXXXV, age at beginning work of women workers by cities 144-146
LXXXVI, home influence of women workers, showing where they lodge and board by cities and industries 149-153
LXXXVII, condition of air, water and general surroundings of women workers by cities 154-160
LXXXVIII, assistance received by women workers 160
LXXXIX, lost time, causes and vacations of women workers 161-162
XC, time at work in present occupation of women workers 163
XCI, time at in other occupations 164
XCII, apprentices with and without pay of women workers 165
LCIII, women workers who own homes or personal property and if mortgaged 166
XCIV, rents paid and number of rooms occupied by working women 167
XCV, working women compelled to stoop over or reach up 168
XCVI, church attendance, members of societies of women workers 169
XCVII, report of women workers on wearing corsets 169-170
XCVIII, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1884 190-191
XCIX, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1884 190-191
C, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1885 192-193
CI, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1885 194-195
CII, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1886 196-197
CIII, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1886 198-199
CIV, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1887 200-201
CV, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1887 202-203
CVI, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1888 204-205
CVII, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1888 206-207
CVIII, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1889 208-209
CIX, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1889 210-211
CX, mortgages held by residents of Detroit in 1890 212-213
CXI, mortgages held by non-residents of Detroit in 1890 214-215
CXII, mortgages held by residents of Detroit on property in counties outside of Detroit in 1884 to 1890 216-219
CXIII, real estate owners in Detroit, the number and amount of each with total valuation 220-233
CXIV, value of bare land, improvements and personal property with acreage by townships in State 240-243
CXV, acres to farms for three towns in Shiawassee county, showing bare land value and improvements 243-249
CXVI, assessed value of 62 cities in the State and their population with per capita, amount of real estate and personal property 250-257
CXVII, growth of the State by sections, its unoccupied territory, growth by industries and comparative growth, its area in square miles and acres, also its assessed area in square miles and acres 258-269
CXVIII, area in acres, assessed value and population for the Upper Peninsula 270-271
CXIX, summary of United States railway statistics and United Kingdom 305-306

U.

PAGE.

Upper Peninsula, per capita, acres assessed, bare land value and improvements in 1880 and 1890 258-259
mineral land value in 1880 and 1890 266-267
area of in 1880 and 1890 266-267
12 cities, their assessed acres, value and personal property 270
acres, population and land value by counties 270-271
United States railway statistics 305
Kingdom, railway accidents in 306
States receipts and expenditures 336-338
Unequal taxation 320
Union mills employés' strike at Grandville 372
United Kingdom, allotments in 389

V.

Various occupations, wages in, for Detroit 2-11
Grand Rapids 21-29
Saginaw 38-47
Values, acre compared for 1880 and 1890 266-269
Various occupations, women workers' wages, by, in Muskegon 71-73
Bay City 55-65
Jackson 68
Lansing 78-80
Ypsilanti 85
Owosso 88-89
Pontiac 92
Rochester 94
Belding 95
Three Oaks 98
Vacations of women workers, with comments 162
Value of the property of real estate owners in Detroit 220-233
Values of personal property by counties 240-243
bare land, personal property and improvements 240-249
Value of acres assessed in State in 1880-1890 258-259
assessed, of sixty-two cities in 1890 263
Value of mines, machinery and lands in Upper Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 260-261
assessed of 43 cities in Lower Peninsula in 1880 262
50 cities in Lower Peninsula in 1890 263
Villages, statistics of in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 262-265
Value of timber lands in Lower Peninsula in 1880 and 1890 264-265
bare land, improvement and assessed in Detroit in 1880 and 1890 264-265
Voting in England 393
Vessel interests 312
Values of real estate compared 268-269
Village real estate vs. farm 269
Valuation of farms in 1887 417
Violations of contract labor laws 430
Variegated rock Quarry 422
Van Buren county land and improvement values 243

W.

Wage tables 1-102
Detroit 1-20
Grand Rapids 21-37
Saginaw 38-54
Bay City 55-65
Jackson 66-70
Muskegon 71-77
Lansing 78-84
Ypsilanti 85-87
Owosso 88-91
Pontiac 92-93
Rochester 94-95

PAGE.
Wage tables, Belding 96-97
Three Oaks 98-99
Wyandotte 100
Weekly by cities 101
State summary 101
Women wage tables 2-102
Women's wages by occupations for Grand Rapids 30-33
Wages by occupations for women in Grand Rapids 30-33
Women wage tables, Grand Rapids 21-35
Women's wages, by industries, in Grand Rapids 34
Wages of women by industries for Grand Rapids 34
paid women in Detroit 18
Weekly wages, women workers in Grand Rapids 35
Women workers' wages for Saginaw 38-54
Wages, women workers for Saginaw 38-54
by industries, in Saginaw 51
Weekly, wage income, women workers, in Saginaw 52
Wages women workers in Bay City 55-65
Women workers' wages in Bay City 55-65
Wages, women workers, by industries, in Bay City 63
Women workers' wages by industries in Bay City 63
Wages, final summary of wages women workers, in Bay City 63
Weekly wages for women workers, in Bay City 63
Women workers, wages in Jackson 66-70
Wages, women workers, in Jackson 66-70
by firms, occupations and industries, in Jackson 66-67
industries, in Jackson 69
Wage summary, women workers, for Saginaw 52
Weekly wages, women workers, in Jackson 69
Wage table analysis of Jackson 70
Wages, women workers, by firms and occupations, in Muskegon 71-73
Women workers, wages by firms and occupations, in Muskegon 71-73
Wage tables, analysis, in Saginaw 53-54
Wages women workers by industries and occupations, in Muskegon 74-75
in Muskegon 76
Women workers, average wages by industries, for Muskegon 76
income, expenses and savings, in Muskegon 76
Wages women workers by occupations and industries in Lansing 81-82
Wage tables, summary of, for Muskegon 76
Weekly wages women workers in Muskegon 76
Wage tables, analysis of, for Muskegon 77
Wages women workers by firms, occupations and industries in Lansing 78-80
Weekly wages women workers in Detroit 18
Wages women workers by industries in Lansing 83
Weekly wages women workers in Lansing 83
Wage tables, analysis of, for Lansing 84
Wages women workers by firms in Ypsilanti 85
Wages, final summary, for women workers in Ypsilanti 86
Weekly wages women workers in Ypsilanti 86
Wages women workers by firms and occupations in Owosso 88-89
Wage tables, analysis of, for Ypsilanti 87
Women workers' wages by firms and occupations in Owosso 88-89
Wages of women workers by industries in Owosso 90
Women workers' wages by industries in Owosso 90
Wage tables women workers in Owosso 88-91
Wages by industries and occupations in Owosso 90
Women workers' income, expenses and savings in Owosso 91
Weekly wages of women workers in Owosso 91
Women workers, wages of, final summary for Owosso 91
Wages women workers, final summary of, in Owosso 91
Wage tables women workers, analysis of, in Owosso 91
Women workers, wages of, in Pontiac 92-93
Wages of women workers in Pontiac 92-93
Women workers, analysis of wage tables, for Pontiac 93
Wage tables, analysis of, for Pontiac 93

PAGE.
Weekly wages of women workers in Pontiac 93
Women workers' average wages, expenses and savings in Pontiac 93
Wages of women workers in Pontiac 93
Women workers, wages of, in Rochester 94-95
Wages of women workers in Rochester 94-95
Weekly wages of women workers in Rochester 94
Women workers, income, expenses and savings in Rochester 94
Wage tables, analysis of, for women workers in Rochester 95
Women workers, analysis of wages in Rochester 95
Wages of women workers in Belding 95-97
Women workers, wages in Belding 95-97
Wages, women workers by occupations totaled, in Belding 96
Women workers, wages, expenses and savings, in Belding 97
Weekly wages, women workers, in Belding 97
Women workers, wages of, in Three Oaks 98-99
Wages, women workers, in Three Oaks 98-99
Wages, women workers, analysis of wage tables in Belding 97
Women workers, analysis of wage tables for Belding 97
Weekly wages of women workers in Three Oaks 99
Women worker's wages, final summary of, in Three Oaks 99
income, expenses and savings in Three Oaks 99
Wages, women workers in Wyandotte 100
Women workers, analysis of wage tables in Three Oaks 99
Wage tables, analysis for women workers in Three Oaks 99
Wyandotte, income, expenses and savings of women workers 100
Women workers, wage tables for Wyandotte 100
Wyandotte, wage tables of women workers 100
Weekly wages women workers in Wyandotte 100
Wages, woman workers in Wyandotte 100
Women workers, income, expenses and savings for Wyandotte 100
Wyandotte, analysis of wage tables, women workers 100
Wage tables, analysis of, for women workers in Wyandotte 100
Weekly wage average for teachers of the State 101
Women workers, analysis of wages for the State 102
Wages, average to working women by cities, per week 101
Women workers, average weekly wages by cities 101
Weekly, wage average by cities of women workers 101
wages paid women workers in the State 101
Women workers, average incomes, expenses and savings in State 101
Wages, average to teachers in the State 101
working women in the State 101
Women workers, final average wages, expenses and savings in State 101
hours of labor in Lansing 114
Ypsilanti 115
Owosso 115
Belding 116
Pontiac 115
Three Oaks 116
Rochester 116
Wyandotte 116
Wyandotte, hours of labor for women workers 116
Women workers, final summary of hours of labor 119
comments on health tables 127-129
Wyandotte, health of women workers in 126
Women workers, summary table of health and accidents 127
health of, in Wyandotte 126
Three Oaks 126
Belding 126
Pontiac 125
Ypsilanti 125
Lansing 124
conditions of, in Rochester 126
Owosso 125
of, in Muskegon 123-124
Jackson 123